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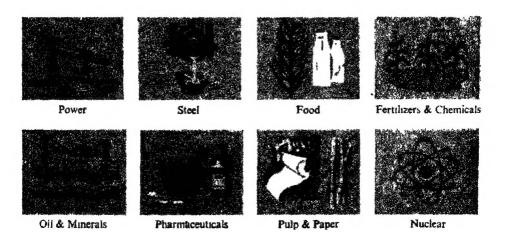
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INDIA 1966

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INDIA A REFERENCE ANNUAL

1966

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THE RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION
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PREFACE

INDIA—A Reference Annual was first brought out in 1953 with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The encouraging response, both within the country and abroad, has led to a widening of the scope of the Annual in successive issues.

The Annual contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive.

Among the departures from the earlier editions are that the four separate chapters on 'Constitution', 'Legislature', 'Executive' and 'Judiciary' have been abridged and put together in a single chapter entitled 'Government'. The chapter on 'Relief and Rehabilitation' has been incorporated into the chapter on 'Social Welfare'. Some of the Appendices appearing in earlier editions have been dropped. On the other hand, the scope of the chapter on 'India and International Organisations' has been widened, and the chapter is now entitled 'India and the World'. The present volume also contains the full lists of the members of State Legislatures as well as those of foreign diplomatic representatives in India and Indian diplomatic representatives abroad. The Select Bibliography, which had been omitted in 1963 and 1964 editions, has also been restored.

Another useful addition is an Appendix relating to different aspects of the National Emergency, including chronicle of events concerning the India-China dispute for the period from January 1962 to the end of March 1965 and the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Over the past few years, India has been gradually adopting the metric system of weights and measures. The data in the *Annual* have therefore been given in the metric system wherever available. For conversion, equivalents of some of the more important weights and measures are given at the end of the Appendices.

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4′ and 37° 6′ north and longitudes 68° 7′ and 97° 25′ east, measures about 3,219 km. from north to south and about 2,977 km. from east to west and covers an area of 32,76,141 sq. km ° It has a land frontier 15,168 km. long and a coastline of 5,689 km.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

North of Kashmir, India is bounded by the Muztagh, the Aghil and the Kuenlun mountains For the rest she is bounded by the Himalayas except in the Nepal region. She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepal. In the east lie East Pakistan (surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura) and Burma. In the north-west West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Manaar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions. (1) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (11) the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and (111) the southern Peninsula

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 2,414 km, with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 2,414 km. long and 241 to 321 km. broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,609 km. away, there is a drop of only 214 metres in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 458 to 1,220 metres in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 610 metres, and on the other by

^{*}Including Sikkim (7,107 sq. kms.)

2 INDIA 1966

the Western Ghats where it is generally from 915 to 1,220 metres, rising in places to over 2,440 metres. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Pleateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamon hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, india consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group

of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of

the earliest periods

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the crosson of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 7,77,000 sq. km. The thickness of the alluvial deposits is very considerable. The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by wind-blown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of kilometres.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows. (a) the Himalayan rivers, (b) the Deccan rivers, (c) the coastal rivers, and (d) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glaciers and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central

India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal,

the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basins of the Brahmaputra in the east and the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basins of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shapes.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in

the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons: (i) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (ii) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (iv) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in formations of Gondwana and Tertiary ages. The reserves of coal occurring in seams of 0.3 metre or more in thickness down to a depth of 609 metres are estimated at 12,136 crore tonnes. A realistic assessment of the resources in the Jhana, Raniganj and East Bokaro coalfields made down to a depth of 1,219 metres for all seams of 0.46 metres and above in thickness shows gross reserves of 5,135 crore tonnes. Of this, 1,352 crore tonnes can be used for metallurgical purposes.

Lignite .

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 353 crore tonnes in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Madras are of the order of 339 crore tonnes.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 10,35,920 sq. km. comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal basin, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga Valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 411 lakh kw at 60 per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,240 crore tonnes. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Goa. Magnetic ores occur in Madras; Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh Spathic (carbonate) ore is present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 721 crore tonnes.

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in respect of manganese deposits. About 14 crore tonnes of a total estimated reserve of 18 crore tonnes are in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra The total reserves, proved and probable, have been estimated at 30 lakh tonnes.

Fluorite

A reserve of 1 crore tonnes of fluorspar rock has been estimated in Amba Donger area of Baroda district in Gujarat.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Ahdhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves have so far been estimated at 58 crore tonnes. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Orissa, Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The total reserves have so far been estimated at 2.94 crore tonnes. The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar, the reserve at Lapsa Buru being estimated at 70 lakh tonnes. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa. Workable deposits of sillimanite occur in Assam. It also occurs in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tonnes including 1 lakh tonnes of high grade mineral. Dolomite deposits are known to occur in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and the reserves are estimated at 750 crore tonnes.

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Gold Fields of Mysore are 38 lakh tonnes while those of Hutti gold mines in Raichur district are 6 lakh tonnes. Gold also occurs at Ramagiri in Ahdhra Pradesh where proving work is in progress.

Copper

There are two important copper belts in India, viz. Singhbhum in Bihar and Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan. Reserves of 3.6 crore tonnes with 1 per cent content have recently been proved in the Khetri area while probable reserves are placed at 10.6 crore tonnes. Reserves of about 2 26 crore

tonnes with 0.8 per cent copper content and above have been estimated in Roam Sidheswar and Tama Pahar areas in Singhbhum. In addition, 49 lakh tonnes of copper ore (1.71 to 2.74 per cent copper) are known from I.C.C. mines in this belt.

Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan is the only potential source of lead-zine ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia Magra hill of this mine are estimated at 80 lakh to one crore tonnes. Reserves in Balaria Hill of this belt are estimated at 1 crore tonnes. A reserve of 9 lakh tonnes of combined lead, zinc and copper has been estimated in Mamandur, Madras.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of about 13·14 crore tonnes. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 7·9 crore tonnes.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 3,880 sq. km. in Bihar, 3,110 sq. km. in Rajasthan and 1,550 sq. km. in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite:

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts in India, those on the Kerala coast being most important. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 30 crore tonnes.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to a very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh).

Gypsum

Rajasthan contains the largest reserves of 101.3 crore tonnes of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 113.0 crore tonnes. Other States in which deposits are located are Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, garnet, quartz, saltpetre, steatite, limestone etc. are also mined in various parts of the country. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 6 lakh tonnes in Bihar, 1.70 lakh tonnes in Andhra Pradesh and 1.27 lakh tonnes of phosphate rock in Madras. Reserves of 85 lakh tonnes of phosphorite and guamo are estimated in Laccadive Islands. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at 2 crore tonnes. Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad district of Bihar where reserves of 39.1 crore tonnes averaging 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20 lakh tonnes of pyrites averaging 20—30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingaldhal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

In 1951, India's total population* was 36,09,50,365. According to the 1961 census it is 43,90,72,582, which shows an increase of 21-64 per cent during the ten years. Table 1 shows the growth of population since 1901.

^{*}Excluding Sikkam which had a population of 1,37,725 in 1951 and 1,62,189 m 1961.

CROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1961)

Name					1061	1161	1921	1931	1861	1951	1961
undhra Pradesh 1,90,65,921 2,14,47,412 2,14,20,448 2,42,03,573 2,72,89,340 311,13,259 Assam Assam 1,71,653 4,33,826 21,57,789 61,65,612 74,03,396 38,30,732 July and March 2,71,163 3,11,43,982 3,11,44,982 3,11,14,46 3,11,13,259 July and March 2,73,148 1,21,23 2,22,233 2,22,233 2,23,362 1,14,89,382 3,11,13,44 3,24,545 3,11,13,40 3,24,545 3,24,343 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341 3,24,341	INDIA		:	:	23,83,37,313	25,20,05,470	25,12,39,492	27,88,67,430	31,85,39,060	36,09,50,365	43,90,72,582
1 Kashmir 27,114,210 2,81,129,208 3,13,49,892 3,51,74,146 3,87,86,134 3,73,348,228 1,37,13,14,146 3,87,86,134 3,13,34,882 1,37,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,	Andhra Pradesh	:	:	1		2 14 47 412	2 14 20 448	2 47 02 672	7 TO 60 240		٤
1 Kashmir 2,73,144,210 2,83,16,916 2,81,5,788 3,15,788 3,15,7814 3,17,414 3,17,414 3,17,41,44 3,17,41,44 3,17,41,44 3,17,41,44 3,17,41,44 3,17,41,44 3,17,41,44 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11,41 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,11 3,17,12 3,17,12 3,17,12	Assam	,	:	•	27 (2) 630	42 27 200	044,00,440	4,44,03,373	2,14,63,340	3,11,13,239	1,50,000
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1 Kashmir 90.94,748 98.03,587 1,01,74,989 1,14,89,828 1,37,01,551 1,62,62,657 1 Kashmir 23,96,262 71,47,673 24,24,359 26,70,208 29,46,728 132,53,827 2 Adesch 1 (68,60,768 1,94,40,965 1,91,71,73 2,13,50,67 2,139,90,608 2,60,71,837 1 (68,60,768 1,94,40,965 1,91,71,73 2,13,56,67 2,139,90,608 2,60,71,837 1 (68,60,768 1,94,40,965 1,91,71,793 2,13,50,57 2,13,90,18 2,13,13,41 1 (68,60,768 1,92,52,630 2,147,45,231 2,16,28,518 2,13,13,40,118 2,13,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,118 3,11,13,40,113 3,11,13,40,113 3,11,13,40,113 3,11,13,40,11	T Tellier	:	•	:	2,73,14,210	2,83,16,916	2.81.29.208	3.13.49.892	3.51.74.146	3.87.86 184	019 55 PY P
1 Kashmir 21,39,362 22,92,533 24,24,359 26,70,208 29,46,728 32,33,322 adead 1,68,60,768 1,94,40,665 2,14,74,673 78,02,127 95,07,050 1,10,31,541 1,35,49,118 32,33,567 2,23,568 2,01,19,047 ra 1,92,22,630 2,09,02,616 2,16,228,518 2,34,72,090 2,60,71,637 3,01,19,047 ra 1,93,91,643 2,14,74,523 2,16,28,530 1,16,34,500 2,16,32,738 3,00,02,544 1,03,02,917 1,13,38,73 1,13,88,73 1,13,88,74 1,24,53,300 1,16,34,500 1,16,34,500 1,03,02,917 1,13,88,73 1,13,88,73 1,14,328,548 1,24,63,009 1,16,68,87 1,61,01,189 1,64,53,204 sch 1,03,02,917 1,13,88,73 1,14,74,348 1,24,774 1,38,63,89 1,54,01,189 1,54,43,500 1,61,01,189 1,61,01,189 1,61,01,189 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1,61,24,500 1	Cularat		:	:	90.94.748	98.03 587	1.01 74 989	1 14 80 878	1 37 01 551	1 63 63 687	200 22 250
Tages	Jamenu and Kash	1			21 30 362	22,02,636	10/11/11/11	040,00,00	************	1,02,02,037	200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
adeah	Kerala		•	:	400,000	24,74,333	74,24,339	20,/0,208	27,40,728	32,33,832	35,60,976
Tocobar Islands E. Nicobar Islands E. Nicoba	STORY OF THE PARTY	:	•	:	03,30,202	11,47,673	78,02,127	95.07.050	1.10.31.541	1.35.49.118	1.69.03.715
Ta 1,92,52,630 2,09,02,616 2,16,28,518 2,34,72,099 2,62,67,507 3,01,19,047 1,01,0550 1,01,550 1,01,550 1,01,550 1,01,550 1,01,550 1,01,550 1,01,550 1,01,550 1,01,58,86 1,01,056 1,056 1,01,056 1,056 1,01,056 1,056 1,01,056 1,056 1,01,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,0	Madnya Pradesh	•	*	ī	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1.91.71.750	213 55 657	20 90 608	26071637	2 22 72 408
ra 1,93,91,643 2,14,74,523 2,08,49,666 2,39,59,300 2,68,32,738 3,20,02,564 1,30,54,754 1,35,25,251 1,33,77,599 1,46,32,992 1,62,55,368 1,94,01,956 1,03,02,917 1,11,58,586 1,37,699 1,46,32,992 1,62,55,368 1,94,01,956 1,32,65,860 1,19,45,019 1,24,65,89 1,36,687 1,61,948 1,38,648 1,32,65,860 1,19,45,019 1,24,65,89 1,37,66,89 1,37,66,89 1,37,67,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 859 1,59,70,74 1,38,63 8,50,562 8,50,904 5,41,710 5,83,768 5,77,635 2,46,354 1,79,87 1,38,53 1,44,575 1,50,77,711 11,09,466 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1,73,73 1	Madras		4		1 92.52 630	2.09.02.616	216 78 519	7 34 77 (100	7 62 62 607	1000	CNC 00 00 0
## 1,35,37,54	Maharachtra		•		1 00 01 643	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	010,00,000	2,34,12,029	7,05,07,00,7	5,01,19,047	3,30,80,933
## Nicobar Islands	Direction of the last of the l	•	:	*	1,93,91,043	2,14,74,523	2,08,49,666	2,39,59,300	2,68,32,758	3,20,02,564	3.95.53.718
1,01,550 1,49 038 1,58,901 1,78,844 1,89,641 1,30,62,917 1,03,02,917 1,03,02,917 1,03,02,917 1,03,02,917 1,03,02,917 1,03,02,94,000 1,02,92,648 1,17,17,174 1,18,843 1,61,01,189 1,61,04,088 1,79,98,769 1,74,74,348 1,88,97,036 1,79,98,769 1,74,74,348 1,88,452 1,74,74,348 1,88,452 1,74,74,10 1,78,844 1,88,452 1,74,74,10 1,78,848 1,88,452 1,74,4,106 1,78,844 1,88,452 1,78,844 1,88,452 1,78,84,106 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,844 1,88,760 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,78,860 1,7	Mysore		•	:	1,30,54,754	1,35,25,251	1,33,77,599	1.46.32.992	1.62.55.368	1.94 DI 956	235 86 777
## 1,03,02,917 1,13,78,875 1,11,58,586 1,24,91,056 1,37,67,988 1,46,45,946 1,02,94,090 1,02,94,090 1,02,92,648 1,17,47,974 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 4,86,25,310 4,81,52,273 4,66,69,865 4,97,76,754 5,65,31,848 6,32,15,742 1,69,40,088 1,79,98,769 1,74,74,348 1,88,97,036 2,32,29,552 2,62,99,980 2,90,20 1,74,74,348 1,88,97,036 2,32,29,552 2,62,99,980 1,74,74,348 1,88,97,036 2,32,29,552 2,62,99,980 1,74,74,348 1,88,97,036 2,94,63 3,82,60 40,441 1,99,466 1,74,09,466 1,74,09,466 1,74,771 1,09,466 1,74,09,466 1,74,771 1,09,466 1,74,571 1,73,25 2,246,346 2,24,156 2,28,501 3,17,253 1,72,32 2,246,325 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,246,336 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,336 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2,346,337 2	Nagaland	•	•	:	1.01.550	1.49 038	1 58 901	1 78 844	1 80 641	37000	26000
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esh 1,17,47,974 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,585 1,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,58,628 1,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,59,70,774 1,70,777 1,60,46 1,70,777 1,60,46 1,70,777 1,60,46 1,70,777 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,70,94 1,7	r milan				1,32,00,500	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1.36,66,876	1.61.01.189	1.61.34.890	2.03.06.812
esh	Kajasinan	•	d	•	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1.02.92.648	117.47.974	1 38 63 859	40 70 774	201 85 600
E. Nicobar Islands 1,79,98,769 1,74,74,348 1,88,97,036 2,32,29,552 2,62,99,980 27,086 29,463 33,768 30,971 24,280 29,020 31,048 38,260 40,441 41,532 41,532 5,00,004 5,41,710 5,83,770 11,09,466 3,54,270 8,76,562 8,90,046 9,54,270 10,57,711 11,09,466 17,733 2,84,465 3,46,222 3,84,016 4,45,606 5,12,069 5,77,635 2,246,354 2,57,179 2,44,156 2,58,628 2,85,010 6,340,016 7,30,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6,340,010 6	Uttar Pradesh	;		-	4.86.25.310	4.81.52.273	4 66 69 865	A 07 76 75A	\$ KK 21 040	C 20 18 745	7 27 46 401
R. Nicobar Islands 24,649 26,459 27,086 29,463 33,768 30,971 24,529,380 29,020 31,048 38,260 40,441 41,532 5,02,99,880 17,44,072 5,02,99,880 17,44,072 5,02,99,480 17,939 17,44,072 5,07,518 5,19,222 5,00,904 5,41,710 5,83,736 5,83,736 5,86,039 466 10,57,711 11,09,466 11,73,32 2,46,346 3,46,220 3,44,156 2,58,628 2,85,011 5,33,72 3,87,635 13,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010 5,30,010	West Renoal				1 69 40 088	1 70 08 760	1 74 74 340	100000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0,34,13,144	100,000
R. Nicobar Islands 24,649 26,459 27,086 29,463 33,768 30,971 24,280 29,020 31,048 38,260 40,441 41,532 41,532 40,501 31,048 38,260 40,441 41,532 17,44,072 5,07,518 5,19,222 5,00,904 5,41,710 5,83,736 5,96,059 17,44,072 13,882 13,637 16,040 18,355 2,64,365 3,46,222 3,84,016 44,5,606 5,12,069 5,77,635 2,64,354 2,57,719 2,44,156 2,88,601 3,17,253 13,72,503 11,73,325 2,29,613 3,64,437 3,82,450 5,13,010 5,30,010	Plane Towns		•	:	7,000	ED 16074/164	19,14,14,540	1,00,7/,030	2,34,29,332	2,02,39,380	3,49,26,279
an & Nicobar Islands 24,649 26,459 27,086 29,463 33,768 30,971 24,280 29,020 31,048 38,260 40,441 41,532 41,532 and Nagar Havels 5,07,518 5,19,222 5,00,904 5,41,710 5,83,736 5,96,039 al Pradesh 5,10,57,711 11,09,466 5,12,035 and Amindiv 13,82 14,535 11,637 16,040 18,355 21,035 and Amindiv 2,84,465 3,46,222 3,84,016 4,45,606 5,12,069 5,17,635 6,17,535 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,73,235 11,	Onen serraories			-		1					
md Nagar Havel 24,280 29,020 31,048 38,260 40,441 41,532 4,05,819 4,03,819 4,13,831 4,88,452 6,36,246 9,17,939 17,44,072 al Pradesh 8,44,270 8,76,562 8,90,046 9,54,776 10,57,711 11,09,466 ve, Minicoy and Amindiv 13,882 14,555 13,637 16,040 18,355 21,035 r 2,84,465 3,46,222 3,84,016 4,45,606 5,12,069 5,77,635 erry 1,73,225 2,26,13 3,04,437 3,82,450 5,12,069 5,17,635	Andaman & Nice	oar is	ands	*	24,649	26,459		29.463	33.768	30 071	873 17
Iman and Diu 5,07,518 5,19,222 5,00,904 5,41,710 5,83,736 5,96,052 al Fradesh 5,19,222 8,90,046 9,54,710 5,83,736 5,96,056 of standary 13,882 14,555 13,637 16,040 18,355 2,84,665 3,46,222 3,84,016 4,45,606 5,12,069 5,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77,635 6,77	Dadra and Nagar	- Have	-	:	24,280	29,020		38 260	40,441	41 523	67.063
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	Tripura	:		:	1,73,325	2,29,613	3.04.437	3.82.450	\$ 13,010	A 30 020	11 42 604

*Including NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961.

Nortes: 1 1961 figures for Goa, Daman and Diu relate to the census taken by the Portuguese authorities with reference date as December 15,

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1966; figures for Goa, Daman and Diu relate to 1962 census with reference date as March 1, 1962.
1960; figures for Dadra and Nagar Haveli relate to 1962 census with reference date as March 1, 1941 and 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1960; figures for Goa, Daman and Duu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for 1901, 1911, 1941 and 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1946, same as in 1960, 1910, 1940 and 1950 respectively. Similarly, figures for Pondicherry for 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1940, 1940 and 1950 respectively. Similarly, figures for Pondicherry for 1941 and 1941 and 1961 populations. The population of Jammu and Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 populations. The population of Jammu and Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of the State which excludes territories currently under occupation of Pakistan and China.

Table 2 gives the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories. Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 4,43,452 sq. km. is the largest and Uttar Pradesh, with 7,37,46,401 inhabitants, is the most populous State. The Union Territory of Delhi has the highest density of population accounting for 1,793 persons per sq. km.

TABLE 2 AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

	Area in sq kilometres *	Population 1961	Density of population
INDIA .	32,76,141	43,90,72,582	138
States			
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,281	3,59,83,447	131
Assamt	2,03,389	1,22,09,330	60
Bihar	1,74,638	4,64,55,610	267
Guiarat .	1,87,115	2,06,33,350	110
Jammu and Kashmir	2,22,800	35,60,976	26**
Kerala	38,855	1,69,03,715	435
Madhya Pradesh	4,43,452	3,23,72,408	73
Madras	1,30,357	3,36,86,953	259
Maharashtra	3,07,477	3,95,53,718	129
Mysore	1.92,204	2,35,86,772	123
Nagaland .	16,488	3,69,200	22
Orissa	1.55,825	1.75,48,846	113
Puniab	1,22,005	2,03,06,812	166
Rajasthan	3,42,274	2,01,55,602	59
Uttar Pradesh	2,94,364	7,37,46,401	251
West Bengal	87,617	3,49,26, 279	398
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,327	63,548	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	489	57,963	119
Delhi	1,484	26,58,612	1,793
Goa, Daman and Diu	3,693	6,26,667	168
Himachal Pradesh	28,192	13,51,144	48
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi			
Islands	29	24,108	865
Manipur	22,347	7,80,037	
Pondicherry	479	3,69,079	
Tripura	10,453	11,42,005	

Table 3 shows the area and population of the States and Union Territories, the districts, and State capitals and district headquarters.

TABLE 3 AREA; AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS (1961)

State/District			Area in sq km	Population	Capital/District headquarters
ANDHRA PRADESH			2,75,281	3,59,83,447	Hyderabad
Adılabad Anantapur Chittoor Cuddapah	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	16,331 87 19,133 97 15,151 51 15,345 94	10,09,292 17,67,464 19,14,639 13,42,015	Adilabad Anantapur Chittoor Cuddapah

*Including Sikkim (7,107 sq. kms)

**In working out the density of population per sq. km only the censused area (1,38,982 sq. km) has been taken into account.

†Includes NEFA, which has an area of 81,424 sq km. and a population of 3,36,558.

The area figures of districts were furnished by the Survey of India in January, 1966 and are provisional. Pending adjustment their totals would not tally with the area figures indicated against States.

TABLE 3 (contd.)

Sq. km	State/District	Area in	Population	Capital/District
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9 Palamau 10 Patna 11 Purnea 11,002 29 12 Ranchu 13 Saharsa 14,150 56 14, Santal Parganas 15 Saran 16 Shahabad 17,237 38 18,251 59 18,251 59 19,216 35,84,918 10 Shahabad 11,427 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437 38 11,437	7 Monghyi			
10	9 Pelaman			
11 Purnea			29 49 746	
12 Ranchi 18,251 59 21 38,565 Ranchi Saharsa 5 419 46 17,23,566 Saharsa 14,150 56 26,75,203 Dumka Chapra 16 Shahabad 11,427 38 33,18,017 20,49,911 Chaibasa			30,89 128	
14. Santal Parganas 15 Saran 6,912 16 35,84,918 Chapra 16 Shahabad 11,427 38 33,18,017 Arrah 17 Singhbhum 18,7445 75 20,49,911 Chaibasa GUJARAT 1 Ahmedabad 1 1,87,115 2,96,33,350 Ahmedabad A hmedabad 2 Amreli 3 Banas Kantha 10,453 68 9,96,144 4 Baroda 5 Bhavnagar 1 12,047 71 11,37,801 Bulsar 1 Also Saran 1 1,4150 56 26,75,203 Dumka Chapra Arrah 1 Arrah 1 Arrah 1 Arrah 1 Chaibasa 1 Ahmedabad A Amreli Palanpur Baroda 1 1,427 38 31,8017 Arrah 1 1,87,115 20,49,911 Chaibasa 1 2,10,199 3,199 3,199 3,199 Baroda 1 1,19,435 Bhavnagar		18,251 59	21 38,565	
15 Saran 6,912 16 35,84,918 Chapra 15 Shahabad 11,437 38 33,18,017 Chaibasa 17 Singhbhum 13,445 75 20,49,911 Chaibasa 18,7115 2,96,33,350 Chaibasa 1 Ahmedabad 2,4 mreli 3,288 99 6,67,823 Ahmedabad 2,4 mreli 3,288 99 6,67,823 3 Banas Kantha 10,453 68 9,96,144 Palanpur Baroda 15,27,326 Bhavnagar 12,047 71 11,19,435 Bhavnagar 6 Brosch 7,759-24 8,91,969 Broach 7,759-24 8,91,969 Broach 7,759-24 8,91,969 Broach Bulsar				
16 Shahabad 17 Singhbhum 18,445 75 20,49,911 Chaibasa GUJARAT 1 Ahmedabad 1 Raroli 2 Baroda 1 Baroda				
17 Singhbhum . 13,445 75 20,49,911 Chaibasa GUJARAT 1,87,115 2,96,33,350 Abmedabad Amreli 3,288 99 6,67,823 Abmedabad Amreli 9,96,144 Baroda 7,647 43 15,27,326 Bhavnagar . 12,047 71 11,19,435 Bhavnagar Baroda 7,759-24 8,91,969 Broach 7,801 Bulsar Bulsar		11.427 38		
1 Ahmedabad . 8,551 57 22,10,199 Ahmedabad 2 Anreli 3,288 99 6,67,823 Amreli 9 Anreli 9 Anrel	17 Singhbhum .			
1 Ahmedabad . 8,551 57 22,10,199 2 Amreli 3,788 99 6,67,823 Amreli 9 3 Banas Kantha 10,453 68 9,96,144 Palanpur 9 4 Baroda 7,647 43 15,27,326 Baroda 12,047 71 11,19,435 Bhavnagar 12,047 71 11,19,435 Bhavnagar 97,759-24 8,91,969 Broach 97, Bulsar 98,197-47 11,37,801 Bulsar	GUJARAT	1,87,115	2,96,33,350	Aumedabad
3 Banas Kantha 10,453 68 9,96,144 Palanpur 4 Baroda 7,647 43 15,27,326 Baroda 5 Bhavnagar		8,551 57	22,10,199	Ahmedabad
4 Baroda 7,647 43 15,27,326 Baroda 5 Bhavnagar		3,288 99		
5 Bhavnagar				
6 Brosch 7,759-24 8,91,969 Broach 7. Bulsar 5,197-47 11,37,801 Bulsar	5 Dhavazoor			
7. Bulsar	6 Brosch			
	7. Bulsar	5,197-47	11,37,801	Bulsar

^{*}Separate population figures for the five frontier divisions of NEFA are not available.

TABLE 3 (contd.)

State/District			Area in sq. km.	Population	Capital/District
8. Dangs			1.778 - 28	71,567	Ahwa
9. Gandhinagar			649-10	N.A.	Gandhinagar
10. Janmagar			10,921 - 19	8,28,419	Jamanagar
11. Junagadh		* *	10,842 46	12,45,643	Junagadh
12 Kaira	* *		6,787.90	19,17,540	Kaira
13 Kutch .	*		44,203-03	6,96,440	Bhw
14. Mehsana		•	11,200 · 14	16,89,963	Mehsana
15 Panch Mahais	• •		9,028 88	14,68,946	Godhra
16. Rajkot 17. Sabar Kantha	4		10,963 21	12.08,519	Rajkot
18. Surat	*	•	7,363 62	9,18,587 13,13,823	Himmatoagar
19. Surendranagar	•	•	10,376.70	6,63,206	Surat Surendranagar
JAMMU AND KASHI	MIR		2,22,800*	35,60,976	Srinagar
1. Anantnag			5,430 BI	6,54,368	Anantnag
l Baramula			6,567 73	6,04,659	Baramula
3 Doda .			11,343 - 28	2,68,403	Doda
4 Jammu			3,234 70	5,16,932	Jammu
5. Kathua .		•	2,651 96	2,07,430	Kathua
6 Ladakh			97,775 71	88,651	Leh
7 Poonch 3 Srmagar			4,374 19	3,26,061	Poonch
8 Srinagar9 Udhampur			3,120 75 4 482 98	6,40,411 2,54,061	Srinagar Udhampur
KERALA			38,855		,
1 Alleppey			1,809 00	169,03,715 18,11,252	Trivandrum
2 Cannanose,			5.695 29	17,80,294	Alleppey Cannanore
3 Ernakulam		•	3,272 03	18 59,913	Ernakulam
4 Kottayam	,		6,250 45	17,32 880	Kottayam
5 Calicut			6,690 15	26,17,189	
6 Paighat			5 133 37	17,76 566	Palghat
7 Quilon			4,848 99	19,41,228	Quilon
8 Trichur			2,973 82	16,39 862	Trichur
9 Trivandrum		•	2,194 - 49	17,44,531	Trivandrum
MADHYA PRADESH			4,43,452	3,23,72,408	Bhopal
i Balaghat 2 Bastar		1	9,255 09	8,06,702	Balaghat
2 Bastar 3 Betul			39,176 19	11,67,501	Jagdalpur
4 Bhind			10,060 10	5,60,412	Betul
5. Bilaspur		- 1	4,461 63	6,41,169	Bhind
6 Chhatarpur	•		19 723 24 8,7 5 7 58	20,21,793	Bilaspur Chhatarpur
7 Chhindwara	•		11,824 53	5,87,373 7,85,535	Chhindwara
8. Damoh .			7,320 66	4,38,343	Damoh
9 Datia			2,026-50	2,00,467	Datia
10 Dewas			7,007 40	4,46,901	Dewas
11 Dhar		- 1	8,159 65	6,43,774	Dhar
12 Durg		. (19, 621 84	18,85,236	Durg
13 Guna			11,062 01	5,95,825	Guna
14. Gwalior		- 1	5,184-18	6,57,876	Gwalior
15. Hoshangabad]	10,016 18	6,18,293	Hoshangabad
16 Indore . 17 Jabalpur .	4	- 1	3,830 · 99	7,53,594	Indore
			10,152-20	12,73,825	Jabalpur
10 Mandle		- 1	6.772 18	5 14,384	Ihabua
20 Mandsaur			13,278 00	6,84,503	Mandla
71 Morenn	4	• 1	10,271-39	7,52,085	Mandsaur
22 Narsimbapur	* *	**	11,625·20 5,125 91	7,83,348	Morena
23. Nimar (East)	* *		10,701 - 38	4,12,406 6,85,150	Naramhapur Khandwa
24. Nimar (West)		**	13,484 - 73	9,90,464	Khargone
25. Panna	4 4		7.030 63	3,31,257	Panna
26. Raigarh			13,115 61	10,41,226	Raigach
27 Rainur	•		21,273-03	20,02,004	Rajpur
		1	manufactures and		
28. Raigarh 29. Raison			6,172 62	5,16,871	Rajgarh

^{*}Includes area under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

TABLE 3 (contd.)

	State (IX)		ARDEL 5 (C		
	State/District		Area in sq. km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
30.		• •	44,74.35	4,83,521	Ratlam
31			6,496 17	7,72,602	Rowa
32.			10,258.94	7,96,547	Sagar
33	Satna		7,311 - 77	6,94,370	Satna
34. 35.			9,324 91	7 54,684	Sehore
35. 36			8.742 89	5,23,741	Sconi
37	Shahdol Shajapur		14,016 35	8,29,649	Shahdol
38	Shivpuri		6,185 57 10,324 59	5,26,135	Shajapur Shivpuri
39	Sidhi		10,516 43	5,57,954 5,80,129	Sidhi
40.			22,340.18	10,36,738	Ambikapur
41	Tikamgarh .		5.034 · 43	4,55,662	Tikamgarh
42,	Unain		6,113 18	6,61,720	Ujjain
43	Vidisha		7,353 16	4,89,213	Vidisha
MAD			1,30,357	3,36,86,953	Madras
1	Chingleput		7,918 27	21,96,412	Nandanam (Saidapet)
2	Combatore		15,678 47	35,57,471	Combatore
4	Kanyakumari		1,665-33	9,96,915	Nagercoul
5.	Madras	*	127 63	17,29,141	Madras
5. 6	Madurai	-	12,646 02	32,11,227	Maduras
7	North Arcot		2,547 61 12,267 08	4,09,308	Ootacamund
é	Ramanathapuram		12,558 81	31,46,326 24,21,788	Vellore Madurai
ğ	Salem		18,269 69	38,04,108	Salem
10.	South Arcot		10,897 . 99	30,47,973	Cuddalore
11.	Thanjavur		9,687 25	32,45,927	Thanjavur
12	Tiruchirapalli ,		14,278 07	31.90.078	Tiruchirapalli
13.	Tirunelveli	•	11,423 29	27,30,279	Tirunelveli
	ARASHTRA		3,07,477	3,95,53,718	Bombay
1.	Ahmednagar		17,057 17	17,75,969	Ahmednagar
2	Akola		10,597 99	11,89,354	Akola
3.	Amravatı	-	12,233 15	12,32,780	Amravati
4	Aurangabad Bhandara	,	16,352 69	15,32,341	Aurangabad
5 6	Bhir	-	9,277 00	12,68,286	Bhandara
7.	Buldhana	1	11,057 38 9,715 35	10,01,466	Bhir
8	Chanda	İ	23,828 44	10,59,698	Buldhana Chanda
ğ	Dhulia	1	13,041 - 56	12,38,070* 13,51,236	Dhulia
10	Bombay Suburban		481 - 74	41,52,056	Bombay
11	Jalgaon .	- 1	11,845 22	17 65,047	Jalgaon
12	Kolaba	į	7,034 39	10,58,855	Alibag
13	Kolhapur .	1	8,132 67	15,96 493	Kolhapur
14	Nagpur .	1	9,951 74	15,12,807	Nagpur
- 15	Nanded	ļ	10,503 61	10 79 674	Nanded
16	Nasik	1	15,591 21	18,55,246	Nasik
17	Osmanabad	-	14,232 69	14,77,656	Osmanabad
18. 19	Parbhani	i	12,554 10	12,06,236	Parbhani
20.	Poona Rajura*		15,625 06	24,66,880	Poona
21	Ratnagiri	1	1,765 05 13,004 21	19 27 202	Chanda
22.	Sangli .		8,564 11	18,27,203 12,30,716	Ratnagiri Sangli
23	Satara		10,480.98	14,30,105	Satara
24	Sholapur .		15,009 32	18,60,119	Sholapur
25.	Thana	٠. ا	9,473 76	16,52,678	Thana
26	Wardha .		6.290 80	6,34,277	Wardha
27	Yeotmal	-	13,566 94	10,98,470	Yeotmai
MYSC			1,92,204	2,35,86,772	Bangalore
1	Bangalore Urban	. 1	1,098 18	13,02,419	Bangalore
2.	Bangalore Rural	.]	6,909 16	12,02,043	Bangalore
3.	Belgaum	- 1	13,382 25	19,83,811	Belgaum
4.	Bellary	1	9,897 14	9,15,261	Bellary
5.	Bidar	. [5,445 80	6,63,172	Bider
81	Laiura formerly a tabul	- af	Bloom Jan J. St. A.		the state of the same of the same

*Rajura, formerly a taluk of Nanded district was constituted into a district from March 1, 1959 It is, however, since being administered by the Collector of Chanda district. Its population figures are included in those of Chanda district.

TABLE 3 (confd.)

			11	LELE 3 (conf		
	State/District			Area in eq. km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
6.	Buapur	-		17,071-98	16,60,178	Bijapur
7.	Chikamagalur]	7,189-34	5,97,305	Chikmagalur
8.	Chitradurga	* *]	10,864-32	10,94,284	Chitradurga
9.	Coorg	4		4,109.73	3,22,829	Mercara
10.	Dharwar	- •]	13,729-82	19,50,362	Dharwar
11.	Gulbarga			16,227 - 68	13,99,457	Gulbarga
12,	Hassan	• •		6,826-15	8,95,847	Hassan
13	Kolar .]	8,223-65	12,90,144	Kolar
14.	Mandya			4,959-45	8,99,210	Mandya
15,	Mysore .			11.947 - 71	16,71,399	Mysore
16.	North Kanara			10,279 - 50	6,89,549	Karwar
17.	Raichur			14,012.83	11,00,895	Raichur
18.	Shimoga		. 1	10,547 - 95	10,17,368	Shimoga
19.	South Kanara			8,436-32	15,63,837	Mangalore
20	Tumkur	• •		10,597-11	13,67,402	Tumkur
	LAND			16,488	3,69,200	Kohima
1	Kohima .			6,149 · 31	1,08,924	Kohima
2	Mokokchung]	4,982 · 68	1,26,001	Mokokchung
3	Tuensang .			5,355.85	1,34,275	Tuensang
ORIS				1,55,825	1,75,48,846	Bhubaneswar
1	Balasore			6,474.82	14,15,923	Balasore
2	Bolangir			8,901 · 86	10,68,686	Bolangir
3,	Cuttack			10,972 81	30,60,320	Cuttack
4	Dheukanal		1	10,828 03	10,28,935	Dhenkanal
5	Ganjam			12,516.60	18,72,530	Chatrapur
6	Kalahandi			12,079 95	10,09,654	Bhawanipatna
7	Keonjhar			8,302 41	7,43,315	Koonjhargarh
8	Koraput .			26,695 44	14,98,271	Koraput
9	Mayurbhanj			10,417.99	12,04,043	Baripada
10	Baudh-Khondma	ıls		11,081 07	5,14,427	Phulbani
11	Puri .			10,354 77	18,65,439	Puri
12	Sambalpur .			17,517 93	15,08,686	Sambalpur
13	Sundargarh			9,715 53	6,58,617	Sundargarh
PUNJ				1,22,005	2,03,06,812	Chandigarh
1	Ambala .		1	6,108 08	13,73,477	Ambala
2	Amritsar	•		5,124 38	15,34,916	Amntsar
3	Bhaunda .			6,901 - 55	10,55,177	Bhatinda
4	Ferozepore		.]	10,140 39	16,19,116	Ferozepore
5	Gurdaspur		- 1	3,522 37	9,87,994	Gurdaspur
6.	Gurgaon			6,129 27	12,40,706	Gurgaon
7.	Hissar			13,934 35	15,40,508	Hissar
8	Hoshiarpur			5,724 45	12,33,493	Hoshiarpur
9,	Jullundur			3,457 55	12,27,367	Jullundur
10.	Kangra .			7,244 98	9,09,593	Dharmsala
11.	Kapurthala			1,633 40	3,43,778	Kapurthala
12.	Karnal	• •		7,931 55	14,90,430	Karnal
13.	Kulu .			5,455 09	1,52,925	Kulu
14.	Lahaul and Spiti			12,210-15	20,453	Keylong
15.	Ludhiana			3,428-15	10,22,519	Ludhiana
16.	Mahendragarh			3,477 75	5,47,850	Narnaul
17.	Patiala			5,011 69	10,48,778	Patiala
18.	Rohtak			6.035 - 51	14,20,391	Rohtak
19	Sangrur .	•		7,846 · 84	14,24,688	Sangrur
20.	Sımla ,			692 07	1,12,653	Simla
RAJ	ASTHAN			3,42,274	2.01.55.602	Jaipur
1	Ajmer			8,504 - 17	9,76,547	Aimer
2,	Alwar	••		8.393 - 81	10,90,026	Alwar
3.	Banswara			5,040 62	4,75,245	Banswara
4	Barmer			27 371 - 76	6,49,794	Barmer
5	Bharatpur			8,099 - 62	11,49,883	Bharatpur
6	Bhilwara			10,448 24	8,65,797	Bhilwara
				20,770 27		Bikaner
7.	Bikaner		40	27.118414		
7. 8.	Bikaner Bundi Chitorgarh	* *	•	27,118-13 3,564-03	4,44,515 3,38,010	Bundi

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TABLE 3 (contd.)

	TABLE 3 (contd.)						
	State/Distri	ct		Area in sq. km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters	
10	Churu .	4		16.865 46	6,59,011	Churu	
11.	Dungarpur		. 1	3,780 39	4,06,944	Dungarpur	
12.	Ganganagar		1	20,696 32	10,37,423	Ganganagar	
13	Jaipur .		.]	13,968 90	19,01,756	Jaipur	
14.	Jaisalmer			38,444 11	1,40,338	Jaisalmer	
15	Jaiore ,			11,699-35	5,47,072	Jalore	
16	Jhalawar .			6,228.90	4,90,609	Jhalawar	
17	Jhunjhunu			5,912 64	7,19,650	Jhunjhunu	
18	Jodhpur .		j	22,715.70	8,85,663	Jodhpur	
19	Kota		- 1	12,416.67	8,48,389	Kota	
20	Nagaur .			17,828 41	9,34,948	Nagaur	
21.	Pali .			12,411 · 44	8,05,682	Pali	
22	Sawai Madhopui	r	ì	10,541 40	9,43,574	Sawai Madhopur	
23	Sikar .			7,838-91	8,20,286	Sikar	
24	Sirohi .		į	5,126 71	3,52,303	Sırohi	
25	Tonk			7,162 56	4,97,729	Tonk	
26	Udaipur .			17,642 14	14,64,276	Udaipur	
UTTA	AR PRADESH			2,94,364	7,37,46,401	Lucknow	
2	Agra Aligarh			4,819 43	18,62,142	Agra	
3	Allahabad			5,028 03 7,254 72	17,65,275	Aligarh Allahabad	
4	Almora	• •	•	7,234 72	24,38,376	Almora	
5				5,753 77	6,33,407		
6	Azamgarh Bahraich	•			24,08,052	Azamgarh Bahraich	
7	Ballia	•		6,784 89 3,062 91	14,99,929	Ballia	
8	Banda		•	7,640 60	13,35,863	Banda	
ş	Bara Bankı		•	4,439 28	9,53,731	Bara Bankı	
10	Bareilly			4,439 28	14,14,547		
11	Basti .			7,307 58	14,78,490	Bareilly Basti	
12					26,27,061	Binor	
13	Bijnor Budaun .		•	4,834 12	11,90,987		
14				5,174 86	14,11,657	Budaun	
15	Bulandshahr Chamoli			4,888 61	17,37,397	Bulandshahr	
16				9,128 31	2,53,137	Chamoli	
17	Dehra Dun Deoria			3,110 59 5,404 82	4,29,014	Debra Dun	
18	Etah		•		23,75,075	Deoria Eigh	
19	Etawah .			4,441 17 4,321 56	12,99,674		
20	Faizabad .			4,721 70	11,82,202	Etawah Faizabad	
21	Farrukhabad			4,416 17 4,261 16	16,33,359	Fatehgarh	
22	Fatchpur				12,95,071		
23	Garhwai .	•	1	4,208 38	10,72,940	Fatchpur	
24	Ghazipur	•	1	5,454 60	4,82,327	Pauri	
25.				3,382 82 7,327 62	13 21,578	Ghazipur	
26	Gonda . Gorakhpur			6,315 77	20,73,237	Gonda Gorakhpur	
27		• •	*	0,317 11	25,65,182		
28.	Hamirpur	•	*	7,187 76	7,94,449	Hamirpur	
29	Hardon		•	6,009 50 4,567 56	15,73,171	Hardoi	
30	Jalaum		1		6,63,168	Orai	
	Jaunpur			3,996.39	17,27,264	Jauppur	
31	Jhansı			10,062 46	10,87,479	Jhansi	
32	Kanpur ,		•	6,104-66	23,81,353	Kanpur	
33	Kheri .			7,697 68	12,58,433	Kheri	
34	Lucknow .	• •	7.	2,531 37	13,38,882	Lucknow	
35	Mainpuri .		• • •	4,350 91	11,80,894	Mainpun	
36	Mathura	•	•••	3,798 98	10,71,279	Mathura	
37	Mecrut .	•	- [6,018 10	27,12,960	Meerut	
38	Mirzapur .	•		11,316 06	12,49,653	Mirzapur	
39	Moradabad			5,927 30	19,73,530	Moradabad	
40	Muzaffarnagar	-		4,357 85	14,44,921	Muzaffarnagar	
41.	Namital .			6,823 72	5,74,320	Namial	
42.	Pilibhit	•		3,500 · 41	6,16,225	Pilibhit	
43.	Pithoragarh	•		7,242.88	2,63,579	Pithoragarh	
44	Pratapgarh	* *		3,776 45	12,52,196	Pratapgarh	
45	Rac Bareli	• •		4,554-32	13,14,949	Rae Bareli	
46	Rampur	•]	2,321 - 14	7,01,537	Rampur	
47.	Saharanpur	* *	- 1	5,521-40	16,15,478	Saharanpur	
48.	Sahajahanpur	• •		4,564 - 74	11,30,256	Sahajahanpur	
49.	Sitapur		••	5,792-10	16,08,057	Sitapur	

TABLE 3 (cencld.)

State/District	Area in sq km.	Population	Capital/District headquarters
50. Sultanour	4,437-67	14,12,984	Sultanpur
51 Tehri Garhwal	4.519.00	3,47,736	Narendra Nagas
52. Unnao	4,594-39	12,26,923	Unnao
53. Utter Kashi	7,816-25	1,22,836	Uttar Kashi
54. Varanasi	5,090 01	23,62,179	Varanasi
WEST BENGAL	87,617	3,49,26,279	Calcutta
1. Bankura	6,883 · 47	16,64,513	Bankura
2. Birbhum	4,551 84	14,46,158	Suri
3 Burdwan	7,035 08	30,82,846	Burdwan
4 Calcutta	26 11	29.27.289	Calcutta
5. Cooch Behar	3,339 21	10,19,806	Cooch Behar
6. Darjeoling	3,004 - 74	6,24,640	Darjeeling
7. Hooghly	3,148-33	22,31,418	Chinsurah
8 Howrah	1.489 - 24	20.38.477	Howrah
9 Jalpaiguri	6,233 18	13,59,292	Jalpaiguri
10 Malda	3,712 97	12,21,923	Maida
11 Midnapore	13,617 73	43,41,855	Midnapore
12 Murshidabad	5,324 38	22,90,010	Murshidabad
12 37-42-	3,922-42	17,13,324	Krishnagar
14 Purulia	6,256 15	13,60,016	Purulia
16 24 Damasus	13,766 62	62,80,915	Alipore
16. West Dinapur	5,364 44	13,23,797	Balurghat
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	8,327	63,548	Port Blair
Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	489	57,963	Silvassa
Delhi	1,484	26,58,612	Delhi
Goz, Damen and Diu	3,693	6,26,667	Panjim
1 Goa .	3,634 70	5,89,997	Panjim
2 Daman .	59.88	22,390	Daman
3 Diu	38.49	14,280	Dıu
Himachal Pradesh	28,192	13,51,144	Simis
1 Bilaspur	1,161 14	1,58,806	Bilaspur
2 Chamba	8,109 02	2,10,579	C hamba
³ Kinnaur	6,519 81	40,980	Kalpa
4 Mahasu	5,623 42	3,58,969	Kasumpti
< Manda	3,945 08	3,84,259	Mandi
6 Sirmur	2,836 13	1,97,551	Nahan
Laccadive. Minicey and Amindivi	,	1	
Islands	29	24,108	Kavaratti
Manipur	22,347	7.80.037	Imphal
Pondicherry	479	3,69,079	Pondicherry
Tripura	10,453	11,42,005	
	20,700	A A A APPROPRIE	

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those estimated by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand during the last six decennia:

TABLE 4
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)

				Regu	stered	Estimated		
Decade		ŧ		Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate	
1901-10	 * *			 37		48 1	42 6	
191120	 4 4			 37	34	49.2	48.6	
1921-30			• •	34	26	46 4	38 · 3	
1931-40	 		* *	 34	23	45 2	31 2	
1941-50	 • •	4.5	4.	28	20	39-9	27-4	
1951-60				 22	11	41 7	22-8	

According to studies based on census data for 1951 and 1961, births had occurred at an average rate of 42 per thousand per annum, and deaths at an average rate of 23 per thousand per annum giving a rate of natural increase of population of 19 per thousand per annum. The infant mortality rate obtained in the National Sample Survey, 14th round, in 1958 was 146 per thousand live births. There is only a small change in the birth rate but the death rate has declined sharply during 1951—60. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the population growth rate during 1951—60. The infant mortality rate, which used to run at a level of 250 per thousand births in the early part of the century, has now declined considerably, but is still quite high when compared to other countries.

Among the States the highest birth rate during 1951—60 was in Assam (49·3) and the lowest in Madras (34·9). The highest death rate was also in Assam (26·9) and the lowest in Kerala (16·1). The highest natural

increase rate was in Punjab (25.8) and the lowest in Madras (12.4).

The table below shows the estimated birth and death rates during 1951—60 for each of the zones in India.

TABLE 5
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES—ZONAL POSITION

Zones	States covered	Estimated birth rate	Estimated death rate
Northern	Punjab and Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh Assam, Bihar, Orissa & W Bengal Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala & Mysore Gujarat & Maharashtra	43 ·6	19 0
Central		42 ·0	24 ·4
Eastern		43 ·3	23 ·9
Southern		38 ·5	22 3
Western		42 ·8	21 ·4

The highest birth rate was in Northern India (43.6) and the lowest in Southern India (38.5). The highest death rate was in Central India (24.4) and the lowest in Northern India (19.0). The highest rate of natural increase was in Northern India (24.6) and the lowest in Southern India (16.2)

It is most probable that since 1961, death rate may have declined substantially below the level in 1951—60, while there has been little change in the birth rate.

Data from certain areas of better registration and large-scale field inquiries which are described in "Vital Statistics of India for 1960", indicate that the current birth rate is around 40, death rate 16—18 and infant death rate 125—140

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1889. There was a steady though slow increase in life expectancy during the successive decades, but it was considerably accelerated during 1951—60. The sharp drop in life expectancy during 1911—20 was largely due to the influenza pandemic.

TABLE 6
LIFE EXPECTANCY—DECENNIAL POSITION

Decades					Expectation of life buth		
					Males	Females	
1889-1900	•			 	 23 .63	23 -96	
1901-1910					22 - 59	23 - 31	
19111920			7.4	 •	 19 -42*	20 -90	
1921-1930					 26 - 91	26 - 56	
1931-1940		-		 	32 09	31 - 37	
1941-1950					 33 45*	31 -664	
1951-1960					 41 90	40.60	

^{*}Unofficial estimates.

The table below gives the estimate of life expectancy for each zone of India for males and females for the decade 1951-60.

> TABLE 7 LIFE EXPECTANCY (1951-60) ZONAL POSITION

-	Zor						-	1	Expectation	n of life at
	201	16							Males	Females
Northern	•	b e							49 · 6	44-6
Central Eastern		• •		٠	• •		* *		39 ·8 39 ·8	38 ·8 40 ·1
Southern Western	* *	•	• •	•	•	•		•	41 1 44 2	39 · 2 42 · 5

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population:

TABLE 8 AGE STRUCTURE (1961)

						Age group	Percentage of total population
Infants and young children Boys and girls						Up to 4 5 to 14	15 0 26 0
Young men and women		• •	•	•	• •	15 to 24 25 to 34	16 7 15 4
Middle-aged men and women	•		•	• •	4	35 to 44 45 to 54	11 ·0 8 ·0
Elderly persons					•	55 to 64 65 to 74 75 and	4 8 2 1
						over	10
Torv	AL.				4 9		100 0

Table 9 gives the sex ratio and Table 10 (p 17) the break-up of the population according to age and marital status

TABLE 9 **CHANGES IN SEX RATIO BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961**

State/Union Territory		Females per 1,000 males								
State/Onion Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961			
INDIA	972*	964	955	950*	945*	946	941			
States										
Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	981			
Assam**	933	927	908	886	886	877	876			
Bihar	1.054	1,044	1.016	994	996	990	994			
Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940			
Jammu & Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873+	878			
Kerala .	1.004	1.008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022			
Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953			
Madras	1,044	1,042	1,029	1.027	1.012	1,007	992			
Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936			
Mysore	983	981	969	965	960	966	959			

*Excludes Pondicherry.
**Excludes NEFA which was consused for the first time in 1961 and had 894 females

†For calculating sex ratio arithmetic mean of 1941-61 sex-wise population has been taken.

TABLE 9 (concid.)

an all markets and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second an			Females p	er 1,000 :	males		
State/Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Nagaland	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933
Orissa	1,037	1.056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001
Punjab	848	807	821	830	850	858	864
Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921	908
Uttar Pradesh	937	915	909	904	907	910	909
West Bengal	945	925	905	890	852	865	978
Union Territories							
A & N Islands Dadra and Nagar	318	352	303	495	574	625	617
Haveli	960	967	940	911	925	946	963
Delhi,	862	793	733	722	715	768	785
Goa, Daman and	502	.,,				,	
Diu .	1.085	1,103	1.122	1,088	1,683	1,128	1.071
Himachai Pradesh	885	904	902	906	297	915	923
L. M. & A Islands	1.063	987	1.027	994	1.018	1.043	1,020
Manipur	1.037	1.029	1.041	1.065	1.055	1.036	1,015
Pondicherry	N.A	1.058	1.053	NA	N.A.	1,030**	1,913
Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in Table 2. The variation and density α^c population between 1921 and 1961 are as follows

TABLE 11
VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION
(1921—1961)

Va	riation	r	Density
Decade	Per cent (increase or decrease)	Year	Per sq km
1921—31	11 0	1921	79
193141	+14 2	1931	88
194151	+13 3	1941	100
195161	+21 6	1951	113
		1961	138

THE SOCIAL PATTERN

Religions

Table 12 shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States and Union territories according to the 1961 census.

^{**}Based on the 1948 population assumed as 1951 population.

TABLE 10

,			ι	ŧ		L	AND	AN	D P	TOP	LE							1
(in thousands)	ciffed	Females	108	1	19	13	15	*	=======================================	40	7	*1	kn .	, Euz	er'i	***	73	14
(in the	Unspecified	Make	250	1	28	*	11	ø	40	9	*1	4	4	71	643	***	'11	60
	A Post	Females	1,086	1	83	***	170	175	152	12	200	73	8	98	28	12	- 16	-1
	Divorced d	Maks	882	1	61	4	86	158	134	2	8	*8	38	32	32	15	7	-
20	pa	Females	23,025	1	98	16	248	522	954	1,322	2,227	2,400	3,629	2,286	3,852	1,709	3,750	87
STATU	Widowed	Males	8,341	1	19	55	164	310	419	200	723	803	1,130	821	1,246	640	1,508	
MARITAL STATUS	pou	Females	98,484	1	4 426	12,024	17,558	16,998	13,581	10,320	8,367	5,803	4,249	2,211	1,627	547	657	16
AIAL SIA	Marned	Males	97,141	1	1,734	4,329	9,937	14,772	14,188	12,369	10,796	8,543	7,645	4,273	4,261	1,747	2,525	22
AGE AND MARITAL STATUS.	тлед	Females	880,0%	64,515	18,528	5,045	1,143	341	154	90	29	42	37	19	B	01	18	28
YOU'S	Never married	Males	119,684	66,262	24,476	14,160	7,978	3,283	1,239	625	473	320	294	155	165	92	118	99
LION	Females		212,791	64,515	23,032	17,284	19,134	18,050	14,854	11,860	10,774	8,323	7,980	4,549	5,533	2,379	4,443	81 66 58 22 16
TOTAL POPULAT	Males		226,146	66,262	26,274	18,599	18,199	18,532	15,988	13,604	12,086	9,736	9,131	5,283	5,707	2,473	4,177	95
TOTAL	Persons		438,937	130,777	49,306	35,883	37,333	36,582	30,842	25,464	22,860	18,059	17,111	9,832	11,240	4,852	8,620	Age not stated 176 95
-	<u>. </u>		:	:	*	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	•		•	:	•	ated
A the annual	dron draw		All ages	Up to 9	10-14	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	4 4	45-49	5054	5559	60-64	69-69	+0+	Age not st

POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES (1961 Census) TABLE 12

State/Union Territory	Buddhist	Christian	Hmdu	Jam	Mushm	Sikh	ligions and persuations	Religion not stated
States								
Andhra Fradesh	6,753	14,28,729	3,18,13,944	9,012	27,15,021	8,563	1,342	83
Assam	42,322	7,66,266	79,10,520	9,482	27,66,517	10,431	7,95,873	20,066
Dinat	2,885	5,02,195	3,93,45,517	17,598	57,85,631	44,413	7,57,023	38
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	1,83,56,065	4,09,754	17,45,103	9,646	18.567	~
Jammu and Kashmir	48,360	2,848	10,13,193	1,427	24,32,067	63,069	~	6
Kerala	178	35,87,365	1 02,82,568	2,967	30.27 639	822	524	1.602
Madhya Pradesh	1,13,365	1,88,314	3,04,25,798	2,47,927	13.17.617	65.715	12,980	692
Madras	777	17,62,954	3.02.97.115	28,350	15,60,414	2 567	34.732	44
Maharashtra	27,89,501	5,60,594	3,25,30,901	4,85,672	30,34,332	57.617	94,095	1.006
Mysore .	0,770	4,87,587	2,05,82,853	1,74,366	23,28,376	3 287	432	101
Nagaland .	42	1 95 588	34,677	263	891	255	1.37,444	4
Orissa	454	2,01,017	1 71,23 194	2,295	2,15,319	5,030	1,534	
Punjab	14 857	1,49,834	1 29,30,045	48,754	3,93,314	67,69,129	39	840
Rajasthan	759	22,864	1,81,32,690	4,09,417	13,14,613	2,74,198	917	14
Uttar Pradesh	12,893	101,641	6,24,37,316	1,22,108	1,07 88,089	2,83,737	414	203
West Bengal	1,12 253	2,04,530	2,75,23,358	26,940	69,85,287	34,184	38,610	1,117
Union Territories				-				
A & N Islands	1,707	17,973	32,781	E	7,398	241	3,444	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	2 .	799	56,576	120	443	-	23	1
Delhi	5,466	29,269	22 34,597	29,595	1,55,453	2,03,916	285	31
Goa, Daman and Drut	189	2,27,202	3 84,378	89	14,600	1	213	17
Himachal Pradesh	6,308	265	13,10,019	95	25,619	8,437	72	64
L M, & A. Islands	1	26	763	-	23,789		1	ł
Manipur .	325	1 52 043	4 81,112	778	48,588	523	1	36.668
Pondicherry	25	13,946	3,11 223	76	23,470	14	325	
Trenuta	33,716	10.039	864.298	195	2 30 002	49	4	7

*Excluding figures of that part of NEFA where all-India schedule was not canvass d figures for the rest of NEFA (included above) are. Buddhist 5,809, Christian 1,713; Hindu 25,599, Jain 14, Muslim 1,008, Sikh 745, Others 1,784, and religion not stated 2,033

**Figures are for 1960.

‡Figures are for 1962.

The following table shows the percentage of the major religious communities to the total population and their percentage increase during the decennium 1951-61.

TABLE 13 PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Religiou	_		19	51*	196	1**	Percentage
commun			Population	Percentage to total popu- lation	Population	Percentage to total popu- lation	increase 1951-1961†
Buddhist	۸.		1,80,823	0.05	32,56,036	0.74	1,670 -71
Christian	• •		83,92,038	2.35	1,07,28,086	2 .44	27 -38
Hindu			30,35,75,474	84 .98	36,65,26,866	83 ·50	20 · 29
Jam			16,18,406	0.45	20,27,281	0 .46	25 17
Muslim			3,54,14,284	9.91	4,69,40,799	10 70	25 -61
Sikh	• •		62,19,134	1 74	78,45,915	1 79	25 -13
Others			18,48,224	0 52	16,11,935	0 37	13 ·01
Tor	AL+++	,	36,10,88,090	100	43,92,34,771	100	21 -51

Languages

The 1961 census enumerated a total of 1,652 mother-tongues which have been grouped into languages/dialects as follows.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES WITH GROUPING OF MOTHER-LONGUES UNDER EACH OF THEM (1961)

Languages	Number	Persons speaking
I Languages (inclusive of 380 mother tongues grouped under them) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution II it indian Languages (inclusive of 241 mother-tongues grouped under them) having a strength of	14	38,23,33,847
5,00,000 and over each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution III Indian Languages (69 mother-tongues grouped under 17 languages and 2 mother-tongues without	17	5,01,39,608
grouping) having a strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 speakers each, other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution 1V † Indian languages not covered above (total number of mother-tongues 857, of them 244 are	19	42,21,292
grouped under 60 languages, other mother-tongues are without any grouping) V. Non-Indian languages	673 103	19,26,705 3,15,466
TOTAL	826	43,89,36,918+++

^{*(}I) The religion break-up excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and NEFA, the figures of total population exclude only NEFA.

(#) In calculating the percentage to total population, 2,68,602 out of the Punjab population for which the religion break-up is not available, have been excluded.

**The religion break-up of population (2,97,853) of that part of NEFA for whom

all-India census schedule was not canvassed, is excluded.

**Including Sikkim †(i) Percentage increase in 1951-61 of each religion has been calculated on compara-

tive area figures of 1951-61.

(II) Percentage increase in 1951-61 against total has been calculated by excluding populations of NEFA and the Tuensang district of Nagaland ††The mother-tongue in II, III and IV include 304 tribal mother-tongues with 1,41,32,449 speakers.

†††(1) Excludes population (2,97,853) of that portion of NEFA where all-India consus schedule was not canvassed.

(#) Includes figures of Sikkim.

The number of persons speaking languages of the first three categories in Table 14 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 15
LANGUAGES/DIALECTS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING

	Langua	ige							Persons speaking
Languages (incl Schedule VII	usive of m	other-	tongues	groupe	ed unde	them)	specifi	ed in	
Assamese								1	68,03,46
Bengah	*	*						•	3,38,88,93
Gujarati									2,03,04,46
Hindi									13,34,35,36
Kannada							٠.	'	1,74,15,82
Kashmiri			•			•	•	(19,55,11
Malayalan	1	•						- 1	1,70,15,78
Marathi								-	3,32,86,77
Oriya								-	1,57,19,39
Punjabi								{	1,09,50,82
Sanskrit								1	2,54
Tamil								1	3,05,62,70
Telugu								1	3,76,68,13
Urdu	•								2,33,23,51
Languages (inc strength of 5,	lusive of i 00,000 and	nother	r-ton, c	es grou t includ	iped un led in (i	der the	em), h	aring	
Bihari								- 1	1,68,06,77
Rajasthani								i	1 49,33,01
Santali									32,47,05
Bhili								}	24,39,61
Gondi				4		4		ì	15,01,43
Sindhi Konkani									13,71,93
Kurukh/O			•					• 1	13,52,36
Kumauni	aon							1	11,41,80
Nepali								• }	10,30,25
Pahari-unsi	ani shad					•	•	- 1	10,21,10
Tulu	ecilied							- 1	10.15,20
Garhwali									9,35,10
Mundan								•	8,09,96
Ho								1	7,37,03
Manipun/A	/leithei						•	1	6,48,35 6,36,43
Kur	20101101							1	5,12,16
Languages (in strength of 1,6	durive of i	nothei	-tongu	es grou	ped un	der the	$m\rangle$, h	aving	#41 M3 4 U
Khandeshi	10,000 15 4	בהיהי	9 OUI 1.	ioi inci	uieu m	(1) 45	ore.		4 28,12
Khasi			-						3,64,06
Bodo Boro									3,61,80
Garo .									3,07,040
Pripuri								1	2,99,643
Savara									2,65,72
Mund								. 1	2,61,653
Mandeali	•							1	2,27,35
Lushai/Mize)		* *	• •				- 1	2,22,20
Korku .			* 4					-	2,20,24
Kharia	11		-			• •		.]	1,77,159
Khond/Kon	an .	4						.]	1,68,027
Mikir							4		1,54,893
Bhumy			•	**				-	1,42,003
	•	•		• •				.]	1,40,77
Koya			,	,			* *		1,36,598
Mari .								- 1	
Mırı Hindustanı		•	* *	. •			•		1,23,200
Mari .		•	* *	• :		•	•	::	

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 43.92 crores who constitute the population of India, including Sikkim, 36.07 crores or 82 per cent live in villages and 7.89 crores or 18 per cent live in cities and towns. There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below:

TABLE 16
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921—1961)

Percentage of total population	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rusai	88.88	88-0	86 1	82 -7	82 0
Urban	11 2	12.0	13 -9	17 -3	18 -0

According to the 1961 census there are 2,699 towns and 5,66,878 villages in India excluding Sikkim. The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables:

TABLE 17
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING
TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 99,999	20,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 19,999	5,000 to 9,999	Less than 5,000	Total
INDIA	107	139	518	820	847	268	2,699
States							
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra Mysore Nagaland Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	11 1 7 6 2 4 6 9 12 6 - 1 5 6 17 12	9 2 7 9 5 6 19 15 9 3 12 4 4 18	51 10 33 43 1 31 35 61 47 34 8 35 23 56	73 12 52 54 4 33 57 119 89 81 	72 24 46 60 18 98 95 86 4 3 25 54 51 79	7 11 8 9 30 1 17 36 15 37 3 43 9 16	223 60 153 181 432 219 339 266 231 13 62 189 145 267
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands Deihi Goa, Daman & Diu Himachal Pradesh Manipur Pondicherry Tripura	- - - -	- - - 1 - 1	- 1 - - 2	1 1 2 	4 4 2 4	- 7 7 - -	1 3 13 13 1 5 6

22

TABLE 18
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES
ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
INDIA	776	3,421	26,565	65,377	1,19,086	3,51,650	5,66,878**
Andhra Pradesh .	28	458	3,918	6,050	5,834	10,796	27.084
Assam .	1 20	13	398	1,999	5.041	20,699	30,153**
Bihar .	44	441	3,339	7,635	13.784	42,422	67.665
	7	141	1,332	3,301		9 504	
Gujarat Jammu and	/	1-41	1,332	3,301	5,299	8,504	18,584
Kashmir		5	114	528	1,320	4,592	6,559
	510	587	395	57	1,320	4,352	1,573
Kerala	1	28	787	3,811	12,795	52,993	70,414
Madhya Pradesh Madras	96	449	3,539	4,771	2 216	2,053	
Madras Maharashtra	29	305	2,215	5,958	3,216 10,235	17,109	14,124 35,851
		172	1,432	3,723			
Mysore	_		1,432	3,723	6,481	14,569 581	26,377 814
Nagaland		16	452				
Orissa	1 40	142		2,513	7,334	36,151	46,466
Punjab	12		1,440	3,470	5,337	10,868	21,269
Rajasthan		94	1,003	2,936	6,596	21,612	32,241
Uttar Pradesh	23 25	308	3,795	12,801	26,015	69,682	1,12,624
West Bengal	25	244	2,156	5,224	8,514	22,291	38,454†
Union Territories Andaman & Ni-							
cobar Islands		1	1	2	20	227	200
		_	_	2	20	337	399
Dadra and Nagar Haveh	-	1	3	18	23	28	72
Delhi	-		42	59	99	76	276
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	13	83	80	46	21	245
Himachal Pradesh	1 4	1.5	2	44			
		, –	. 6		266	10,126	10,438††
LM & A. Islands	1 =	1 2	51	126	200	1 400	10
Manipur	1	2 3				1,487	1,866
Pondicherry		3	21 31	62 142	89	213	388
Tripura	1	1	31	142	366	4,393	4,932

According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in Table 17. In certain clusters the urban area is not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraces satellite towns and cities and industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area, which may even be surrounded by rural areas. Such well-formed clusters are treated as town groups, the determinants being facility of road and rail transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work. Thus there are 113 cities and town groups with population over a lakh each as detailed in the following table.

TABLE 19
CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER (1961)

City/Town group	Population	City/Town group	Population
NDHRA PRADESH		9 Nellore	. 1,06,776
 Hyderabad . 	12,51,119	10 Bandar (Machlipatan) 1,01,417
2 Vijayawada ,	2,30,397	11 Kuenool	1,00,815
3 Guntur	1,87,122		-,,
4. Visakhapatnam	1,82,004	ASSAM	
5 Warangal .	. 1,56,106	1. Shillong	1,02,398
6. Rajahmundry .	1,30,002	2 Gauhati	1.00,707
7. Kakınada	1,22,865	BIHAR	-,,
8. Eluru	1,08,321	1. Patna	3,64,594

^{**}Includes 3 villages for which details are not available,

[†]Does not include 11 villages for which separate population figures are not available. †Excludes 27 villages which are uninhabited but have houseless population.

TABLE 19 (concld.)

C	City/Town group	Population	Csty/Town grcup	Population
2.	Jamshedpur	3,28,044	12. Akola .	1,15,760
3,	Dhanbad-Jhama-Sindri			. 1,09,215
4.	Gaya	1,51,105	» AVCOND	
5.	Monghyr-Jamalpur	1,46,80	MYSORE	
6. 7.	Bhagalpur Ranchi	1,43,850	i Dangaroic .	
8.		1,40,253	1 & INLYGUIC	. 2,53,865
9	Water State of the Control of the Co	4 03 044	3 Lingli-Digit Mar .	
_	Darbhanga .	. 1,03,010	4. Mangalore	1,70,253
GIU	ARAT		4. Mangalore 5. Kolar Gold Fields 6. Belgaum	. 1,46,811
	A 6 X . E 1	10.00.00	6. Belgaum	. 1,46,790
1. 2	Ahmedabad Baroda	, 12,06,001		
3	Baroda Surat	2,98,398	1	
4	95 . 5	. 2,88,020 . 1,94,145		1,46,308
3,	Bhavnagar	1,76,473	1	
6.	Jamnagar .	1,48,572		
•	o and the same of	21-101012		., 3,98,047
JAN	IMU AND KASHMIR		2 Juliundur	2,65,030
		2.04.00	3 Ludhiana .	2.44.032
1 2	Srinagar Jammu	2,95,084 1,02,738	" Allivaia	1,81,747
2	Jammu	1,02,730	5 Patiala	1,25,234
KER	ALA		RAJASTHAN	
1.	Cochin-Ernakulam-		1. Jaipur	4,03,444
	Alwaye . ,	3,13,030	2 Atmer	0.71.740
2	Trivandrum	3,02,214	3 Jodhput	. 2,31,240
3	Calicut	2,48,548	4 Bikaner	1,50,634
4.	Alleppey	1,38,834	5 Kotah	1,20,345
L#AT	DHYA PRADESH		2.01	. 1,11,139
			ENTER A PROPERTY OF	
1	Indore	3,94,941		
2	Jabaipur	3,67,014		9,71,062
4	Gwalior Bhopal	3,00,587	Z Zuckhow	6,55,673
5	Uyain	2,22,948]. J /18144 *	5,08,680
6	Raipur	1,44,161 1,39,792	7 . 000 001300 74	4,89,864
7	Durg (including Bhilai)	1,33,230	21 23163160000	4,30,730
8	Sagar .	1,04,676	0 11100144	2,83,99
		1,04,07	7. Barcilly 8 Moradabad .	2,72,82
MAI	DRAS		9 Saharanpur	1,91,821 1,85,21
1	Madras .	17 20 141	40 41 1	1,85,020
2	Madurai	17,29,141	44 49 11	1,80,25
3	Combatore :	4,24,810 2,86,305	4.5	1,69,71
4	Tiruchirapalli	2,49,862	42 73 1 25	1,56,341
5	Salem	2,49,145	4 4 50	1,35,407
6	Palayamcottai .	1,90,048	15 Mathura .	1,25,25
7	Tuticorin .	1.27,350	16 Shahjahanpur .	1,17,702
8	Vellore .	1,22,76	17 Mirzapur	1,00,09
9	Kurichi .	1,19,380	{	
10.	Thanjavur .	1,11,099		
11.	Nagercoil .	. 1,06,207	J. Calcutta	29,27,289
	W & dry a drifty street, a		2. Howrah	5,12,598
MA.	HARASHTRA		3 South Suburbs	3,41,712
1.	Greater Bombay	41,52,050	4. Asensol	1,68,689
2.	Poona	7,37,420) D. Bhatpara	1,47,630
3,	Nagpur .	6,90,302	6. Kharagpur	1,47,253
4	Sholapur	3,37,583	7. Bally	1,30,896
5 6,	Nasik	2,15,570	6 Court Dum Dum	1,25,45
Ď,	Kalyan	1,94,334		1,11,284
7.	Kolhapur	1,93,180		1,08,224 . 1,07,837
8.	Amravati	1,37,87		. 1,07,×37
9. 10.	Sangli	1,27,183	DELHI	
11.	Malegaon Ahmednagar	1,21,40		AA B4 124
	Anmounagar	1,19,020	1. Delhi	23,59,408

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, there are four hons, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a hon separated by intervening wheels (Chakras) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three hons are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate," from the Mundaka Upanishad meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947

The Constituent Assembly Resolution land down that "the National * Flag of ladia shall be a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (Kesari), white and dark green in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band, there shall be a Wheel in navy blue to represent the Charkha. The design of the wheel shall be that of the wheel (Chakra) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka.

The diameter of the wheel shall approximate to the width of the white

The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag shall ordinarily be 2:3." Use of Flag

A pamphlet entitled Flag Code—India has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag. The instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side

shall be at the farther end of the staff

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall; when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, I.e, it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running





east-west or north-south, the flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other

flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's buthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, will be restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song Jana-gana-mana was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title Bharat Vidhata in the Tattvabodhini Patrika, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title Morning Song of India. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceromonial occasions, reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he Bharata-bhagya-vidhata. Punjaba-Sındhu-Gujrata-Maratha-Dravida-Utkala-Banga Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga Tava subha name jage, Tava subha asisa mage, Gahe tava jaya-gatha. Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he Bharata-bhagya-vidhata. Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

The above is the full version of the National Anthem as adopted and its playing time is about 52 seconds. A short version consisting of the first and last lines of this stanza (playing time approximately 20 seconds) is also played on certain occasions.

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza: Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny. Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayss, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and

sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory to thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Vande Mataram, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with Jana-gana-mana. Vande Mataram occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Ananda Math, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza.

Vande Mataram !
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram !
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,
Suhasinim sumadhura-bhasinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza quoted above.

Mother, I bow to thee ¹
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of might,
Mother free
Glory of moonlight dreams
Over thy branches and loidly streams,—
Clad in thy blossoming trees,
Mother, giver of ease,
Laughing low and sweet ¹
Mother I kiss thy feet
Speaker sweet and low ¹
Mother to thee I bow ¹

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The days of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the days of the Gregorian Calendar, Chaitra I falling on March 22 in a common year and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes: (i) The Gazette of India, (n) news broadcasts by All India Radio, (iii) calendars issued by the Government of India, and (iv) communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively

the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly

on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens: "Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab*, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and such other territories as may be acquired.

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitle one to be a citizen of India. Article 6 provides for displaced migrants from Pakistan to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a date to be fixed by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable. These are: (i) the right to equality including equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment; (ii) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property, and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality; (iii) the right against exploitation prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings; (iv) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (v) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; (vi) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose

^{*} Punjab is being linguistically re-organised into Punjab and Hamana with some hill areas going to Himachal Pradesh. A Boundary Commission set up for the purpose has submitted its report.

after payment of compensation; and (vii) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentra-

tion of wealth and means of production to common detriment.

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs, provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen, organisation of village panchayats, separation of judiciary from the executive, promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country, protection of national monuments, promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration

THE UNION EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its Head

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Lagislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and eligible for re-election. Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law. His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in In his capacity accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and pioposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the council.

The Council of Ministers as at present constituted, comprises (1) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (u) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet, and (ui) Deputy Ministers

The personnel of the Union Government, as on April 15, 1966, was as follows.

President, S. Radhakrishnan

Vice-President: Zakır Husain

	Members of Cabinet				Portfolios
123.45 67.8	Smt Indira Gandhi Gulzarilal Nanda Jagiivan Ram Swaran Singh S K. Patil Y B Chavan N Sanjiva Reddy C. Subramaniam			***	Prime Minister, Atomic Energy Home Affairs Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation External Affairs Railways Defence Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation Finance
10.	Satya Narayan Sinha				Parliamentary Affairs and Communica-
11 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	M. C. Chagla D Sanjivayya Asoka Mehta Manubhai Shah G. S. Pathak Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•	tions Education Industry Planning and Social Welfare Commerce Law Irrigation and Power
	Munisters of Si	tate			
17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Mehr Chand Khanna Raj Bahadur S. K. Dey Km. Sushila Nayar Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	**	**	•	Works, Housing and Urban Development Information and Broadcasting Mines and Metals Health and Family Planning Home Affairs and Defence Supplies

23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30 31.	K Raghuramaiah O. V Alagesan Ram Subhag Singh K. L. Rao B R Bhagat A. M Thomas T N Singh C. M Poonacha C. R Pattabhi Raman Jagannath Rao Dinesh Singh Bibudhendra Misra P. Govinda Menon	: ::	Irrigation and Power Finance Defence Production Iron and Steel Transport and Aviation	i Communica-
			ment and Co-operation	and the party and party an
	Deputy Ministers	7		
2.5	• •			
36, 37, 38, 39, 40	Shah Nawaz Khan P S Naskar B S Murthy Lalit Narayan Mishra Smt T S. Soundaram Rar D. R Chavan Smt Maragatham Chandri Sham Nath B C Bhagwati Shyam Dhar Mishra P C Sethi Bhakt Darshan Annasahib Shinde V C Shukla Smt Nandini Satpathy Jobal Smah	nachandran	Health and Family Planning Finance Education Labour, Employment and Social Welfare Railways Works, Housing and Urbs Food, Agriculture, Comminent and Co-operation Iron and Steel Education Food, Agriculture, Comminent and Co-operation Mediatry Information and Broadcastis	Rehabilitation an Development unity Develop-
	Mohd Shafi Qureshi		Petroleum and Chemicals	
52.	Smt Jahanara Jaipal Singh		Commerce	
53	Syed Ahmad Mehdi		Transport and Aviation	
55	-And Amilian Melini		Mines and Metals	
	Parliamentary Secretarie	'S		
1	Smt Sarojini Mahishi Bhani Prekash Singh		Atomic Energy	

1	Smt Sarojini Mahishi	* *	Atomic Energy
2	Bhanu Prakash Singh		Communications
3	S C Jamir		External Affairs
4	D Ering		Home Affairs
	D LAND		nome Anairs

Official Language

As provided in Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi became the official language of the Union with effect from January 26, 1965. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union is the international form of Indian numerals. However, under section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 provision has been made for the continued use of the English language in addition to Hindi, even after January 26, 1965 for (a) all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day, and (b) for the transaction of business in Parliament. Under Article 346 of the Constitution, the language (or languages) for the time being authorised to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall also be the language (or languages) to be used for communication between a State and the Union and between one State and another.

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more

than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be

assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative head of a Ministry and the principal adviser to the Minister. When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Administrative Reforms

The Department of Administrative Reforms was set up in March 1964 and the Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet Secretariat was merged in it. Besides continuing the work of the O & M Division, the department undertook a new programme of activities including comprehensive studies of important departments through study teams headed by members of Parliament Major reorganisation measures were initiated in the Central Secretariat, starting with the Ministry of Works and Housing Liaison is maintained with State Governments in regard to administrative reform programmes in the States Considerable emphasis is given to implementing the reform measures devised through studies. The training programme of the defunct O & M Division was reorganical.

The training programme of the defunct O & M Division was reorganised and two new courses started for training administrators in skills of administrative analysis. The senior course, run with the co-operation of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, caters for middle level executives from the Centre and the States. The juntor course is run in the Secretariat Fraining School to train section officers and their equivalent. Short-term training in operations research is also imparted through special courses for management personnel from public sector under-

takings.

An administrative intelligence unit has been organised to provide a ready source of documented material on various aspects of administrative reform.

The Department receives general direction about programming its activities from the Committee on Administration which is a Committee of

senior secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary

A high-powered Administrative Reforms Commission was set up in January 1966 "to examine the public administration of the country and make recommendations for reform and reorganisation, where necessary".

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed by the President The personnel of the Commission, as on April 15, 1966, was as follows

Chairman: B. N. Jha
Members: Batuk Singh
N. L. Ahmad

Smt. B. Khongman Desraj Mehta A. Appadorai M. S. Doraiswami

R. C. S. Sarkar

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The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are: (1) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Umon Government by written examinations, interview and promotion, and (11) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority sub-ordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Council of States

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Pailiament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age.

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented. Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date of its first meeting.

The total manther of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 236, of whom 226 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 510, consisting of 504 members, directly elected from the sixteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the secommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the six Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pracesh, Manipur and Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, and six members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The names of the members of the two Houses, as on April 15, 1966, are given below:

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

Chai	rman: Zakir Husain	Deputy Chairman: Smt. Violet Alva		
	ANDHRA PRADESH (18)	38, B N. Mandal		
		39 Ratendra Pratap Sinha		
Į.	Damodaram Sanjivayya	40 L. N. Mishra		
2	Km Mary Naidu	41. Mahabir Dass		
	Yerrapureddi Admarayana Reddy	42 Dhirendra Chandra Mallik		
4.	Yella Reddy	43 Mohan Singh Oberoi		
5.	Naria Venkateswara Rao	44 Jagat Kishore Prasad Narayan Sing		
6	Smt Sosta Yudhvir	45. Ganga Sharan Sinha		
8	Nagi Reddy	46 Sved Mahmud		
5	Akbar Ali Khan	47. Bipin Behary Varma		
9	P. M. Rao Kasinadhuni			
10,	Kota Punnaiah	GUJARAT (11)		
11.		48. Maniben V Pate		
14.	N Sanjiva Reddy			
13.	V C Kesava Rao	49 Khandubhai K Desai		
14	P. K Kumaran	50. G H V Momin		
15	Smt. C. Ammanna Raja	51 Dahyabhai V. Patel		
10.	N. Narotham Reddy	52. K S Chavda		
17.	K. V Raghunatha Reddy	53 Suresh J. Desai		
19"	Kasu Vangala Reddy	54 B N Antani		
	a district a second states	55 Smt. P. J Mehta		
	ASSAM (7)	56 Jaisukhlal Laishanker Hathi		
19	Purnananda Chetia	57 Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel		
20	A. Thanglura	58. Maneklal Chundal Shah		
21.	F A Ahmed	WEER AV A (6)		
22.	M. Purkayastha	KERALA (9)		
23.	Smt. Usha Barthakur	59 Vacant		
24.	Baharul Islam	60. Kizhedath Damodaran		
25.		61 S M. Sait		
-	The contract to the second	62. Vacant		
	BIHAR (22)	63 Vacant		
	•	64 Vacant		
26.	A. Mahamad Chaudhry	65. Smt Devaki Gopidas		
27.	Anand Chand	66. Palat Kunhi Koya		
28.	Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh	67. M. N Govindan Nau		
29.	R. P. Jam	VII		
30. 31.	Awadheshwat Prasad Smha	MADHYA PRADESH (16)		
31.	Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha			
32.	Rama Bahadur Sinha	68. Bhawani Prasad Tiwari		
33. 34,	Shishir Kuroet	69. Dayaldas Kurre		
34,	S. B. Yajec	70. Khub Chand Baghel		
35,	Pratul Chandra Mitra	71 Chakrapani Shukla		
35. 36. 37.	R. P. Khatan Sayannandan Miara	72. P. C. Sethi		
24	Alevannandan Minra	73. Nüranjan Singh		

Fouding election for one seat from Nagaland, the sitting member, who was nominated by the Freedom, continues to represent Nagaland.

74	Niranjan	135	Shraddhakar Supakar
75	Raja S P Singh	136	Hancef Mahammad
76	A D Mani	137	B B Das
77.	Nandi Kishore	138	Lokanath Misra
78	Smt V Chaturvedi	139	Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
79	Vimalkumar Mannalalji Chordia	140	Manmathnath Misra
80	R S Khandekar	141.	Sundarmanı Patel
81	Laxmi Narayan Das	142	Smt. Nandini Satpathy
82	Ram Sahai		
83	Syed Ahmad		PUNJAB (11)
	MADRAS (18)	143	Anup Singh
	MADRAS (10)	144	Jagat Narain
84	A K A Abdul Samad	145	Smt Mohinder Kaur
85	I V Anandan	146	Uttam Singh Dugal
86.	S Chandrasekhar	147	Narındar Singh
87	S S Mariswamy	148	Neki Ram
88	Smt Lalitha Rajagopalan	149	Raghbir Singh Panjhazari
89	S S Vasan	150	Salig Ram
90	K Sundaram	151	Abdul Ghani
91	N Rama Krishna Iver	152	Chaman Lali
92 93	G P Somasundaram R I Parthasarathi	153	Surjit Singh Atwal
94.	N R Muniswamy		
95	T Chengalvaroyan		RAJASTHAN (10)
96	C N Aanndurai	154	Sadiq Ali
97	M J Jamaj Moideon	155	Devi Singh
98	P Thanulingam	156	Shanti Lal Kothari
99	J Sivashanmugam Pillai	157	Sundar Singh
100	K S Ramaswamy	158	Dalpat Singh
101	M Ruthnasamv	159	Smt Mangla Devi
	D C 4 T V 4 T 4 C 7 T 8 W 12 4 4 4 6 6 1	160	Abdul Shakoor
	MAHARASHTRA (19)	161	P N Kathju
102	Abid Ali	162	lagnnath Prasad
103	Babubhai M. Chinai	163	Ramesh Chandia Vyas
104	Udhavrao Sahebrao Patil	ì	HETAD PRADESH (34)
105	5 K Vaishampayan	1	UTTAR PRADESH (34)
105 106	5 K Vaishampayan M M Dharia	164	Dattopant Thongari
105 106 107	S K Vaishampavan M M Dhatia S B Bobade	165	Dattopant Thongari Landul Haq Ansari
105 106 107 108	S K Vaishampavin M M Dhatia S B Bobade Ashok Rangtram Mehta	165 166	Dattopant Thongari Laridul Haq Ansari Mahabir Prasad Shukla
105 106 107 108 109	S K Vaishampavin M M Dharia S B Bobade Ashok Ranittam Mehta G R Patil	165 166 167	Dattopant Thongari Laridul Haq Ansari Mahahir Prasad Shukla Bashir Husain Zaidi
105 106 107 108 109 110	S K Vaishampavin M M Dharia S B Bobade Ashok Rangtrum Mehta G R Paul B D Khobatagode	165 166 167 168	Dattopant Thongari Laridul Haq Ansari Mahahir Prasad Shukla Bashir Husain Zaidi Umashankar Dikshit
105 106 107 108 109 110 111	5 K Vaishampavin M M Dharia S B Bibbade Ashok Rangtram Mehta G R Patil B D Khobaragode Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure	165 166 167 168 169	Dattopant Thongari Laridul Haq Ansari Mahabir Prasad Shukla Bashir Husain Zaidi Umashankar Dikshit A C Gilbett
105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112	5 K Vaishampavan M M Dharia S B Bibbade Ashok Ranjittim Mehta G R Patil B D Khobaragode Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure M C Chagla	165 166 167 168 169 170	Dattopant Thongari Laridul Haq Ansari Mahabir Prasad Shukla Bashir Husain Zaidi Umashankar Dikshit A C Gilbett Ram Singh
105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113	S K Vaishampavan M M Dhatia S B Bobade Ashok Ranjittam Mehta G R Patil B D Khobatagode Vithalran Tukaram Nagpure M C Chagla Bhimrao Seshiao	165 166 167 168 169 170	Dattopant Thongari I aridul Haq Ansari Mahahir Prasad Shukla Bashir Husain Zaidi Umashankar Dikshit A C Gilbert Ram Singh T N Singh
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105 106 107 108 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130	S K Vaishampavin M M Dhatia S B Bobade Ashok Ranittam Mehta G R Patil B D Khobaragode Vithalran Tukaram Nagpure M C Chagla Bhimran Seshi an Kodardas Kalinas Shah Bhanran Kushnaran Gaikwad Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarin Pandharinath Sitaiam Patil Dhariyashili an Yashwanti an Pawar Smt Tara Ramchandra Sathe Ganpatran Devil Tapase MYSORE (12) Mulka Govinda Reddy Sherkhan C M Ponnacha Smt Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy Smt Violet Alva M S Gurupada Swaniy M D Narayan N Sri Rama Reddy D P Karmaikar Patil Putappa	165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189	Dattopant Thongari I aridul Haq Ansari Mahahir Prasad Shukla Bashir Husain Zaidi Umashankar Dikshit A C Gilbert Ram Singh T N Singh Smt Sarla Bhadauria Mahabir Prasad Bhargava Sham Sundar Narain Tankha Arjun Arora K L Rathi Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee A Ahmed Raj Narain Sukhder Hayatullah Ansari G S Pathak Jogendra Singh M R Shervani Hira Vallabha Tripathi Smt Anis Kidwai Iala Dhar Asthana Chandra Gandhi
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WEST B	ENGAL (16)	221.	. Santokh Singh	
198. Satyendra 199. D L. Sen	Prasad Ray Gupta	-	HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)	
200 Smt. Phu 201 Bhupesh (202 Muhamma	lrenu Guha	222 223		
203 Rajpat Si	ngh Doogar kash Chatteriee		MANIPUR (1)	
205. Chitta Ba 206. Biren Roy	su	224	Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh	
	Mohan Sur		TRIPURA (1)	
209, Surendra I	Mohan Ghose	225	Farit Mohan Dasgupta	
211 Debabrata	Mukherice		PONDICHERRY (1)	
212 Ramprasa 213 R K Bh		226	P. Abraham	
JAMMU A	ND KASHMIR (4)	N	NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT (1	(2)
214 Om Praka 215 Gulam M 216 Krishan I 217 Mohd Sh	ohammed Mir	228 229. 230	Jairamdas Daulatram M. C. Setalvad G. Ramachandian Smt. Shakuntla Paranjpye D. R. Gadgil	
NA	GALAND (1)	232	M Ajmal Khan	
218 Melhupia	Vero	234		
1	DELHI (3)	235	R R Diwakar Gopal Singh	
219 I K Guj 220 Km Shai	iral Nasisht	237	Tara Chand Satyaviata Siddhantalankar	

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

Speaker Hukam Singh

Deputs Speaker 5 V Krishnamoorthy Rao

SI No	Constituency	Name of Member	Party*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		ANDHRA PRADESH (43)	
1	Adılabad	G Narayan Reddy	Con
2	Adoni	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con
3	Amalapuram (R)	Bayva Suryanarayana Murthy	Con.
4	Anakapalh	Missula Suryanarayanamurty	Con
5	Anantapur	Osman Alı Khan	Con
6	Cheepurupalli	R V Gopalkrishna Rangarao	Con
7	Chittoor	N G Ranga	SWA
8	Cuddapah	Yeddula Eswara Reddy	CPI
9	Eluru	Smt V Vimala Devi	CPI
10	Gadwal	J Rameshwar Rao	Con
11	Gudivada	Maganti Ankinoedu	Con
12	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con
13	Hindupur	K V. Ramakrishna Reddy	Con
14	Hyderabad	Gopal S Melkote	Con
15	Kakınada	M Thirumala Rao	Con.

*The abbreviations used are Indian National Congress (Con), Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI) (M), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS), Swatantra Party (SWA), Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Paruhad (RRP), Republican Party of India (RP); Indian Union Muslim League (M1); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Forward Bloc (FB), Independent (Ind); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad (MGJP); Hill Leaders' Conference (HLC); Lok Sevak Sangh (LSS); Akali Dal (AD); Haryana Lok Samiti (HLS), and Maharasitravadi Gomantak (MG).

(R) indicates Reserved seat.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16	Karimnagar	J R Ramapathi Rao	Con.
17	Kavah	B Gopala Roddi	Con.
	Khammam	Smt T Lakshmikanthamma Smt. Yashoda Reddy	Con. Con.
20	Kurnool Mahbubabad	R. Surendra Reddi	Con.
21	Mahbubnagar (R)	J B Muthyal Rao	Con.
	Markapur	Gujula Yallamanda Reddi	CPI
23	Masulipatnam	Mandala Venkataswamy	Ind.
24	Modak	P Hanumantha Rao	Con.
25	Miryalguda (R)	Laxmi Das	CPI (M)
26	Nalgonda	Ravi Narayan Reddy	CPL.
27	Narasapur	Datla Balarama Raju	Con.
28	Narasipatnam (R)	Matcharasa Matcharaju	Con.
29	Nellore (R)	В Апјапарра	Con
	Nizamabad	H C Heda	Con.
31	Ongole	Madala Narayana Swamy	CPI (M)
32	Parvathipuram (R)	Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
	Peddapalli (R)	M R Krishna	Con
	Rajahmundry	Datla Satyanaravana Raju	Con
	Rajampet	C L Narasımha Reddy	SWA
	Secunderabad	Varant	Com
37 38	Srikakulam Tanak	B Rajagopala Rao Kolla Venkajah	CON
	Tenali	C Deer	CPI (M)
	Tirupathi (R)	C Dass	Con.
	Vicarabad	Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai K. L. Rao	Con Con
	Vijayawada Visakhapatnam	V acant	Con
	Warangal	Bakar Alı Mırza	Con.
		ASSAM (12)	
44	Autonomous Districts (R)	G Gilbert Swell	HLC
	Barpeta	Smt Renuka Devi Barkataki	Con.
	Cachar	Smt Jyotsna Chanda	Con.
47	Darrang	Broy Chandra Bhagavati	Con
48	Dhubri	Ghyasuddin Ahmed	Con
49	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con
50	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP
51	Goaipara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con
	Jorhat	Rajendra Nath Barua	Con
53	Karimganj (R)	Nihar Ranjan Lashkar	Con
54	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Sibsagar	Prafulia Chandra Borooah	Con
		BIHAR (53)	
	Aurangabad	Smt Lahta Rajya Laxmi	Ind
		Kamal Nath Tiwari	Con
	Banka Barh	Smt Shakuntala Devi Smt Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con
	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con Con
	Bettiah (R)	Bhola Raut	Con
	Bhagalpur	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Con
63	Bikramganj	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
64	Buxar	Anant Prasad Sharma	Con.
	Chapra	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
	Chatra	Smt Vijaya Raje	Ind
	Darbhanga (R)	Shree Narayan Das	Con.
	Dhanbad	P R. Chakraverti	Con.
	Dumka (R)	Satya Charan Besra	Con.
	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con.
70		Bateshwar Singh	Ind
71	Giridih		
71 (72 (Gifidih Godda	Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka	Con
71 (72 (73 (Godda Gopalganj	Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka Dwarka Nath Tiwari	Con.
71 6 72 6 73 6 74 1	Godda Gopalganj Hajipur	Dwarka Nath Tiwari Rajeshwar Patel	Con.
71 (72 (73 (74) 75) I	Godda Gopalganj Hajipur Hazaribagh	Dwarka Nath Tiwari Rajeshwar Patel Basant Narain Singh	Con. Con. Ind
71 6 72 6 73 6 74 1 75 H 76 J	Godda Gopalganj Hajipur	Dwarka Nath Tiwari Rajeshwar Patel Basant Narain Singh Smt Satyabhama Devi	Con. Con. Ind Con
71 72 73 73 74 175 176 J	Godda Gopalganj Hajipur Hazaribagh	Dwarka Nath Tiwari Rajeshwar Patel Basant Narain Singh	Con. Con. Ind

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
79	Jamshedpur	U. Mista	CPI
80	Katihar	Priya Gupta	PSP
81	Kesaria	Bhishma Prasad Yadaya	Con.
82	Khagaria	Jiyalal Mandal	Con.
83	Kishanganj	Mohammed Tahir	Con.
84	Lohardaga (R)	David Munzni	Con.
85	Madhubani	Yogendra Jha	Con.
86	Maharajganj	Krishna Kant Singh	Con.
87	Mahua (R)	Chandramani Lal Chaudhary	Con.
88	Monghyr	Madhu Limaye	SSP
89	Motihari	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
90	Muzaffarpur	Digvijay Narain Singh	Con.
91	Nalanda	Sidheshwar Prasad	Con.
92	Nawada (R)	Ram Dhani Das	Con.
93	Palamau	Smt Shashank Manjari	Ind.
94	Patna	Smt Ramduları Sınha	Con
95	Pupri	Shashi Ranjan	Con.
96	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con
	Raymahal (R)	Iswar Marandi	Con
98	Ranchi East	Prashanta Kumar Ghosh	Ind.
99	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	Ind
	Rosera (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.
01	Saharsa	Lahtan Choudhry	Con.
02	Samastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Сол.
03	Sasaram (R)	Jaguvan Ram	Con
04	Shahabad	Baliram Bhagat	Con.
05	Singhbhum (R)	Hari Charan Soy	Con
06	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con
07	Siwan	Mohd Yusuf	Con
08	Sonbarsa (R)	Tulmohan Ram	Con
		GUJARAT (22)	
09	Ahmedabad	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajiik	MGJP
	Amreli	Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con
11	Anand	Narendrasingh R Mahida	Ind.
12	Banaskantha	Smt Zoharaben A Chavda	Con.
13	Baroda	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhiao Gaek-	_
		wad	Con.
14	Bhavnagar	Jashvant Mehta	Con.
15	Broach	Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel	Con
16	Bulsar (R)	Nanubhai N. Patel	Con
17	Dohad (R)	Parshottamdas Haribhai Bheel	SWA
18	Jamnagar	Manubhai Shah	Con
19	Junagadh	Chitarenjan Rugnath Raja	Con
20	Kaira	Pravinsinh N. Solanki	SWA
21	Kutch	Himatsiphji	SWA
22	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganbhai M. Kedaria	Con
23	Mehsana	Mansinh Prithviraj Patel	Con
24	Panchmahals	Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik	Сол
25	Patan	Purushotamdas R. Patel	Con -
26	Rajkot	M R Masani	SWA
27	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Con
28	Sabarmati (R)	Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya	Con
29	Surat	Morarji R Desai	Con.
30	Surendranagar	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.
		KERALA (18)	
31	Ambalapuzha	P. K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
32	Badagara	A. V. Raghuavan	CPI (M)
33	Chirayınkil	M. K. Kumaran	CPI `
34	Ernakulam	A. M. Thomas	Con
35	Kasergod	A. K. Gopalan	CPI (M)
36	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadam	Con.
37	Kozhikode	C. H. Mohammed Koya	ML
38	Manten	Muhammad Ismail	ML
		R. Achuthan	Con.
39	Mavelikkara (R)	R. ACHUMUM	COII.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
41	Mukundapuram	P Govinda Menon	Con
42	Paighat (R)	P. Kunhan	CPI (M)
43	Ponnani	E K Imbichibava	CPI (M)
44	Quilon	N Sicekentan Nair	RSP
45	Tellicherry	S K Pottekkatt	CPI (M)
46	Thauvalla	Ravindra Varma	Con.
47	Trichur	K K Wanor	CPI
48	Trivandrum	Vacant	
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
49	Balaghat	Bholaram Paradhi	PSP
50	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt Minimata A Guru	Con
51	Bastar (R)	Lakhmu Bhawani	Ind
53	Bhind (R)	Suriva Prasad	Con.
53	Bhopal	Smt Maimoona Sultan	Con.
54	Brlaspur	Chandrabhan Singh	Con.
55	Chhindwara	B L Chandak	Con.
56	Damoh (R)	Smt Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
57	Dewas (R)	Hukam Chand Kachwai	TS
58	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con
59	Guna	Ramsahai Shivprasad Pandev	Con
60	Gwalior	Smt Vijaya Raje Scindia	Con
61	Hoshangabad	II V Kamath	PSP
62	Indose	Homi F Daji	CPI (M)
63	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con
64	lanjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con
65	Jhabua (R)	Smi Janiuna Devi	Con
66	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con
67	Khandwa	Mahesh Datt Misra	Con.
GR.	Khargone	Ramchandra Vithal Bade	JS
69	Mahasamund	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con
70	Mandia (R)	M G Uikey	Con
71	Mandsau	U M Trivedi	JS
72	Raigarh	Vijaya Bhushan Singli Deo	Ind
73	Raipur (R)	Smt Shyamkumarı Devi	Con
74	Rajgarh	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Con.
75	Rajnandagaon	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
76	Rewa	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Con
77	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con
78	Scom (R)	N M Wadiwa	Con
79	Shahdol (R)	Buddhu Singh Utiya	SSP
80	Shivpuri	Vedehi Charan Parashar	Con
81	Sidhi	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con
82	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con.
83	Tikamgarh (R)	Kure Mate	PSP
84	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con
		MADRAS (41)	
85	Aruppukkottai	R Kasinatha Dorai	Con.
86	Chidambaram	R Kanakasabai	Con.
87	Chingleput	O V Alagesan	Con
88	Combatore	P R Ramakrishnan	Con
89	Cuddalore	T D Ramabadran	DMK
90	Dindigul	Smt T. S Soundaram Ramachan-	
		dran	Con
91	Erode	S K Paramasiyan	Con
92	Gobichettipalayam	P G Karuthiruman	Con
93	Karar	R Ramanathan Chettiar	Con.
94	Koilpatti (R)	S C Balakiishnan	Con
95	Krishnagiri	K Rajaram	DMK
96	Kumbakenam	C R Pattabhi Raman	Con.
97	Madras North	P Srinivasan	Con.
98	Madras South	K Manoharan	DMK
99	Madurai	N M R Subbaraman	Con.
000	Mayuram (R)	Smt M. Chandrasekhar	Con.
102	Melur (R)	P. Maruthaiah	Con.
202	Nagapattinam	Gopalasamı Thengondar	Con
203	Nagercoil	A Nesamony	Con.
		V K. Ramaswamy	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4
205	Nilguris	Smt. Akkamma Devi	Con
206	Perambalur	Era Sezhiyan	DMK
207	Periyakulam	M Majaichami	Con
208	Pollachi	C. Subramaniam	Con
209	Pudukkottai	R Umanath	CPI (M)
210	Ramanathapuram	N. Arunachalam	Con.
211	Salem	S V Ramaswamy	Con.
212	Sriperumbudur (R)	P Sivasankaran	DMK
213	Tenkasi	M. P Swamy	Con
214	Thanjavur	V. Vairava Thevar	Con.
215	Tindivanam	R Venkatasubba Reddiar	Con.
216	Tiruchendur	T. T Krishnamachari	Con.
217	Tiruchengode	S Kandappan	DMK
218	Ticuchirapallı	Ananda Nambiar	CPI (M
219	Tirukoilur (R)	L Elayaperumal	Con.
220	Turunelveli	P Muthiah	Con.
221	Tirupattur	R Muthu Gounder	DMK
222	Tiruvallur	V Govindasamy Naidu	Con
223	Tiruvannamalai	R Dharmalingam	DMK
224	Vellore	T. Abdul Wahid	Con.
225	Wandiwash (R)	A. Jayaraman	Con
	M	AHARASHTRA (44)	
226	Ahmednagar	Motilal K. Ferodia	Con
227	Akola	Mohammad Mohibbul Hag	Con.
228	Amravati	Smt Vimla Deshmukh	Con.
229	Aurangabad	Bhaurao D Deshmukh	Con
230	Baramati	Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedho	Con.
231	Bhandara	R M Hajarnavis	Con
232	Bhir	Dwarkadas Mantri	Con.
233	Bhiwandi (R)	Yashwantrao Martandrao Mukne	Con.
234	Bombay City Central-		
	North (R)	N S Kajrolkai	Con
235	Bembay City Central-South	V B Gandhi	Con
236	Bombay City North	V. K. Krishna Menon	Con
237	Bombay City South	S k Patil	Con
238	Buldana (R)	S R Rane	Con
239	Chanda	Smt Tai Kannamwar	Con.
240	Dhulta	C A Rawandale	Con.
241	Gondia (R)	Balakrishna Wasnik	Con.
242	Hatkanangle (R)	Krishnaji Laxman More	Con
243	Jaigaon	J S Patil	Con.
244	Jaina	R N Yadav Lomkar	Con
245	Karad	Dausaheb Ramarao Chavan	Con
246	Khamgaon (R)	Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar	Con.
247	Khed	Raghunath K Khadilkar	Con
248	Kolaba	Bhaskar Narayan Dighe	Con
249	Kolhapur	V T Patri	Con
250	Kopargaon	Annasaheb Shinde	Con
251	Latur (R)	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con
252	Malegao	Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav	Con
	Miraj	Vijavasinhrao Ramrao Dafle	Con
254	Nagpur	M S Aney	Ind.
255	Nanded	Tulshidas Subanrao Jadhay	Con.
256	Nandurbar (R)	Laxman Vedu Valvi	Con.
257	Nasik	Y B Chavan	Con
258	Osmanabad	T. A Patil	Con
259	Pandharpur (R)	T. H.Sonavane	Con.
260	Parbhani	Shivaprao S Deshmukh	Con.
261	Poona	Vacant	Con
262	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP
	Ramtek	Madhaorao Bhagwantrao Patil	Con.
264	Ratnagiri	Sent Sharda Mukerjee	Con
265	Satara	Kisan Veer	Con.
266		Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi	Con.
267	Thans	Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant	Con.
268	Wardha	Kamainayan Bajaj	Con,
		the state of the s	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
269	Yeotmal	Deorao Shioram Paul	Con.
		MYSORE (26)	
270	Bangaloro	H. K. Veeranna Gowdh	Con.
271	Bangalore City	K. Hanumanthaiah	Con.
	Belgaum	H V. Koujalgi	Con.
	Beliary	Tekur Subramanyam	Con.
274	Bidar (R)	Ramchander Veerappa	Con.
75	Bijapur North	R. G. Dubey	Con.
176	Bijapur South	S B Patil	Con.
77	Chamarjanagar (R)	S M Siddiah	Con.
78		H. C. Linga Reddy	Con.
79	Chikodi	Vasantrao Lakhagounda Patil	Con.
80	Chitradurga	S Veerabasappa	Con.
	Dharwar North	Smt Sarojini Mahishi	Con.
	Dharwar South	F H Mohsin	Con
	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
	Hassan	H. Siddananjappa	Con.
	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Con.
	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.
87	Koppal	Sivamurthy Swamy	LSS
	Mandya	M K Shivananjappa A Shankar Alva	Con.
	Mangalore	M Shankaraiya	Con. Con
	Mysore	Jegannath Rao Chandriki	Con
91	Raichur	S V Krishnamoorthy Rao	
92	Shimoga	C R Basappa	Con Con
93 94	Taptur Tumkur	Mali Mariyappa	Con
95	Udipi	Vacant	Con
,,	Cupi		Con
		ORISSA (20)	Com
96	Angul	Harekrushna Mahtab	Con
	Balasore	Gokulananda Mohanty	Con
	Bhadrak (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena Mohan Nayak	Con
	Bhanjanagar	Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj	Con Con
	Bhuhaneswar	Hrusikesh Mahananda	SWA
01 02	Bolangir (R)	A T Sarma	Con
	Chatrapur Cuttak	Vacant	COII
	Dhenkanal	Baishnab Charan Patnaik	Con
	Jaipur (R)	Rama Chandra Mallick	Con
	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	SWA
	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
	Keonjhar	Laxmi Narayan Bhanj Deo	Con
	Koraput (R)	Ramachandra Ulaka	Con
	Mayurbhanj (R)	Maheswar Naik	Con
	Nowrangpur	Jaganath Rao	Con
	Phulbani (R)	Rajendra Kohar	SWA
	Puri	Bibhudendra Misra	Con
14	Sambalpur	Kishen Pattnayak	SSP
15	Sundergarh (R)	Y N Singh	SWA
		PUNJAB (22)	
16	Ambala (R)	Chunt Lal	Con
17	Amritsar	Gurmukh Singh Musafir	Con
18	Bhatinda (R)	Dhanna Singh Gulshan	SWA
19	Ferozepur	Iqbal Singh	Con.
	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con
	Gurgaon	Gajraj Singh Rao	Con
	Hissar	Manı Ram Bagri	SSP
	Hoshiarpur	Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Con.
	Jhajjar	Jagdev Singh Sidhanti	HLS
	Juliundur	Swaran Suigh	Con.
	Kaithal	Dev Dutta Puri	Con.
	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con
	Karnel Ludhiana	Rameshwaranand Kapur Singh	JS SWA
29			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
330	Mahendargarh	Yudhvir Smgh Chaudhary	JS
331	Moga (R)	Butta Singh	SWA
332	Patiala	Hukam Singh	Con *
133	Phillaur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
334	Rohtak	Lahri Singh	Ind.
335	Sangrur	Ranut Singh	Con.
336	Taran Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con.
337	Una (R)	Daljit Singh	Con.
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
338	Aimer	M. B. L. Bhargava	Con.
339	Alwar	Kashi Ram Gupta	Ind.
340	Banswara (R)	Ratan Lai	Con
341	Barmer	Tan Singh	SWA
342	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur Shiv Charan Mathur	Con.
343 344	Bhilwara Bikaner	Karni Singhji	Ind.
345	Chittorgarh	Manikya Lal Varma	Con.
346	Dausa	Prithyi Raj	SWA
347	Ganganagar (R)	Panna Lai Barupal	Con
348	Hindaun	Tika Ram Paliwal	Con
349	Jaipur	Smt Gayatri Devi	SWA
350	Jalore	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.
351	Jhalawar	Brij Raj Singh	Con
352		Radheshyam R Morarka	Con.
353		Laxmi Mai Singhvi	Ind
354	Kotah (R)	Onkai Lal Berwa	JS
355	Nagour	Surendra Kumar Dey	Con.
356	Pali	Jaswantraj Mehta	Con.
357	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Kosar Lal	SWA
358		Rameshwar Tantia	Con.
359	Udaipur (R)	Dhuleshwar Meena	Con.
		UTTAR PRADESH (86)	
360		Achal Singh	Con.
361 362		Panna Lal	Con.
363		B P Maurya	RPI
364		Vacant	Con
365		Jang Bahadur Singh Bist J B Kripalani	Con. Ind.
366	Annona Azamgarh	Ram Harakh Yadav	Con.
367	Bahraich	Ram Singh	SWA
368		Smt Subhadra Joshi	Con
369		Murli Manohar	Con.
370		Smt Savitri Nigam	Con.
371		Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
372	Bansi (R)	Sheo Narain	Con.
373	Bare Banki	Ram Sewak Yadav	SSP
374		Brij Raj Singh	JS
375		Keshava Deva Malaviya	Con.
376	Bunor	Prakash Vır Shastri	Ind
377	Bilhaur	Braj Behari Mehrotra	Con.
378	Bisaulı	Ansar Harvanı	Con.
379	Budaun	Onkar Singh	JS
380		Surendra Pal Singh	Con.
381		Masuriya Din	Con.
	2 Chandauli	Balkrishna Singh	Con.
383	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con.
384	Deoria	Bishwanath Roy	Con.
38:		Kripa Shankar	Con.
	5 Etah	Bushan Chandra Seth	Ind.
38	Etawah	Gopi Nath Dixit	Con.
	Faizabad	Brij Basi Lal	Con.
	9 Farrukhabad	Ram Manohar Lohia	SSP

^{*}Hukam Singh was returned on the Congress ticket, but ceased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
390	Fatehpur	Gauri Shanker Kakkar	Ind
391	Firozabad	Shambu Nath Chaturvedi	Con.
	Garhwai	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
393	Ghatampur (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
394	Ghazipur Ghosi	Vishwanath Singh Gahmari	Con.
	Gnosi Gonda	Ja: Bahadur Singh N. Dandekar	CPI SWA
397		Sinhasan Singh	Con.
398	Hamirpur	M L Dwivedi	Con.
399	Нариг	Smt Kamala Chaudhri	Con
400	Hardoi (R)	Kındar Lal	Con
401	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con
402		Nardev Snatak	Con
403		Ram Sewak	Con.
404	_	Krishnapal Singh	SWA
405		Rajdeo Singh	Con
406		Km Sushila Nayar	Con
407	Kaimganj Kairana	P K Khanna	Con
409		Yash Pal Singh Smt Basant Kanwar Ba	SSP SWA
	Kaisarganj Kanpur	S M Banerjee	Ind
	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con
412	Khurja (R)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con
413	Lalganj (R)	Visram Prasad	SSP
	Lucknow #	B K Dhaon	Con
	Machblishahai (R)	Genapati Ram	Con
416	Maharajganj	Mahadeva Prasad	Con
417	Маприті	Badshah Gupta	Con
418	Mathura	Digambar Singh	Con
419	Mecrut	Shah Nawaz Khan	Con
420 421	Muzapur	Shyam Dhar Misra	Con
422	Misrikh (R) Mohanialgani (R)	Gokaran Prasad Smt Ganga Devi	IS Con
423	Moradabad	Muzaffar Hussain	SWA
424	Musafirkhana	Rananjaya Singh	Con
425	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con
426	Namital	Krishna Chandra Pant	Cen
427	Phupni	Smt Vijava I akshmi Pandit	Con
428	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP
429	Pratapgath	Ajit Pratap Singh	JS
430	_	Ban Nath Kureel	Con
431	Rampur	S Ahmed Mehdi	Con
432 433	Ramsanchighat (R)	Ramanand Shastri	Con
434	Rasta Robertsganj (R)	Sarioo Pandey	CPI Con
435	Saharanpur (R)	Ram Swarup Sunder Lal	Con Con
436	Salempur	Vishwanath Pandey	Con.
437	Salon	Dinesh Singh	Con
438	Sardhana	Krishan Chandra Sharma	Con
439	Shahabad	Yuveraj Dutta Singh	JS
440	Shahjahanpur (R)	Lakhan Das	Ind.
441	Sitapur	Suraj Lal Verma	JS
442	Sultanpur	Kunwar Krishna Verma	Con.
443	Tehri-Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con
444	Unnao	Krishna Deo Tripathi	Con
445	Varanası	Raghunath Singh	Con
		WEST BENGAL (36)	
446	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con.
447	Ausgram (R)	Mono Mohan Das	Con
448	Balurghat (R)	Sarkar Murmu	CPI
449	Bankura	Ramgoti Banerji	Con
	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con
451	Barrackpore	Smt Renu Chakravarty	CPI
	Basirhat	Humayun Kabir	Con
453	Berhampur Birbhum (R)	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri Sisir Kumar Saha	RSP Con.
454			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
455	Burdwan	N. C. Chatterice	Ind.
456	Calcutta Central	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
457	Calcutta East	Ranen Sen	CPI
158	Calcutta North-West	Asoke Kumar Sen	Con
459	Calcutta South-West	Indrant Gupta	CPI
460	Contai	Basanta Kumar Das	Con.
161	Cooch-Behar (R)	P. C. Barman	Con.
462	Darjecling	T. Manaen	Con.
163	Diamond Harbour	Sudhansu Bhusan Das	Con.
464	Ghatat	Sachindra Choudhuri	Con.
465	Hooghly	Parbhat Kar	CPI
466	Howrah	Mohammad Elias	CPI
167	Jalparguri	Nalini Ranjan Ghosh	Con.
468	Jhargrum (R)	Subodh Hansda	Con
469	Joynagar (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con
470	Katwa	Saradish Roy	CPI (M)
471	Malda	Smt Renuka Ray	Con.
172			Con.
173	Mathurapur (R)	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	
	Midnapur Murshidabad	Govinda Kumar Singha	Con.
		Syed Badrudduja	Ind.
475		H. P Chatterjee	Ind
	Puruha	Bhajahari Mahato	Ind
	Raiganj	Chapalakanta Bhattarcharya	Con.
178	Serampore	Dinen Bhattacharya	CPI (M)
479	Tamluk	Satish Chandra Samanta	Con
	Uluberia	Purnendu Narayan Khan	Con.
481	Vishnupur (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.
	JAM	MU AND KASHMIR (6)*	
482		Sham Lal Saraf	Con
483		Bakshi Abdur Rashid	Con.
484		Abdul Ghani Goni	Con.
485		Gopal Dutt Mengi	Con
486		Inder Malhotra	Con
487		Nazir Hussain Samnani	Con.
		NAGALAND (1)*	
488		S. C. Jamir	Con.
		DELHI (5)	
489	Chandni Chowk	Sham Nath	Con.
490	Delhi Sadar	Shiv Charan Gupta	Con
491		Naval Prabhakar	Con.
492	New Dolla	Mohr Chand Khanna	Con.
493	Outer Delhi	Brahm Perkash	Con.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
494	Chamba		Com
495	Mahasu	Chattar Singh	Con.
		Virbhadra Singh	Con.
496	Mandi	Lalit Sen	Con
497	Sirmur (R)	Pratap Singh	Con.
		MANIPUR (2)	
498	Inner Manipur	S. T. Suigh	Con
499	Outer Manipur (R)	R. Koishing	Con
		TRIPURA (2)	
500 501	Tripura Bast (R) Tripura West	Dasaratha Deb Biren Dutta	CPI (M) CPI (M)
-	•	MAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)*	
502	AU ANATA	Niranjan Lal	Con.
3017			

^{*}Nominated by the President.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	LACCADIVE,	MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	1)*
503		K. Nallakoya Thangal	Con.
	D	ADRA AND NAGAR HAVELJ (1)*	
504		Sanji Rupji	Con.
		GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)	
505 506	Panjim Marmagoa	Peter Augustus Alvare Mukund Padmans a Shinkre	PSP MG
		PONDICHERRY (1)	
507		Ku Sivapparaghassan	Con.
	N	ORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)*	
508		D Ering	Con.
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*	
509 510		Frank Anthony A ET Barron	Ind Ind.

The table on the next page shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the Lok Sabha as on April 15, 1966.

Functions and Powers of Parhament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency declared under Article 352**, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. The power to amend the Constitution also rests solely in Parliament.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. The Committees fall under three groups: those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of

[·] Nominated by the President.

^{**} For the first time the President of India declared a state of emergency under this Article on October 26, 1962, following the threat to the security of India created by the Chinese aggression. (For details see Appendices).

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ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT (As on April 15, 1966) TABLE 20

Triory Seats in No Council Sea of States of St	Samyuk-	Commu-Commu-			9			TOCT
18 43 7 13† 11 22 11 22 4 6	Socialist	nıst	nist (Marxist)	Sangh	antra	Other Parties*	Indé- pendents	
Machael Pracesh		4 =	E]		4 4	[m]m[u] [m] [m] [m] [m]	- 20 - 14 -	รู่รูลนะรูลรู่มู-รูนนลูล>04
Manipur 1 2 2 2 Pondicherry 1 1 2 2 2 Tripura 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1111	1111	1112	1111	1111	1111	1111	
TOTAL	80	17	15	12	22	19	2611	\$03

the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members, the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up ad hoc for the consideration of important bills The three important committees in the thud category are the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. While the first and the third are composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutimises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in Public The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates" can be effected. It also examines whether "the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates" and suggests the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament. The Committee on Public Undertakings examines the reports and accounts of certain specified public undertakings and reports of the Auditor-General thereon, if any It also examines whether the public undertakings are being run efficiently and "managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices"

Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutimise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which they have been implemented. Minis-

ters are debarred from being members of these four committees

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the President The Judges hold office till the age of 65 For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an ad hoc Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House

and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on April 15,1966 was as follows:

Chief Justice: A. K. Sarkar

Judges

: K. Subba Rao K. N. Wanchoo M. Hidayatuliah J. C. Shah Raghubar Dayal J. R. Mudholkar S. M. Sikri

R. S. Bachawat V. Ramaswami

J. M. Shelat

The following are the law officers of the Union Government.

Attorney-General of India

C. K. Daphtary

Solicitor-General of India

S. V. Gupte

Additional Solicitor-General of India: Niren De

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States inter se. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Consitution gives an extensive original jurisdication to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever

may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Consitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death, (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court". Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the

Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of government in the States as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions of the State are taken in his name. The Governors' discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (1) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State, and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and Magistrate As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district. For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State head-quaters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of coordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses(except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa,

Rajasthan and Nagaland which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly)*. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Asembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier

The strength of the Legislative Councils in the ten States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on February 1, 1966 is given in Table 21.

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State

responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipts of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the

[&]quot;Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1958, provides for the cleation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES. TABLE 21

The total Target	4		No of scats in the					Leg	Legislative Assembly	embly				
adaic omo	rentition)		Lative	No. of	Con-	Swa- tantra	Com- munist	Praja Socia- list	Jan Sangh	Socia- list	Other parties**	Inde- pend- ents	Total	Vacant
Andhra Pradesh		•	8	300	181	<u>∞</u>	21	ı		2	ı	45	297	3
Amen	:		1	105	79	1	I	9	i	1	6	=	105	1
Bibar	:	•	96	318	185	48	12	62	*	7	a	12	317	-
Gujarat	:	•	1	154	110	28	1	00	1	1		7	152	4
Jammu & Kashmir		•	36	75		I	ı	1	ı	1	\$	74	71	**
Kerala*	:	•	1	133	1	!	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1
Madhya Pradesh		4	***06	288	4	£3	Ξ	32	39	4	91	35	283	40
Madras	,	•	63	206	139	9	7	1	1	8	2	*	902	1
Maharashtra	:		78	26411	213	1	9	01	ł	8	18	15	263	***
Mysore	•	•	63	208	135	8	69	21	1	Θ	10	75	506	7
Negaland		:	ı	94	1	ı	1	1	1	I	31	7	8	13
Orissa †††	:	•	1	54	26	****	4	11	1	ı	36	7	139	44
Punjab	•	•	51	75	95	8	-	i	96	3	77	16	152	7
Rajasthan	:	•	1	176	68	(37)	4	7	*	N)	m	8	174	64
Uttar Pradesh	1	i	108	430	248	14	=	39	\$	ま	10	32	430	1

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			No. of seats in the					Legus	Legislative Assembly	sembly				
States Chick Leftway	lion		Legis- lative Council	No. of seats	Con	San- tantra	Com-	Praya Socia- list	Jan Sangh	Socia- list	Other Parties**	Inde- pend- ents	Total	Vacant
West Bengal	1	:	75	252	157		6	5	1	1	20	12	252	1
Gog. Damen & Diu	å	:	1	<u>8</u>	-	1	1	1	1	ł	82	m	8	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	:	ı	4	34	m	-	1	1	1	1	m	4	1
Manipur	1	:	1	30	21]	1	1	1	က	ı	9	92	1
Pondicherry	i	;	1	8	22	J	1	1	1	ł	*	*	98	1
Tripura	1	•	1	30	17	J	13	1	1	ı	1	1	æ	
Total	1	2	750	3,410	1,950	165	167	163	114	19	357	264	3,241‡	

Ekikaran Samu 6, Lok Sewak Sangh 4, Orusa 1 H Ganatantra Party 15, Republican 2; Democratic Front (F. B) 1, Mysore Maharathtra Ekikaran Samu 6, Lok Sewak Sangh 4, Orusa 1 H Ganatantra Parchad 37 Punjob Akal Dal 18, Haryana Lok Samu 3; Rejusihan: Ram Raya Parishad 3, Usua Pradesh, Hindu Mahasabha 2, Republican 8 West Bergal Forward Bloc 13, Revolutionary Socialist Party 9, Sanjukta Biplob Parishad 1, Lok Sevak Sangh 4, Gorkba League 2, Jammu and Kathmu National Conference 66 (a large majority of these bave since joined the Congress Party after its formation in the State). Praja Parishad 3, Nagaland Nationalist Organisation 32, Goa, Daman and Districtioned the Congress Party after its formation in the State). Praja Parishad 3, Nagaland Nationalist Organisation 32, Goa, Daman and Distriction of the Congress Party after its formation in the State). Gujarat Janata Parashad I. Madhya Pradesh Akhil Bharatiya Ram Raya Parashad 10, Hmdu Mahasabha 6, Madras: Dravida Mumetra Razh Guiarat: Nutan Party 1, Bihar Jharkhand 20, Maharushtravadi Gomantak 14, United Goans 12, and Pondicherry People's Front 4. *Other parties include: Assem. Hill Leaders' Conference 8, Revolutionary Communist *As on February 1, 1966 for all States except Kerala, where President's rule continues ***Not yet constituted.

+Figures in brackets indicate the strength of parties in States and Union Territories where they have not been recognised by the Election Commission for the purpose of allotment of a reserved symbol. †Excluding one nominated member

111After the General Elections, Ganatantra Parishad in Ornsa merged with Swatantra Party Excludes 36 vacant seats

powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual power of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Poblic Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 62 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High. Court or two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 22
JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No	Name	Year of estab- lish- ment	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat of the Courts
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench
2 3 4	Andhra Pradesh Assam and Nagaland* Bombay	1954 1948• 1861	Andhra Pradesh Assam and Nagaland Maharashtra	at Lucknow) Hyderabad Gauhati Bombay (Bench at
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nagpur) Calcutta
6 7 8	Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Kerala	1960 1928 1956	Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Kerala, Laccadive, Mini- coy and Amindivi Is- lands	Ahmedabad Srinagar and Jammu Ernakulam
9	Madhya Pradesh .	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
10	Madras	1861	Madras and Pondicherry	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
12	Orissa .	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
13	Patna	1916	Bihar "	Patna
14	Punjab .	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

^{*}The jurisdiction of the former Assam High Court was extended to cover the State of Nagaland, constituted on December 1, 1963, and the name of the Court changed accordingly with effect from the same date

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority and Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of habear corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

This power may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority for the residence of such person is not

within those territories.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and inter-State representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district Court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These offices are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other reponsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under

a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (1) the General Council of the Corporation, (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes. the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting administration expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of the Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and the district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions Panchayati Raj is under implementation in all the States execpt Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.

Village Panchayats

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainge, etc. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the collection of land revenue For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up reminerative community assets There are now 2,12,398 village panchayats functioning in the country, covering approximately 99 per cent of the entire rural population

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as Nyaya Panchayat. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are

not permitted to appear before them.

CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament *

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. As on June 15, 1966, the Chiefs of Staff were as follows:

Chief of the Army Staff ... General P. P. Kumaramangalam
Chief of the Air Staff ... Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh
Chief of the Naval Staff ... Vice-Admiral A. K. Chatterji

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Licutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General.

The Areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff, assisted by the Vice Chief of the Army Staff and the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff. The Vice Chief controls the Directorate of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Military Training and Combat Development, while the Deputy Chief controls the Directorates of Staff Duties, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and the Defence Security Corps. The three other Principal Staff Officers are the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of the Ordnance controlling their respective branches. Two other branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into four Directorates, namely, Organisation, Recruiting, Personal and Medical Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department and that of Provost Marshal. The Army Medical Directorate, though separate under a Lieutenant-General,

is technically placed under this branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the other to provide accommodation for personnel The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Farms, Postal Services, Pioneers, the Chief Technical Examiner of Works and the Chief Canteens Officer are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

^{*}See Appendices for the National Defence Council set up to deal with the emergency created by the Chinese aggression.

The three Directorates under the Master-General of the Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Procurement Progressing Organisation and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has a number of Directorates under him, namely, Policy and Co-ordination, Transport, Army Works, Naval Works, Air Force Works, Work Study, Engineer Staff, Engineer Stores and Plants and Directorates.

torate-General of Works.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation He functions 'hrough four Operational and Administrative Commands, one affoat and three ashore. These are '(1) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (11) Flag Officer, Bombay, (111) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (112) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of INS Vikrant (Flagship of the Navy), an aircraft-carrier, INS Mysore, a Colony-class cruiser, INS Delhi, a Leander-class cruiser, two Destroyer Squadrons, (INS Rajput, Ranjit, Rana, Godavari, Gomati and Ganga) and a number of Frigate Squadrons, including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates, specially constructed for the Navy in the UK, are INS Brahmaputra, Beas, Betwa, Khukri, Kirpan, Kuthar, Talwar and Trisul. The former frigates are INS Cauvery, Kistna and Tir, which are now being used for cadets' training The three Mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by INS Konkan, Karwar, Kakinada, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Bassein and Bimlipatam.

A beginning has been made in building naval craft in India. A survey ship, INS Darshak, was built by the Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam and commissioned on December 12, 1964. Three sea-ward defence boats—INS Ajay, Abhay and Akshay—have already been completed by the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta while three more are under construction. A bucket dredger and two hopper barges are being built, and the Frigate

Project is being tackled by the Mazagon Dock

A newly-constructed Cruiser Graving Dock at the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aucraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962. Work on the extension of the Ballard Pier adjacent to the present Naval Dockyard in Bombay is nearing completion. A new jetty is also being constructed at Visakhapatnam on the east coast.

Control of all Coast Batteries was taken over by the Navy in 1964 and 1965. The Battery in Bombay was commissioned as INS *Trata*, on December 24, 1964 The Petty Officers' School, INS *Agrani*, was commissioned at Coimbatore on September 18, 1965.

INS Jarawa is equipped with necessary transport and communications facilities to enable the naval garrison stationed at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to patrol the various islands in the area. INS Gomantak

DEFENCE 57

at Marmagao and INS *Hansa*, at Dabolim are under a Naval Officer-in-Charge at Goa, which is proposed to be developed as a full-fledged naval base.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, viz., the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates

Under the Air Headquarters come five major Air Force formations, namely, the Western Air, Training, Maintenance, and Eastern Air and the

Central Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa) and No. 57 (Punjab), were formed. The personnel of all these squadrons are at the moment serving with the Regular Air Force.

The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of transport, fighter and bomber aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft in use are the Vampires, Toofanis,

Mysteres, Hunters, Gnats and MIG 21s.

The transport fleet, which till a few years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, An-12s, and some Caribous The helicopter fleet consists mainly of MI-4s, Bell and Alouette-III helicopters India-built HT-2, the T6G Texan and the Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS:

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them a better understanding of each other's problems.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne

by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. It trains officers for grade staff

appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology. It also now runs an MBBS course

Rushtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehia Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting pre-liminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehia Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Service Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering, Kirkee, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted

there to train officers up to the degree standard

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of infantry units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

Some of the other Army training centres and schools are: the Service Corps School, Bareilly, the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut, the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra, the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi, the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; Army Cadet College, Poona and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School,

Trimulgherry

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers

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and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are INS Venduruthy and the Naval Air Station Garuda both situated at Cochin. INS Venduruthy is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. INS Garuda has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools

At INS Shivaji, Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to

train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at INS Circars, Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at INS Hamla in

Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training for pupil pilots is imparted at the Pilot Training Establishment, Aliahabad and the intermediate training at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force at Hyderabad and Yelahanka Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training

at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. Schools at Jalahalli train airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

DEFENCE SUPPLIES, PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH

A new Department of Defence Supplies was set up in 1965 Among the activities of this Department is the utilisation of the resources in the private sector industries for the manufacture of equipment needed by the Armed Forces

The Department of Defence Production was set up soon after the Chinese attack in 1962 to direct, co-ordinate and strengthen defence production in the country. Included in the Department are: The Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories, Directorate-General of Inspection, Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination, the Defence Research and Development Organisation and six public sector undertakings.

The Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories controls 24 ordnance factories which turn out defence equipment, arms and ammunition and a

large number of other articles needed by the armed forces.

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The Directorate-General of Inspection is responsible for the testing and inspection of a wide range of defence stores such as arms, ammunition, vehicles, engineering stores, electrical stores, electronic items etc., whether produced in the Ordnance Factories or obtained from the private sector for use in the armed forces.

The Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination has under it four groups dealing with Armaments, Vehicles and Engineering, Electronics and Industrial Engineering. A Defence Production Board was set up in May 1964 to recommend to the Government the establishment of installations for production of new items, and preparation of future plans and

policy for stocking of raw materials.

The Research and Development Organisation was created in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research to production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. The Organisation (a) renders scientific advice to Service Headquarters, (b) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (c) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by Services, (d) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment or those developed in the country, and (e) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment. It also undertakes basic, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and telecommunication equipment.

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, catering to the needs of the Armed Forces Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physiology, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics

Research Laboratory and the Institute of Works Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various defence installations. Nearly

3,000 students are at present receiving this instructional training.

The Research and Development Organisation, manned entirely by Indian personnel, has developed a number of specially noteworthy items for the armed forces including a mountain gun, a semi-automatic rifle, a self-loading pistol, a new type of anti-tank mine, a light-weight forward area VHF communication set, generating sets of various types including a precision generator for anti-aircraft gun, pie-fablicated portable but collapsable assault boat, aluminium floating bridge, dehydrated food for use at high altitudes, anti-coriosive paints, five-man campo pack rations and survival rations.

Ordnance Factories

The activities of Ordnance Factories embrace a very wide field and a number of specialised technologies covering the production of weapons, ammunition, transport vehicles, supply-dropping equipment, clothing and a large range of general stores. Since the declaration of the Emergency in October 1962 the responsibilities and activities of the Ordnance Factories have increased considerably. Some of these factories are very old with outmoded plant and equipment. A comprehensive Five-Year Plan for rehabilitation and modernisation has been framed. Some progress has already been made in some of these factories. A new Rod Mill, a new Heavy Calibre Cartridge Case Plant and a new Shell Forging Plant have been commissioned.

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Four more new factories are planned—an engineering factory at Ambajhari, a filling factory at Chanda, a small arms factory at Tiruchi and a a vehicle factory at Jabalpur.

The value of issues of ordnance factories during 1964-65 was Rs. 101-49 crores against Rs. 111-34 crores in 1963-64. The value of production in

1965-66 was expected to exceed the figure of the previous year.

DEFENCE UNDERTAKINGS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

A new limited company—the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores to run a complex of factories for the manufacture of MIG-21 aircraft. It has taken under its wings the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore and the Aircraft Manufacturing

Depot, Kanpur, which had been working independently.

Progress has been made in the establishment of three MIG factories at Nasik (Airframe), Koraput (Engine) and Hyderabad (Electronics) The first phase of the manufacturing programme-erection of aircraft from fully equipped assemblies will commence early in 1966-67 and will be followed, a few months later, by the second phase-assembly of aircraft from details. Ultimately from 1968-69 onwards, most of the parts and components of the aircraft and allied equipment would be manufactured from raw materials.

A new public sector undertaking, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited was established for manufacture of heavy earth-moving machinery. The Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, was taken over by the Ministry of

Defence

The production of Gnats in HAL helped to build up the Gnat Squadrons to the planned figures. The production of the supersonic jet fighter MARUT (Mark I) which is one of the major tasks of HAL has made progress. Further development of this aircraft has been undertaken in HAL to provide the IAF with an improved ground attack aircraft. The production of the Alouette Helicopter has been undertaken at Bangalore. The first few Alouette helicopters have been delivered to the IAF and the Navy. The first few 'Krishaks' and AOP aircraft designed by HAL, have also been delivered to the IAF. The development of 'KIRAN', a jet trainer aircraft, is making progress, deliveries to the IAF of the KIRAN are expected in 1966-67

The Kanpur division of the HAL manufactured 3 more HS-748 aircraft. The flight trials carried out by IAC were successful and an order for 15 aircraft (9 passenger and 6 freighter version) has been placed on

HAL by the IAC.

The Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, which started production in 1956 with only two electronics items, diversified its production and manufactured over 70 different items of equipment, ranging from a tiny transmitter to highly sophisticated radars. The value of production of this factory which was Rs. 5.97 lakhs in 1956-57 rose to Rs. 9.5 crores during 1965-66. The production programme of the BEL included the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium power transmitters as well as the other electronics equipment not only for the Armed Forces, but also for other departments like the Civil Aviation, All India Radio, Meteorological Department, Police and Fire Services.

The expansion programme of the Mazagon Docks, Bombay, has been taken up. The Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta, manufactured a number of new items of naval craft and stepped up production of

existing items.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from tune to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i)

going to the aid of civil power, (ii) rendering help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (iii) carrying out photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydroelectric and other schemes, and (iv) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence. India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for the second assignment which still con-The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in Lebanon in 1958. Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra jet aircraft to Congo alongwith the necessary Air Force personnel. In view of the national emergency, the Brigade Group alongwith some administrative and ancillary units was withdrawn from the Congo in April 1963. A small contingent which remained behind has also been withdrawn. A small contingent of army officers was sent to Yemen. A medical team was sent to I aos.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Aimy, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the age of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army

as an officer or other rank

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provisional units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days in the evenings after working hours, at weekends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, ration and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability

and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

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NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying heences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

Participation in the NCC was made compulsory for all able-bodied male college students in 1964. The strength of the Corps, as on January 1, 1966, was 17,15,400. Of this 11,04,600 were in the Senior Division, and 6,10,800 in the Junior Division. The NCC Senior Division and the NCC Rifles were amalgamated in 1964 for removing disparities in their training programme. The number of girls in the NCC on that date was 1,54,400 The Officers Training Units of the NCC train selected officers for Joing the Officers' Cadre in the Army

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps was started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps It has now been replaced by National Fitness Corps

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director-General of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointment in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administration, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to school education is secured through a standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Four standing committees of the Board dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess present position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. Their activities are co-ordinated by a steering committee of the Board.

An Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D S. Kothari was inaugurated in October 1964 The Commission is required to advise the Government on a national pattern and development of education. The Commission has secured the services of eminent educationists and scientists from abroad through the UNESCO, the British Council and USAID. It submitted its report to the Government on June 29, 1966.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.

TABLE 23
INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of insti- tutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expen- diture (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expen- diture (in crores of rupees)	Total expen- diture (in crores of rupees)
1950-51	2,86,860	2,55 43	8 -04	91 -05	23 ·33	114 - 38
1955-56	3,66,641	3,39 24	11 -07	144 -81	44 85	189 66
1960-61	4,72,655	4,79 63	15.08	257 17	86.94	344 11
1961-62 (revised)	6,85,602	5,42 -81	16-44	293 32	103 03	396 -35
1962-63 (revised)	7,26,955	5,79 74	17.61	330 84	105 73	436 - 57
1963-64**	6,94,188†	6,02 29	19 - 29	363 -77	111-50	475 - 27

The break-up of the number of institutions and students according to management in 1963-64 was as follows: Government 1,05,174 with 1,20,64,909 students; district boards 2,53,628 with 2,44,26,852 students; municipalities 13,690 with 37,95,057 students; private aided 3,09,110 with 1,83,63,813 students and private unaided 12,584 with 15,77,985 students.

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in Table 24.

^{*}Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available.

^{*}Provisional.

[†]Decrease is due to fall in social education classes in Maharashtra.

TABLE 24 SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees)

Sources	1950-51	1955-36	1960-61	1961-62 (revised)	1962-63 (revised)	1963-64**
Government funds	65·27 (57·1)	117·20 (61·8)	233 ·9 (68 ·0)	271 ·2 (68 ·6)	297 ·4 (68 ·1)	339"7 (69 ·6)
District boards	7 ·86 (6 ·9)	9 -90 (5 ·2)	11 ·8 (3 ·4)	14·0 (3·5)	14·9 (3·4)	15 ·8 (3.3)
Municipal boards funds	4 -64	6-46	10.7	12 -2	14 -7	14.6
Fees .	(4.0) 23 33 (20·4)	(3 4) 37·90 (20·0)	(3 1) \$9·0 (17·1)	(3·1) 65·6 (16.6)	(3·4) 73.5 (16·9)	(3·1) 76·2 (16 0)
Endowment	2.46 (2·2)	(3.0)	9·8 (2.9)	10 0 (2·5)	10·2 (2 4)	10.1 2·1 27·9)
Other	10.82 (9 4)	12 51 (6 6)	18·9 (5·5)	22 7 (5.7)	25 9 (5 9)	(5.9)
TOTAL	114-38	189 - 66	344 1	396.4	436.6	475.3

Plans and Education

A working partnership has been evolved between the Centre and the State Governments to implement development plans of education. Most of the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with some assistance from the Centre. Of the centrally sponsored schemes, some are implemented through the State Governments and others directly by the Central Government. A central planning group, with the Union Mmister for Education as its Chairman, is already working on a long term development plan covering the period 1966-81. The distribution of out lay in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Plans is set out below.

TABLE 25 EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

						(in crore	s of supees)
				First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan outlay	Fourth Plan outlay (proposed)
	•			85	95	209	399
		•	•	20	51	88	279
				14	48	82 29	132
Other educational schemes		4		14	27	29	450†
TOTAL			**	133	221	408	1,260

The achievements under the First and Second Plans and the targets aimed at under the Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 26 ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (targets)
Number of pupils in class I to V (in lakhs)	1,92	2,52	3,50	5,15
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 6-11 Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII	42 -6	52 -9	62 ·4	78 5
(in lakha)	31	43	67	110

Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

**Provisional.

tincludes Rs. 55 crores for scholarships, Rs. 71 crores for social education, Rs 253 for technical advocation. Rs. 16 crosss for cultural programmes and Rs. 55 crores for others.

TABLE 26 (concid.)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (targeta)
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 11-14	12.7	16.5	22 - 5	32 -4
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in takhs)	12	19	29	54
Percentage thereof to total population of		7.0	10.6	174.6
the age group 14-17 Number of pupils at the university stage	5.3	7-8	10.6	17-6
-arts, science and commerce—(in lakhs)	4	7	9	12
Percentage thereof to total population in the age group 17-23	0 9	1.5	1.8	1.9
Percentage of students reading science at				
university stage Number of primary/junior basic schools	38 1 2,09,671	33 ·0 2,78,135	34·1 3.30,399	42 · 5 4.08,930
Number of middle/senior basic schools .	13,596	21,730	49,663	55,765
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7,288	10,838 255	17,257 2,115	22,156 2,446
Number of multipurpose schools	782	930	1,138	1,424
Number of training colleges	53	107	478	312
Number of arts, science (including research institutions) and commerce colleges	542	772	1,122	1,400
Number of universities	27	32	45	62
Percentage of trained teachers:				
Primary schools	58 8	61 · 2	64 -1	73 -9
Middle schools High/higher secondary schools	53 3 53 8	58 · 5 59 · 7	66 5 64 · 1	63 ·4 66 ·2

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in Table 28.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below

TABLE 27
PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year			p. ————————————————————————————————————	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expendi- ture (in lakhs of Rs.)
1950-51			• • •	303	21,640	866	11 -98
1955-56			_	630	45,828	1,880	24 - 99
1960-61		-		 1,909	1.21.122	4,007	58 -73
1961-62 (revise			• •	 2,240	1,48,866	4,895	74 .82
1962-63**				 2,502	1,64,109	5,221	87 05

PRIMARY EDUCATION

A Standing Committee on School Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to school education and preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education.

Legislation for compulsory primary education has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi. Schemes have been drawn up for intensive enrolment in schools. Plans have also been drawn up to train 15 lakh teachers by 1966.

^{*}Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools. **Provisional (ravised).

MACAZION

1ABLE 28 LITERACY IN INDIA

State/Union Territory					LITERATES		PERCEN	PERCENTAGE OF LITERAC	LITERAC
				Persons	Maks	Females	Persons	Males	Founder
INDIA	٠			10,55,25,997	7,79,46,274	2,75,79,723	24.0	34.5	中等
Andhra Pradesh	•		m	76,26,527	54,82,333	21,44,194	21-2	30.2	13.0
Biber		:	,	85,47,845	69,50,967	15,96,878	1.02	780	200
Gujarat Jammu & Kashme		b	,	62,83,256 3,92,761	3,21,827	19,09,883	8 2 2 5	17:0	9
Kerala Madhua Pradesh		•	•	79,19,220	45,96,265	33,22,955	17.1	55.0	900
Madras	٠	•	•	1,05,80,616	75,32,323	30,48,293	31.4	3	111
Maharashtra	٠.			59,90,585	43,52,428	16,38,157	22	36.1	7.0
Nagaland	:			66,117	45,917	20,200	17.9	77.	7
Prinsa Puniab				49,17,396	35,91,177	13,26,219	24.2	939.0	***
Rajasthan Titar Pradesh			٠	30,65,568	25,04,983	5,60,585	27.2	727	w.c.
West Bengal	•	•		1,02,25,664	74,54,006	27,71,658	Ŕ	\$	11.0
Union Territories and Other Areas Addaman and Nicobar Islands Dellinachal Pradesh Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Tripura Manipur Dadra and Nagar Haveli Goo, Daman & Diu NEFA Pendicherry Sikkim		: .		21,372 14,02,298 2,31,664 5,610 2,31,188 2,31,276 5,495 1,92,716 24,260 1,38,149 19,999	16,675 9,04,801 1,91,139 4,273 1,74,656 1,74,656 1,18,111 21,879 92,384 16,721	4,697 4,697 40,523 1,337 56,128 62,620 1,153 74,605 2,381 45,765	82272233 9472359994444	/ 4822884495284 48586-146	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩

To improve the quality of school education the Government has undertaken a number of schemes which include conversion/orientation of primary schools to basic type, improvement in the working of the existing basic schools, giving a work-bias in all other elementary schools, improving teachers' training institutions, provision of nud-day meals and free supply of text-books to poor and needy children

Institutes of Education have been established in 15 States for inservice training of inspecting officers and staff of training institutions for elementary teachers. These institutes also conduct research in various fields of elementary

tary education.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table.

TABLE 29
PRIMARY EDUCATION*

Year			Number of schools	Number of students on 10is	Number of teachers	Direct expendi- ture (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51 1955-56			2,09,671 2,78,135	1,82,93,967 2,29,19,734	5,37,918	36 49 53 · 73
1960-61 1961-62 (tevised) 1962-63**		 ,	3,30,397 3,51,530 3,66,584	2,66,42,253 2,94,74,377 3,12,86,982	7,41,695 7,94,747 8,32,155	73 ·44 82 ·67 93 ·29

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education

TABLE 30 SECONDARY EDUCATION:

Year			yaniyah digamida wakiya n	***************************************	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expendi- ture (in crores of Rs)
1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62 (revised) 1962-63**	•	•	* 6	•	20,884 32,568 66,920 75,221 82,846	52,32,009 85,26,509 1,81,22,356 2,05,65,739 2,26,70,666	2,12,000 3,38,188 6,41,689 7,12,590 7,88,647	30 74 52 02 111 83 127 96 146 23

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission the Central Board of Secondary Education has been set up for conducting a common all-India higher secondary examination. Designed to cater to the needs of children of Union Government employees as well as other floating population, it will make its services available to any secondary school in or outside India wishing to prepare candidates for its examination. In 1965, about 22,000 students from 523 schools affiliated to the Board appeared in its examination. Eighty-six central schools with over 35,000 students were functioning during 1965-66. With a common syllabus and a common medium of instruction these schools are being developed as quality schools, incorporating some of the good features of Public Schools, at moderate cost to parents.

^{*}Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31 **Provisional (ovised).

fincludes senior basic and post-basic schools for which seperate figures are available in Table 31

To further the programme of examination reform, evaluation units have been set up in almost all the States. The State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance are being strengthened in all the States except Madras and Jammu and Kashmir.

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of the educational system at the school level. It has an activity-centred curriculum wherein the process of learning is co-related with the physical and social environment of the children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. The emphasis at present is on introducing important features of basic education in non-basic schools, orientation programmes for officers and teachers to reduce differences between basic and non-basic education, development of an integrated syllabus for elementary schools and conversion of elementary teachers' training insututions to the basic type.

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been educated in the junior and senior basic schools to continue their secondary education along the basic lines. To resolve difficulties faced by such students a common scheme of examination for both the types of schools and

of multipurpose schools has been evolved

The progress of basic education is shown in the table below.

TABLE 31
BASIC EDUCATION*

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63**
Number of schools					
(i) Junior basic (ii) Semor basic (iii) Post-basic	33,379 351	42,971 4,842 19	65,891 14,321 31	73,982 15,485 31	78,937 16,745 24
Number of students:					
(i) Junior basic; (ii) Senior basic (iii) Post-basic	28,46,240 66,382	37,30,459 13,29,748 2,377	64,90,315 32,20,098 4,340	76,43,412 35,89,550 4,712	1,03,71,622 39,34,027 5,510
Number of teachers					
(i) Junior basic (ii) Senior basic (iii) Post-basic	74,756 2,563	1,11,347 39,672	1,61,339 1,02,643 242	1,96,397 1,11,277 265	2,11,470 1,19,613 230
Direct expenditure .		1			
(Rs. in crores) (i) Junior basic (ii) Senior basic (iii) Post-basic	3 94 0 21	8 00 4 06 0 -04	15 95 12 36 0 04	18·87 13 53 0 05	28 51 19 55 0 05

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, presently a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature for pupils and teachers.

^{*}Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in Tables 29 and 30.

**Provisional (revised).

tinclusive of basic primary.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION*

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below.

TABLE 32
VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year		Number of special substitutions	Number of students onrolis	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (un crores of Rs.)
1950-51	-	2,339	1.87.194	11.598	3 · 69
1955-56		3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5.45
1960-61 .		4,145	4,01,274	27,101	11 -41
1961-62 (revised)	• •	3,751	4,08,443	28,970	12-80
1962-63**		3,844	4,24,171	29,749	13.08

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers, schools of music, dancing and other fine arts, schools of oriental studies, schools for adult education, etc

TABLE 33
SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

	OR RIVERING	SCHOOL	EDUCATION		
Year		Number of 12-titutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62 (revised) 1962-63**	• • • • •	52,813 50,987 67,084 2,50,435 2,68,533	14,04,443 14,87,878 16,89,651 26,25,997 22,66,999	16,686 20,611 31,741 34,224 30,776	2·33 2·65 3·19 3·46 3 38

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science colleges, professional colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awaided by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of the Board are advisory in character

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, have been deemed to be universities for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on "Scientific Research" are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them indertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions like the Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment

*Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others

**Provisional (revised).

In Table 34 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1962-63 (revised) catering for higher education and in Table 35 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1962-63)

State/Union Territory	Um- versities	Boards of educa- tion	Arts, science and commerce colleges (including research institutions)	Profes- sional colleges	Special educa- tion colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh Assam Buhar	3 1 6	1	72 39 121	35 13 35	28 1 27	139 54 190
Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir	3	î	68 16	51	8	131 35
Kerala	î	_	48	35	7	89
Madhya Pradesh Madras	4 2	1	90 63	162 168	37	294 253
Maharashtra	ъ	2	134	230	14	386
Mysore Nagaland	3		59	107	9	178
Orissa	1	1	36	27	6	71
Punjab	4	2	101 56	46 25	6 23	157 109
Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh	9	1	153	56	12	231
West Bengal Delhi Goa, Daman &	7	1	142 30	56 11	10 2	216 45
Diu		****	. 2	3		5
Himachal Pradesh		-	5	3 2 2 3	3 33	10 37
Manipur Pondicherry	_	_	2 3			6
Tripura		_	2	5	1	8
INDIA	55*	13	1,244	1,077	257	2,646

HIGHER EDUCATION

			4.81	GIVENIA	EDU	ALIO	`		
Year	Uni- versi- ties	of	Re- search insti- tutions	Special edu- cation	Profes- sional & tech- nical col- loges		Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expendi- ture (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62	27 32 45 46	7 11 13 13	18 34 41 45	92 112 208 222	208 346 852 962	498 712 1,039 1,139	4,03,519 6,81,179 9,86,111 10,36,109	24,453 37,865 62,239 67,068	17 ·68 29 71 56 71 62 ·06
(revised) 1962-63**	55	13	44	257	1,077	1,200	11,61,693	75,130	74 -00

Table 37 shows the universities, their character, number of colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory

^{*}The number of universities indicated in this table relates to the position as on December 31, 1963. The number and names of universities at the end of the year 1965 may be seen in Table 37
**Provisional (revised).

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status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes

The composition of the Commission as on April 30, 1966, was as

follows

Chairman
Members

D S. Kothari
S Dhawan, B Shiva Rao, D. S. Reddi, D. C
Pavate, P. N. Kirpal, T. P. Singh, Ali Yavar Jung
and A. R Wadia
K L Joshi.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION*

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical education (engineering and technology) during the period 1951 to 1965

TABLE 36 HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The second second second second second	Inst	tutions	Sanction	d intake	Outturn	
Year	Degree	Diploma	Degree	Diploma	Degree	Diploma
	Engg.	Engg	Engg	Engg	Engg.	Engg
	&	&	&	&	&	&
	Tech	Tech	Tech	Tech.	Tech	Tech
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4,103
1961	111	209	15,497	26,525	7,026	10,349
1962	114	231	17,669	29,924	8,426	12,046
1963	118	248	20,744	37,822	9,120	12,938
1964	126	261	21,700	41,300	10,320	17,280
1965**	133	274	23,000	43,000	10,100	17,500

To meet the requirements of technical personnel for the economic development of the country, the Third Plan provided for the establishment of 23 engineering colleges (including 8 regional colleges) and 94 polytechnics. Twenty-one of the colleges and 75 polytechnics have already started functioning. A College of Architecture has been established at Chandigarh and post-graduate facilities expanded in other colleges. Besides, of the 24 polytechnics provided for women under the State Plans, 17 have started functioning. Eighteen centres have been set up to conduct part-time diploma courses in engineering for persons working in industry and other technical establishments.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of five higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951 The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively, and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. The College of Engineering and Technology established in Delhi was raised to the status of an Indian Institute of Technology in 1963. The Institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur, when fully developed, will provide for 1,600 students at undergraduate level and 400 at the post-graduate and research level. The targets for the Kharagpur Institute are 2,000 and 400 respectively and for the Delhi Institute 1,250 and 300. During 1965-66, the total enrolment at these Institutes was 7,984 students. The Institutes at Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras have introduced a special 3-year B.Sc. course. An undergraduate

^{*}For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices **Provisional.

TABLE 37 UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA (1965)

Expenditure (in Rs. crores) (1962-63)**	3.35	1.02 0.94 2.57	3.07	3.62	4 6.53	2.87 0.30 0.13 0.01	0 89 0 71 1 14	0.35	0 05 1·83 5 12
No of students (1962-63)••	52,636	5,077 8,892 30,964	3,164	21,579 29,854 51,478	1,18,734	35 393 14,814 46,269 149	10,000	4,530	700 16,961 54,512
No. of colleges (1962-63)*	122	1 6 51	61	\$5,88,94	<u> </u>	282 282 282 282	32	-1	46.88
Character	Affilating Desident of Teachers	Residential and Teaching Residential and Teaching Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Residential and Teaching Residential and Teaching	Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Federal and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Affinating and Teaching Affinating and Teaching Affinating and Teaching Affinating and Teaching	Affiliating and Teaching Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Residential and Teaching Residential and Teaching	Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Federal and Teaching
Name, location and year of establishment	1 Agra University, Agra (1927)		Andana risassa Agricultural University, Hydrabad (1904) . 7 Annamalai University, Annamalanagar (1929) 8 Banaras Hindu University, Varanas (1916)	10 Bhagaint University, Bangalote (1964) 11 Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (1962) 12 Bombay University, Muzaffarpur (1962) 13 Bombay University, Bombay (1857) 14 Burduan Ifuliversity, Bombay (1867)	14 Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857) 15 Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	 16 Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948) 17 Gorakbpur University, Gorakbpur (1957) 18 Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949) 19 Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwayidyalaya, Khairagarh (1956) 			29 Karatak University, Dharwar (1949) 30 Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)

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Expenditure (1n Rs crores) (1 62-63)**	0 36	0000 058445 058445	0420 UN 84420	2007 2007 2008 2008 2007 2007	0 30 1 32 0 31	0 - 0 2 4 2 4 4 2 5
No of students (1962-63)**	14,779 61,995	10,247 8 118 36 572 31,022 7,403	21,561 27,268 37,268 3.529 11,212 38,196	123 27,632 19,980 2,389 5,690	4 030 10 415 1,019	16,111 9,921 27,242 496
No of callegas (1952-63)*	117	22.77	(15,88,000)	3% % ₇	<u> </u>	58 43
Character	Residential and Teaching Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teach ng Teaching and Unitary Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Affiliating and Terching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Residential and Teaching
Name, location and year of establishment	Murukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956) 22 Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921) 33 Madras University, Madras (1857) 34 Magadh University, Bodhagaya (1962)			47 Rejasthan University, Ranchi (1960) 48 Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960) 49 Ravi Shankar University, Rappur (1964) 50 Roorkoe University, Roorkee (1949) 51 Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapecth, Vallabh Nagar Anand (1955) 52 Saugar University, Sagar (1946)	ii University, Kolhapur (1962) of Women's University, Bombay (1951) enkateswara University Trupati (1954) iur University, Udaipur (1962) rsity of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (1964)	58 U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Disrt (1960) 59 Utkal University, Cuttack (1943) 60 Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958) 61 Vikram University, Ujiain (1957) 62 Visya Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)

**Provisional (revised).

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course in Aeronautical Engineering has also been started in the Kharagpur, Madras and Kanpur Institutes while others propose to start in the near future Two Institutes of Management have also come into being at Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

A National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering is being set up in Bombay in collaboration with the United Nations Special Fund. On completion the Institute will offer courses to 1,400 technicians a year

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council has selected 14 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan (W. Bengal), Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (UP), Sanosara (Gujarat), Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Mahaiashtra), Rajpura (Punjab), Wardha (Mahaiashtra) Hamimanamathi (Mysore), Thavanoor (Kerala), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) The post-graduate diplomas in rural economics and co-operation, and rural sociology and community economics and co operation, and Government as equivadevelopment have been recognised by the tent to MA degree of a university. Recognition of the diploma in rural science as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It is also recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The two-year certificate course in agricultural science and the samitary inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments

A diploma course in general education and teachers' training of threeyear's duration after the higher secondary stage being conducted in the Rural Institute at Gargoti has been recognised as equivalent to BA BT., for purposes of employment

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes eradication of illiteracy, development of library services, education in citizenship, cultural and recreational activities, utilisation of audio-visual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development. Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature and conducting research and training.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information. The Library Institute set up at the Delhi University performs similar functions in the field of libraries. The Government of India also run the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public library project. A Social Education Institute for Workers has also been set up at Indore; janata colleges and vidyapeeths are providing continuous educational facilities for adults in rural areas.*

^{*}For education of the handicapped see Chapter IX, Social Welfare

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, established in 1961, is charged with the function of (1) undertaking, aiding and promoting research in all branches of education; (ii) organising advanced preservice and in-service training and disseminating improved techniques and practices; (iii) organising extension service for institutions engaged in educational research and training of teachers, and (iv) developing and improving multi-purpose secondary education. The Council has also started a training course in Research Methodology in Education from 1963.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educational Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Literature and Committees on Appointments, Finance and Works. The Board functioning through three standing sub-committees, examines all proposals relating to research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guides and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council. The Committee on Educational Literature supervises the Council's programme of producing textbooks and other educational literature. In addition to the publication of the "Year Book on Education" the Council has decided to bring out three periodicals "School Science", "Journal of the National Institute of Education", and a half-yearly research journal, "Indian Educational Review"

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are developed through the National Institute of Education at New Delin and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Mysore. The Institute's programme is at present being implemented by its constituent units—the National Institute of Audio-visual Education, the National Institute of Basic Education, the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, the Central Institute of Education, the National Fundamental Education Centre, the Central Bureau of Education and the Central Bureau of Textbook Research

During 1965-66, the Council sponsored 30 major research projects and organised 65 training courses, seminars and conferences. It also conducted a National Convention of Extension Services.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The programme for the propagation, development and enrichment of Hmdi, the official language of the Union, comprises various schemes.

Important among them now in progress are

(1) evolution, review, co-ordination and finalisation of Hindi terminology other than legal, (ii) standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters; (iii) evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand, (iv) organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas, (v) compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first five volumes of which have been released, the sixth volume is nearing completion, (vi) preparation of standard manual, in various subjects, (vii) preparation of terminological indices of selected Hindi poets and novelists and publication of omnibus volumes of works of eminent writers, (viii) preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries; (ix) preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages; (x) translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi; (xi) finalisation of the form of Devnagari script, (xii) collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts; (xui) evolution of symbols in Devnagari script for sounds in other regional languages, (xiv) translation and publication of standard works on scientific and technical subjects, (xv) estabmpugation 77

lishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi; (xvi) establishment of a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology; (xvii) publication of a quarterly journal—'Bhasa'—dealing with scientific and technical terminology; (xviii) preparation of Primers and Readers for foreigners; (xix) preparation of self-taught books for learning south Indian languages through the medium of Hindi; (xx) establishment of Hindi Teachers' Training and Research Institute at Agra.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows:

(i) organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals, (ii) travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historical, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas, (iii) assistance to the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments for setting up youth hostels all over the country; (iv) assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and commit tees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities; (v) organising labor and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages, (vi) campus work projects scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation halls-cumauditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions

The 10th Inter-University Youth Festival proposed to be held in October

1965 had to be cancelled in view of the national emergency.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

National Fitness Corps

An integrated programme of physical education combining in it the best teatures of the existing schemes of Physical Education; National Discipline Scheme and ACC operating at the school level has been adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee. This programme of National Fitness Corps sought to cover, in the first instance, all the high and higher secondary schools in the country. Over 15,000 physical education teachers and National Discipline instructors have undergone a reorientation course to implement the National Fitness Corps programme.

The Lakshmibai College of Phytical Education, set up at Gwalior in 1957, to provide training facilities for a three-year degree course and also for post-graduate studies and research, is progressively expanding its activities.

To create consciousness in the general masses of the need of being physically fit, a scheme of National Physical Efficiency Drive was launched in 1960. In view of the national importance of the Drive the Government of India has also instituted National Awards for those revealing proficiency of a very high order in physical ability.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the fol-

lowing directions:

(i) Rendering assistance to the national sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.

(ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States and Union Territories.

(iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national sports organisation for the construction of utility stadia.

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A National Institute of Sports established at Patiala in 1961, has so far trained 701 coaches. It conducts courses in all games under the guidance of foreign experts and lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural areas. Under the National Coaching Scheme the Intitute has set up 31 regional coaching centres in various States. The Institute has also initiated a scheme of regional training centres.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federation in the matter development of games and sports in the country. A society set up by the Government co-ordinates and administers the Central institutes in the field of physical education and sports,

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

Promotion of art and culture and inculcation of art consciousness among the people are sought to be achieved through the agency of the Laht Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). Some of the facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and undertakes programmes of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of eastern and western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are held periodically. The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art.*

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are Mughal Miniatures, Portfolio of Contemporary Painting, Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting, Ajanta Painting, Mewar Painting, Kishangarh Painting, Birbhum Terracottas, Bundi Painting, Paintings of the Sultans and Emperors of India in American Collections, Miniature Painting of Khazanchi Collection, Golden Flute, South Indian Bronzes, Drawing and Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore and picture postcards of Indian Miniatures Booklets on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Varma', 'Hebbar', 'Chavda', 'Dhanraj Bhagat', 'G N. Tagore', 'Haldar', 'Paniker', 'Husain', 'Ram Kinkar' and 'P. Das Gupta' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi brings out two bi-annual art journals Lalit Kala (Ancient) and Lalit Kala (Contemporary). Artists Directory, Seminar on Art Education, Seminars on Architecture and Seminar on Art History have also been published by the Akademi.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has brought out a number of important art publications. These include Indian Art Through the Ages, Heritage of Indian Art, Architecture and Sculpture of India, The Way of the Buddha, Kangra Valley Painting. Basohli Painting and Contemporary Indian Painting

The Akademi honours its Fellows with Tamrapatras, Angavastras and Rs. 5,000 as a token of respect for their outstanding contribution in the field of art.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses about 2,394 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years.

^{*}For a list of the 1966 awards, see Appendices.

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Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the Gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

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The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes and fosters cultural exchanges. It is also organising libraries of records, books

and films relating to the fields of its activity.

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. These regional akademis collaborate with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. The Akademi organises drama competitions to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing and production of new plays in particular

Two training institutions run by the Akademi are the National School of Drama and the Asian Theatre institute at New Delhi and the Manipur

Dance College at Imphal

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama and music *

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, including some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature are broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions. More than 115 such plays have so far been broadcast

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of rogas and raginis by exponents of Hindustam and Karnatak music. Sugam Sangeet or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. During 1965, seven sessions were held in Delhi and one each in Bombay and Calcutta. One of the sessions in Delhi was devoted to Karnatak music and one to Rabindra Sangeet. In South India, five sessions were held in Madras, one each at Hyderabad, Tiruchi, Calicut, Vijayawada, and two at Bangalore. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the Sammelan) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the Sammelan Symposia to discuss the development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also held.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme, featuring eminent artists, aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between Hindustani and Karnatak systems of music. During 1965, a series of programmes illustrating the continuity of tradition in Indian classical music was introduced. Regional devotional and folk music, operas as well as patriotic songs are broadcast periodically.

^{*}For a list of the 1964-65 awards, see Appendices,

Special Programmes

Special programmes to commemorate anniversaries of eminent musicians and composers are also broadcast. Those broadcast during 1965 related to anniversaries of Thyagaraja, Tansen, Vasudevacharya and Kanakadasa.

National Programme of Operas

This programme, broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every three months, features some well-known traditional and modern operas and musical tunes in different regions of the country. The operas broadcast during 1965 were Azhagar Kuravanachi (Tamil), Usanun Swapna (Gujarati), Ekantha Seva Vilasam (Telugu) and Veerangana (Hindi).

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR Vadya Vrinda (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional ragas and folk tunes. It also produces thematic compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (Subaddha Sangeet) are also broadcast. Vrindagan (choral music), Sugam Sangeet (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and Western music broadcast from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country. A competition in songs on patriotic and heroic themes, especially composed for broadcast in the main languages of the country, was organised during 1965.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country."

The publication of a Bibliography of Indian Literature (20th Century), coverning all books of literary ment published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliography relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and English has already been released and the second volume covering Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri and Malayalam is in press. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was published by the Akademi in 1961.

Among the 403 publications of the Akademi already released are critical editions of Kalidasa's Meghaduta, Vikramorvasiya and Kumarasambhaya, histories of Malayalam, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya and Kannada literature, two volumes of an Anthology of Sanskrit Literature; a critical edition of the ancient Sanskrit work Asokavadana; anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry; folk songs in Assamese and Punjabi; Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal; one-act plays in Gujarati and Kannada; short stories in Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu; essays in Kannada; selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada; of Rajwade's, Agarkar's, Chiplunkar's prose in Marathi; selections from Nhanalal in Gujarati; selections from Bharatchandra, Kshemanand and Chartanya in Bengali and Shah Abdul Latif, Sami, Sachal and Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi; selection of Vallathol's poems in Hindi, selection of Basavanna in Kannada; a Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature, an Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories and a Russian-Hindi dictionary.

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Urdu and the poetical writings of Sardar

Pooran Singh in Punjabi.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. Among them are a selection of Tagore's writings in eight volumes for translation in Indian languages. Seventy such translations have so far been published. Five of the eight volumes have also been translaterated in Devanagri with notes in Hindi. The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published at the time of the International Literary Seminar. Translations of Romain Rolland's The Life of Vivekananda in some Indian languages were undertaken in connection with his birth centenary in 1963.

The Akademi broughtout n total of 41 publications during 1965 in different Indian languages under its various programmes. Some more publications, including a Tibetan-Hindi Dictionary and a translation of Rajatarangini,

are in various stages of preparation.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Samskrita Pratibha*. A monthly bulletin is also being issued since January 1964.

The Akademi makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books

published in Indian languages *

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first eighteen volumes in English covering the period 1884 to 1920 and fifteen volumes in Hindi have been released

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was first convened in 1956 and has become an annual feature. Recitation of original poems in the voices of the poets followed

by their translations in Hindi verse marked the Samaroh in 1965.

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India. Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers short stories, skits, poems and other literary creations broadcast from various stations by well-known writers and litterateurs in the regional languages

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations

serving the Marathi-speaking region

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. So far 125 such publications have been released

^{*}For a list of the 1965 awards, see Appendices.

The Trust also publishes standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another receive attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books.

A National Book Exhibition as well as a seminar on Hindi Publishing was

organised by the Trust in Lucknow in 1966. The Exhibition is being orga-

nised in other important centres in India.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Cultural Troupes

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, troupes are sent from one State to another. Troupes from ten States visited other States during 1965-66.

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote understanding of the music and dance forms of the different regions of India.

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities Since the introduction of the scheme, 328 theatres have been sanctioned in various States

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Four different schemes to promote the drama movement in the country have been replaced by a new comprehensive scheme which has been referred to the State Governments.

Cultural Troupes for Armed Forces in the Forward Areas

Parties consisting of singers, musicians, dancers, magicians, drama troupes and others were sent for entertaining troops in forward areas during 1965-66.

Grants to Cultural Organisations/Emment Artists

Registered cultural organisations are provided grants for building purposes. Cultural organisations not covered by any specific scheme and eminent artists in indigent circumstances are also financially assisted through ad hoc grants and monthly allowances or lump sum grants.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Education to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars and publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, deputation of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indian studies abroad and assistance for the publication of translations of Indian classics in foreign languages and vice versa.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

Cultural agreements have been entered into with Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, United Arab Republic, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Grants

Grants-in-aid have been given to societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned arranging orientation courses, summer camps, excursion tours and social get-togethers for the benefit of foreign students in India; exchange of visits of eminent scholars, savants and students; maintenance of chairs of Indology in universities outside India, appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture, presentation of books and films about India; welfare of foreign students in India; reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India, organising lectures by eminent scholars; exhibition of paintings and photographs and award of travel grants and scholarships to Indian and foreign students

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, Indo-Asian Culture in English and Thaquafat-ul-Hind in Arabic Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled Indo-Iranica The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture and translation of Indian publications into foreign languages

Archaeology

The Archaeological Survey of India, established in 1861, is engaged in the exploration and excavation of ancient sites, maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments declared to be of national importance by law, study of epigraphs and coins, exhibitor and preservation of ancient relics in the museums, and preparation and publication of multiform records, reports and reviews—It has 10 Circles spread all over the country and 11 separate specialised branches dealing with excavation, pre-history, epigraphs, chemical preservation, gaidens, museums, etc.—The Survey participated in salvaging the ruins at Nubia in—UAR and sent three expeditions to Nepal D ruin the last few years, the Survey carried excavations, among others, at Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Burzahama in Kashmir, Nanur and Mahishadal in West Bengal, Kaveripattanam in Madras, Vidisa in Madhya Pradesh and Desalpur in Gujarat.—Ancient India and Indian Archaeology—A Review are two publications regularly brought out by the Survey

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1958.

The aims of this policy are:

(1) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;

(ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as

an important component of the strength of the nation;

(iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;

(1v) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged

and finds full scope in scientific activity;

(ν) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and

(vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific

knowledge

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control and in universities and research institutes aided by the Council The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country.

National Laboratories

The national laboratories, institutes and units set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 38 NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES/UNITS

Name		Location	Functions	
1. National tory	Physical	Labora-	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied Maintenance of Stan- dards Testing facilities are also available

TABLE 38 (contd)

	Name	Location	Functions
2	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.
3	Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gase- ous Physical and chemical sur- veys of Indian coals are conducted through seven coal survey stations under the Institute
·	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	(Calcutta)	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels, development of piocesses for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles, standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry
	Central Food Technological Research Institute		Food processing and conservation of food, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology. Regional fruit and vegetable preservation stations at Trichur, Nagpur, Bombay, Smila and Lucknow have been established.
6	National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallur- gical research It also maintains Regional Foundry Research Sta- tions
7	Central Drug Research Insti- tute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research includ- ing evaluation and standardisa- tion of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, bio- chemistry and biophysics, infec- tion immunisation, pharmacolo- gy, chemotherapy and experimen- tal medicine
8	Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces
9	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems
	Central Leather Research Institute		Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology It has regional extension centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Raj- kot and Jullundur
	Central Building Research Institute	Roorkec	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings
		(Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electro- nic equipment and components and test equipment.
13.	National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection and large-scale cultiva- tion of economic and medici- nal plants of industrial impor- tance.

TABLE 38 (contd.)

Name	Location	Functions
14. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Investigation of production of pure salts; reduction in cost of production, economic utilisation of byproducts of salt manufacture, development of new methods and techniques for the recovery, production and utilistion of marine and allied chemicals
15 Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad (Bihar)	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine ma- chinery
16. Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region
17. Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of bio- chemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc
18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	To depict scientific and technological advancement
19 Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Re- gion)
20 Central Mechanical Engineer- ing Research Institute	Durgapur (W Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all aspects
21 Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country Field contres and units of the Institute are functioning at various places in the country.
22 National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigation of the pro- blems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and opera- tion of aircraft in India
23 Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat (Assam)	Research in problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special pro- blems
24 Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	Lucknow	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	Chandigarh	Promotion and development of in- digenous manufacture of scienti- fic instruments for teaching, re- search and industry
26. Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehra Dun	Research in petroleum refining and processing of natural gas, petrochemicals, etc., and providing facilities for the training of personnel for petroleum industry
27. National Geophysical Re- search Institute	Hyderabad	Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical studies.
28. Visveevaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.

TABLE 38 (concld.)

Name	Location	Functions
29 Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre	New Delhi	Provides full range of documenta-
30. National Institute of Oceanography	New Delin	Research on various aspects of physical, biological, geological and chemical oceanography in- cluding prospecting for petroleum
31 National Register Unit	New Dolhi	and minerals in sea bed. Maintenance of information pertaining to Indian scientific and technical personnel in the country and abroad
32 Central Design and Engineering Organisation	New Delhi	Providing assistance in the transla- tion of laboratory results into industrial practice and designing of plants based on processes
33 Regional Research Laboratory	Bhubaneswar	developed Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region
34 Mafatlal Scientific and Tech- nological Museum	Bombay	A Museum to depict scientific and
35 National Biological Laboratory	New Delhi (temporanity)	technological advancement Fundamental and applied re- search in modern aspects of biological sciences.
36 Structural Engineering Re- search Centre	Rootke	Research in specialised design and development work in structural problems connected with buildings, bridges and other structures
37 Industrial Toxicological Research Centre	Lucknow	Studies in harmful effects of industrial toxins on skin, blood, gastro-intestinal tract, central nervous system, bones, etc
38 Research Co-ordination, Industrial Liaison & Exten- sion Services Unit (including Defence Co-ordination and Patent Unit)	New Delhi	Maintenance of documented information on research in progress in various laboratories and assisting in co-ordination of work between the CSIR laboratories and that of CSIR with other organisations and Government departments associated with research and development of industries, including Railways, Defence, Health and Industry. The Patent Unit helps in filing of patents by scientists.
39 Survey & Planning of Scientific Research Unit (including International Scientific Collaboration Unit)	New Delhi	Conducting investigations on the problems of planning, organisation and management, and collection and analysis of data relating to different aspects concerning scientific research. The International Scientific Collaboration Unit maintains collaboration between scientific organisations in India and other countries.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are more than 700 such schemes in progress. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and develop centres of independent research work.

Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, besides financial sid to retired and emeritus scientists. At present over 1,450 such fellowships are tenable at the universities, laboratories and other research organisations.

Co-operative Research Association

Co-operative research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials. Eleven such associations now functioning are catering to the textile, rubber, silk, art silk, paint, plywood, cement, jute, wool and tea industries. Similar associations are in the process of being formed for the foundry, automobile, radio and electronics industries.

Liaison and Extension Services

Liaison units have been set up in most of the laboratories to maintain contact with the industry, trade associations and users of research. The Research Co-ordination, Industrial Liaison and Extension Services Unit is maintained at New Delhi for research intelligence and to make use of the available scientific knowledge for the economic betterment of rural and semi-urban communities. Extension wings of the national laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry.

Publications and Information

Technical reports, scientific monographs, literature surveys, symposia proceedings, fortnightly news bulletins are published through a Directorate which also handles technical enquiries on natural resources. Wealth of India, being a dictionary of Indian raw materials and industrial products, as well as journals like the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Journal of Chemistry, the Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics, the Indian Journal of Technology, Research and Industry and the Indian Journal of Experimental Biology, are among the important publications handled by the Directorate. The Indian languages unit undertakes publication of journals and popular science books in Hindi and other regional languages

Vinan Mandirs

Fifty-two centres known as 'Vijnan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life. Since April 1963, administrative control of these has been transferred to State Governments and Union Territories

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning and formulating the programme for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry, and medicine, mainly through the production and application of radioisotopes and radiation sources, and at the development of atomic energy as a source of cheap electric power. The programme is executed by the Department of Atomic Energy.

The principal centre for research and development of atomic energy is the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, near Bombay. There are three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment—"Apsara", a onemegawatt pool type reactor; the "Canada-India Reactor", a 40-mw reactor and potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers; and "Zerlina", INDIA 1966

a zero energy experimental reactor. Other production facilities at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, a Heavy Water Reconcentration Plant and laboratories for the separation of stable isotopes and for loops. A Fuel Element Fabrication Plant produces fuel elements for the "Canada-India Reactor" and "Zerlina". This plant is also used for research and development work in new fuels and materials. India is one of the five countries in the world to have an operational plutonium plant for reprocessing irradiated fuel elements to obtain plutonium, a valuable fissile material for future power reactors

The Radio-Chemistry and Isotope Laboratories at Trombay are producing radioisotopes and labelled compounds which are sufficient to meet the growing national requirements for these versatile tools of the Atomic Age, as well as for export to countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. The Electronics Laboratories have developed all the sensitive electronic instruments required in atomic energy work and are meeting the requirements of the laboratories at Trombay as well as other research centres, laboratories and institutions all over the country. The instruments are available

for export to other countries

The Establishment has developed and fabricated a number of high vacuum instruments. Techniques developed here have been employed for uses other than in the field of atomic energy such as the fabrication and installation of freeze-drying equipment for blood plasma. A centrifugal freeze-drying plant for the preservation of bacteria virus and vaccines has

also been developed.

In the field of agriculture, considerable work has been done to study the fundamental aspects of biological actions of ionising radiations, the induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnut, etc., and to develop methods of preservation of food by irradiation. Several mutations of scientific and economic value have already been isolated. They include new strains of rice with such favourable characteristics as higher yield, finer grain, early flowering and whiter kernel. Significant advances have been made in the study of control of insect pests in stored grain by radiation.

A Radiation Medicine Centre was set up in 1963 to use radioisotopes in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Good progress has been made in investigations related to thyroid disorders including thyroid cancer, study of the problem of sporadic goitres and the establishment of methods for radioisotope applications. Since the Centre can effectively function only if it is based on a well established and well equipped hospital, the Tata Memorial Hospital and the Indian Cancer Research Centre at Bombay have been brought under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic

Energy

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive biological surveys for the location of atomic minerals, development of mineral technology, drilling, mining and conservation of atomic minerals. India has long been known to have the largest deposits of thorium in the world. But the efforts of the Division have led to the discovery of even larger deposits of monazite on the borders of Bengal and Bihar. It has also led to the discovery of substantial deposits of uranium in Bihar and one of these deposits is being developed industrially and a uranium mine is being opened in this area. A uranium mill to produce uranium concentrates by treating 1,000 tonnes of ore per day is also being set up near the mine at Jaduguda

In the field of atomic power, work is in progress on two stations in the country. A 3.80 lakh-kw station at Tarapur, 96 kms from Bombay, is expected to be ready by the end of 1968. The second station is being established at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan with an initial capacity of

2 lake kws in one reactor. It has been decided to double the capacity of this station and build a third 4 lake-kw atomic power station at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram in Madras State during the Fourth Plan period. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, it is expected that over 10 lake kw of electricity from atomic energy will be generated. It has been established that power from these stations will be slightly cheaper than power from thermal stations.

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 9,000 feet has been set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir. A similar laboratory is being established at Kodaikanal in Madras State. Fellowships and scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions in India are also provided.

Close liaison and contact is maintained with international bodies concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses have been concluded with a number of countries

An Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) has been constituted to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space. A number of sounding rockets have been successfully fired since November 21, 1963, from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Kerala. The Station is being developed as an international station under the sponsorship of the United Na-

satellite communication

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

tions A project has been started for participation in the programme of

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Transport and Aviation. It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India located at Calcutta appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains five regional circles at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory, a Central National Herbarium and Botanical Galleries in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Seven regional stations have been established by the Survey at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras, Patna and Dehra

Dun.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

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The Anthropological Survey of India with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations. Its regional stations are located at Nagpur, Shillong, Mysore and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advance information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological instrumentation, terrestrial magnetism

and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics.

The main function of the National Research Development Corporation with he squarters at New Delhi is to develop and exploit in public interest for p ob and otherwise, patented and unpatented inventions of the Council of Sei vinic and Industrial Research, Government departments universities, research institutions and individuals

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research in the

utilisation of timber for constructional purposes

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the rulway workshop, and the Central Standards Office (Rail-

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and ielated problems,

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific

knowledge

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, micology, plant pathology, entomology, biochemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research

service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains research institutes, like the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poons, the T.B. Chemotherapy Centre at Madras, the Cholere Research Centre at Calcutta, the Polio Research Unit and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (erstwhile Malaria Institute of India) carries out research in communicable diseases.

This Institute has also been designated as WHO reference centre

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, established in 1956 by an Act of Parliament, conducts research in various branches of medical science.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas. The Rural Health Training Centre located at Delhi undertakes research in rural health problems.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Established in 1962 at New Delhi, the Central Family Planning Institute works for the advancement of knowledge of various aspects of the Family

Planning movement in India.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput conducts, among others research investigations on clinical, bacteriological,

historical and epidemiological aspects of leprosy

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the minufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malarie and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, scrology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs

One among several private owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India Since January 1966, it has become fully autonomous and has been reorganised into a central body for co-ordinating and directing agricultural research and education in the country. The Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, functioning under the Council, devotes itself to research in the application of statistical techniques in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry and to advising on the statistical aspects of planning and investigations in these fields.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale investigations on food crops. It has also taken over all the research laboratories and institutions of Central Commodity Committees which were abolished in

pursuance of the recommendations of the Research Review Team.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal concerns itself with research connected with quality of milk and analysis of milk samples for quality control purposes. The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack and the Central Potato Research Institute at Simla devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes respectively

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the

country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing piethods and preservation of fish and fish products

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following tables showing the expectation of life at birth and the birth and death rates

TABLE 39
EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

Year		Males	Females
	property and the second		
1941-50		32.5 yrs	31 · 7 yrs.
1956		41 9 .,	40 6 ,,
1963	•	48 7 ,,	47 4 ,,
			paper of the second

TABLE 40
BIRTH, DEATH AND POPULATION GROWTH RATES

(per thousand)

					17			
Year					Birth Rate	Death Rate	Growth Rate	
		-			Anna Margarian			
1941-50					39 9	27.4	12.5	
1951-60					41 7	22.8	18 9	
1961-65					41.0	17 2	23 8	

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standard of health of the nation under the Plans. The broad objective of the health and family planning programmes has been to expand health services to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical well-being and to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity. As against outlays of Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 225 crores in the First and the Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan involved an outlay of Rs. 341.80 crores.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1958. The programme is being implemented by the Union Government with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is responsible for research and field investigations and for the training of unit medical officers and district health officers in methods of malaria eradication. Other categories of health personnel are being trained by the regional co-ordinating organisations established at Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong.

The entire population of the country is covered by 393 25 units -80.26 in the "Attack Phase", 170 36 in the "Consolidation Phase" and 142.63 in the "Maintenance Phase". The phasing during 1966-67, as recommended by Independent Appraisal Teams, will be 55.85 units in the "Attack Phase", 134.09 in the "Consolidation Phase" and 203.37 in the "Maintenance Phase."

The percentage of clinical malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries as compared to cases treated for all diseases fell from 10.8 in 1953-54, when the control programme commenced, to 0.05 during the first three quarters of 1965.

The total number of malaria cases in the country, which was estimated at ten crores in 1950-51 had gone down to an estimated 87,000 by 1964-65. Kerala achieved complete eradication of the disease during 1965-66. Other States are advancing towards the goal of complete eradication.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (1) mass administration of drugs on filarious communities, and (ii) anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures. 67.4 filaria control units are functioning covering a population of 70 lakhs. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 281.9 lakhs have been completed. They reveal that over 12.2 crore persons (as against 2.5 crore persons estimated in 1953) live in the filarious areas of the country. Periodic surveys of Aedes mosquitoes have been carried out at Calic it, Rajahmundry and Varanasi by the Filariasis Training Centres located at these cities. During the Third Plan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh established special bureaux for filariasis. The Andhra Pradesh Government has established a research-cum-training unit at Rayavaram for the Control of rural filariasis

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, revealed that (i) the morbidity from TB varies from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions, (ii) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought; (iii) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males, (iv) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group 45 years and above than for other groups; and (v) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas. It is estimated that there are nearly 60 to 70 lakh active radiological TB cases in the country out of which 15 to 18 lakh are sputum positive cases.

The BCG Vaccination Programme, started in 1949 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, extended protection to 16.4 crore persons—7.8 crores of whom were below 15 years of age—by the end of the Second Plan period. During 1965, 86 30 lakh persons were tested and 54 34 lakhs vaccinated, 197 BCG teams are engaged in field work

Five TB Demonstration and Training Centres were proposed to be established during the Third Plan Eight have actually been established One new centre is proposed to be established during 1966-67 Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Training centres in ten universities train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis. The National Tuberculosis Institute established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO trains medical officers and para-medical personnel for implementation of District Tuberculosis Control Programme in the States. The Programme envisages at least one fully equipped and staffed TB clinic in each of the 330 districts in the country. There are at present 427 TB clinics in the country with 34,517 beds, though there are still 71 districts without any TB clinic. Twenty-seven mobile X-ray units have been set up so far.

Research in tuberculosis is being undertaken at the TB Chemotherapy Centre, Madras, and the Tuberculosis Research Unit, Madanapalle. A study in and around Madanapalle undertaken by the Madanapalle

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Field Research Unit has revealed that the incidence rate has been halved over a period of twelve years by case-finding, treatment and vaccination.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB-Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at 25 lakhs. About 20 per cent of the estimated cases are of the infectious type. The prevalence rate in some parts of the country is as high as 40 per thousand of population. The problem is acute in Madras and Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore, Maharashtra and eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Adequate coverage of population at risk has now been secured through the National Leprosy Control Scheme started in 1955. The subsidiary centres established during the First and the Second Plan periods have been reorganised and upgraded as control units, 174 control units are now functioning in the country. There are 694 survey, education and treatment centres attached to primary health centres, dispensaries or hospitals and 30 voluntary agencies functioning under the Scheme. The National Leprosy Control Programme covered a population of 5.43 crores, examined 2.53 crore persons, registered 5,49,532 cases, and had 5,09,718 persons under treatment in the December 1965. An advisory committee reviews the working of the Scheme and suggests measures for improvement.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work for doctors are being provided at the All-India Leprosy Training Centre, Nagpur, and the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Madras Paramedical workers receive training at ten centres set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar

Pradesh and Mysore

The Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal

Venereal Diseases

Sixteen years ago it was estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhoea. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A demonstration team established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and

trained several teams deputed by the State Governments.

The VD Sub-Committee of the Health Panel of the Planning Commission reviewed the position in 1953 and felt that there was considerable dearth of diagnostic and treatment centres in the country. It recommended that there should be at least one VD clinic in every district and one head-quarter VD clinic and a laboratory in every State. VD Control Programme was included in the Second and the Third Plans. During the Second Plan a total of 5 State Headquarter VD clinics and 95 district VD clinics and

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during the Third Plan 2 Headquarter VD clinics and 40 district VD clinics were established.

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of the Punjab was launched in September 1959 Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh. Maharashtra and Orissa, have covered a large portion of the population at risk Intensive anti-VD programmes are being implemented in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh and the Jauns r-Bawar area of the Dehra Dun district.

Medical and para-medical personnel are given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras. Post-

graduate training is also offered in these institutions.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The centre undertakes study of and research in problems relating to influenza.

Smallpox

The National Smallpox Eradication Programme, launched in 1962, has been completed in 223 districts and is in progress in 101 other districts 43.9 crore people have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated. The impact of the Programme is evidenced by the marked lowering of incidence in 1963-64 (a year of epidemic cyclicity) as compared to the previous year of epidemic cyclicity (1957-58)

Trachoma

On completion of pilot studies during 1956-62, the National Trachoma Control Programme was launched during 1963-64. The States of Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, which have high prevalence rate of over 50 per cent, have been given priority. The schemes in these three States are Centrally sponsored, the Central Government giving 100 per cent assistance. The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have also undertaken programmes on a limited scale on the basis of 50 per cent assistance from the Centre Fifty-six field units are in operation, three of them manned by voluntary organisations. By the end of 1964-65, the population covered was 31.06 to kits. By 1965-66 it was expected to exceed the Third Plan target of 55.4 tokbs.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, the Cancer Institute, Madras, the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, Radium Institute & Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad, Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, Cancer Institute, Kanpur, Mission Hospital, Neyoor and S M S Medical College, Agra A field research station for chinical facilities has also been established at Chandernagar. Cobalt Beam Therapy units are available in 18 hospitals in the country located at Bombay, Calcutta, Ludhana, Madras, Vellore, Trivandrum, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Cuttack, Bangalore, Patna, Pondicherry, Jaipur, Kanpur, Bikaner and Chandigarh

NUIRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The average Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, due to deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs.

The general raising of dictary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measures

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have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain valuerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food.

More than 16 crore pounds of dried skim milk were distributed under the UNICEF Milk Feeding Programme since its inception in 1948. An estimated 11 lakh mothers and children received milk through maternity and

child health centres and about 10 lakh children through schools.

Mid-day meal or milk is being provided to about 80 lakhs children— 14 lakhs in Madras, 17 lakhs in Kerala, 10 lakhs in Punjab and the rest in other areas. These programmes, launched with the assistance of CARE, have been extended to Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore,

is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the

Government of India on nutrition matters.

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960 to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (i) production and utilisation of food, (ii) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition, and (iii) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population groups and their implementation. Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee.

The Sub-Committee on Standardising Dietary Patterns and menus to be served in restaurants and other eating establishments, has made suitable recommendations in its report for improving cleanliness and hygienic conditions in them. The Sub-Committee on Nutritional Requirements of Working Class Families has also submitted its report, laying down standards for nutritional requirements of different types of industrial workers.

Diet and nutrition surveys, distribution of skimmed milk and food supplements and school feeding are among measures being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa,

Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet through for the conducing diet through for the conduction of the conduction

ducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

An Applied Nutrition-cum-Training Programme has been launched in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Mysore, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO. The programme aims at training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural areas

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except in Jammu and Kashmir.

It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, envisaged in the Act, have been set up The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and anti-oxidents in food. To make the Act more effective, an amending Act was enacted by Parliament in 1964 providing for enhanced punishment for adulteration and appointment of Food Inspectors by the Government of India. The amending Act came into force from March 1, 1965

There are various sub-committees functioning under the Central Committee of Food Standards, which advise the parent committee on standards for various articles of food and amendment to PFA Rules

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, launched in 1954, continued during the Third Five-Year Plan period with a provision of Rs 88 95 crores for the urban and Rs. 16.33 crores for the rural schemes * Most of the 369 urban water supply schemes, 100 urban drainage schemes and 348 rural water supply and sanitation schemes, estimated to cost Rs 102-17 crores under the first two Plans, have been completed. During the Thud Plan, more intensive work has been done and a number of new schemes completed A Drinking Water Board, set up in April has been reconstituted to expedite the implementation of the water supply schemes with special reference to rural water supply schemes in scarcity and difficult areas

The Programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the Programme. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and P blic Health, Calcutta, the Engineering College, Guindy, the Engineering College, Roorkee, and other selected regional field centres The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Similar organisations have also been estab-

lished in most of the States

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. The Third Five-Year Plan aimed at 14,600 hospitals and dispensaries with 2,40,100 beds in 1965-66 as compared to 8,600 and 1,13,000 in 1950-51, 10,000 and 1,25,000 in 1955-56 and 12,600 and 1,85,600 in 1960-61. Five thousand primary health units was the target for 1965-66 as compared to 725 in 1955-56, and 2,800 in 1960-61. Ten thousand maternity and child welfare centres were to come into existence by 1965-66 as against 1,651 in 1950-51, 1,856 in 1955-56 and 5,873 up to the end of the year 1961. At the end of 1964, 4,503 hospitals and 10,511 dispensaries with a bed capacity of 2,76,226 were established. 4,373 primary health centres and 8,444 maternity and child welfare centres were also functioning.

^{*1} he provision of Rs 16 33 crores for rural schemes refers only to the rural schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. A total provision of Rs. 67 crores was made in the Third Plan for rural water supply—Rs. 35 crores for the Village Water Supply Programme, Rs 16 crores under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Rs 12 to 13 crores under the Community Development Programme and Rs. 3 to 4 crores under the Programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

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At the end of 1964, there were 1,03,024 doctors, 73,000 pharmacists and 65,063 nurses. The number of registered dentists was 5,259.

Central Government Health Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, now known as the Central Government Health Scheme, came into operation on July 1, 1954. Earlier confined only to Central Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi, the Scheme was extended to Bombay in November 1963. The staff of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have also been admitted to it. The contributions are on a graduated scale ranging from 50 P. to Rs. 12 per month. Central Government pensioners are now eligible to join the scheme. In certain selected areas in Delhi, the scheme has been extended to the public on payment of prescribed charges.

Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, has since been amalgamated with the Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda and the Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya to form the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. The hospitals of the Institute have a total capacity of 214 beds.

The Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants Survey Unit at Hardwar has been making periodical surveys in the areas of Saharanpur, Yamnotri, Gangotri, Kedar and Bhillangna valleys

Kedar and Bhillangna valleys

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurveda and Unani are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

A list of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges is given in the Appendices

Education

The post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda at Jamnagar now forms part of the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. Another post-graduate-cum-research centre started functioning at Banaras Hindu University from April 1963. A Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education has also been constituted. A Committee has been appointed to formulate a Unani Syllabus and curriculum of studies and the State Governments asked to introduce the same in their Unani colleges, from the 1966-67 session.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems of medicine.

Homoeopathy

There are over 30 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy of which some are recognised by the State Boards set up by the State Governments for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy. Financial assistance has been provided by the Government of India for upgrading institutions at Bombay, Guidivada and Kottayam.

An advisory committee on homeopathy advises the Union Government on matters relating to its development. Two sub-committees have been constituted for framing a uniform course of studies in homeopathy and for rural homeopathic medical aid. A Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee has drafted a questionnaire and list of drugs which are being circulated to elicit information.

Research on Yogic treatment of chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma is conducted at Kaivalyadhama SMYM Samiti, Lonavala. An Institute

for Training in Nature Cure has been established by the Prakriti Niketan Trust at Calcutta. Nature cure training is also given at Bhimavaram, Jaipur and Varanasi.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955, 1960, 1962 and 1964 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India was also published in 1960. Both these publications are being revised. The All-India list of licensed drug manufacturers first published on January 1, 1964, is being revised and made up-to-date

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by

the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, and was amended in 1963, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the customs and postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras in 1948. Up to February 1966, the Laboratory manufactured [3,75,64,008 c.c. of BCG vaccine and 6,06,60,037 c.c. of tuberculin. It supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States and institutions engaged in the BCG campaign, tuberculin and BCG vaccine to Afghanistan and Ceylon and vaccine to UNICEF-sponsored projects in Burma, Pakistan and Malaya.

The Central Research Institute, Kasauli, established in 1905, supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid and influenza. The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, Pimpri and the DDT factory, Delhi, went

into production in 1955.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having six depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Gauhati and Karnal, is maintained primarily for

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ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government and certain non-Governmental restitutions.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical store depots. The factories at Bombay and Madras have started manufacturing contraceptives. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies

and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 87 medical colleges, 13 dental colleges* and 11 other institutions for training in the modern system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones under the Plans have raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to 10,625 in 1965 Expansion of dental colleges at Ma ras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay and starting of new dental colleges at Trivandrum and Hyderabad were also aided by the Union Government during the Third Plan period. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, certain institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. With the close of the Third Plan, all upgraded departments sancti med in the First, Second and Third Plans were to cease getting control assistance. Schemes for the opening and expansion of medical and dental colleges are also included in the Third Plan A target provision of Rs. 563 crores has been provided for candidates undergoing post-graduate courses During 1965-66. 377 candidates were selected for receiving scholarships under 'Delhi Hospitals Sche ies' and '300 Additional Scholarships Scheme'.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country through various national and State health programmes. It functions through four main divisions namely, Media, Training, School Health Education and Research. It produces two monthly journals, 'Swasth Hind' (English) and 'Arogya Sandesh' (Hindi), and two quarterly bulletins, 'CHEB News' (English) and 'Swasthya Shiksha' (Hindi) and maintains a film library. The Bureau also organises long-term and short-term inservice training programmes and has a field study and demonstration centre area which is used as laboratory and field practice area for the trainees.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The Institute was set up in New Delhi in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. It undertakes research in various branches of medical science and iff is an under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects. Besides the Medical College, the Institute will have a dental college and a centre known a Dr Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences. Two new Departments of (i) Neurosurgery and (ii) Rural Medicine were started during 1964-65 An Eye Bank and Keratoplasty Unit have already been established

The present bed strength of the hospital is 555. The Institute also

maintains a library.

^{*}For a list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices.

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Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, Jaipur, New Delhi, Poona, Indore and Vellore. State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term auxiliary nurse-midwives courses with the help of grants from the Centre. There are 491 nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, midwives, health visitors and auxiliary midwives. Of 30,175 students enrolled, 10,554 qualified by the end of 1965, 3,603 as nurses, 3,275

as midwives, 3,283 as auxiliary midwives and 393 as health visitors.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases which was inaugurated in July 1963 consequent upon the expansion in the activities of the erstwhile Malaria Institute of India, serves as a centre for studies on various problems connected with communicable diseases. The organisation works under six Divisions viz. Epidemiology, Microbiology, Medical Entomology, Bio-chemistry, Training & Administration and Zoonosis. The National Filaria Control Programme is also guided by this Institute. In addition to the researches on various aspects of communicable diseases, training courses have been organised on Epidemiology and Control of Communicable Diseases and Medical Entomology Courses on Malaria and Filaria continue to be among the activities of this Institute.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme as outlined by the Planning Commission are (i) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India, (ii) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowlege of these techniques can be widely disseminated, and (iii) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at a "level consistent with the requirements of national economy".

The family planning programme in the Third Plan, has an allocation of about R₂ 27 crores and a programme ceiling of R₃ 50 crores. The estimated total expenditure for the period is expected to be R₃ 25.55 crores. The programme recognises that "the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development." "In the circumstances of the country, family planning has to be undertaken, not merely as a major development programme, but as a nation-wide movement which embodies a basic attitude towards a better life for the individual, the family and the country." The programme, as outlined, provides for (a) education and motivation for family planning; (i) provision of services, (c) training, (d) supplies, (e) communication and motivation research, (f) demographic research, and (g) medical and biological research. The operational goals are the adoption of family planning through group acceptance of a small-size family, personal knowledge of family planning methods and ready availability of supplies and services.

Organisational Set-up

The Central Family Planning Board, constituted in September 1956 to formulate tamily planning policy and programnes, has been replaced by the Central Family Planning Council. The Council held its first meeting on December 31, 1965, and appointed a special committee to recommend ways and means to streamline the programme. Besides, the Demographic Advisory Committee, the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Family Planning Communication Research Committee have been established. A

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Family Planning Programme Evaluation and Planning Committee has also been constituted. Family Planning Boards are functioning in all the States. District Committees and Taluk Sub-Committees have also been formed. Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in most States.

Among recent steps taken to strengthen the Central Organisation has been the appointment of Commissioner, Family Planning, in August, 1965. Six regional offices have been set up at Calcutta, Lucknow, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Bhopal and Baroda to maintain proper liaison with State Health authorities.

A Committee of the Cabinet on Family Planning was constituted in July 1965, to review the progress of the programme from time to time and help in taking quick decisions in important matters.

Family Planning Service/Family Planning Centres

There are 1,341 urban and 6,783 rural family welfare planning centres. In addition to these regular whole-time centres, advice on family planning and supply of contraceptives were made available during 1965, through 9,971 medical institutions—9,197 in rural areas and the remaining in urban areas

Facilities for sterilisation are available in 2,300 hospitals and medical institutions, in addition to 172 whole-time mobile sterilisation units. The total number of sterilisation operations performed till the end of January, 1966 was 12,42,556.

Education and Training

Apart from the well-known methods of educating the people through group meetings, film shows, advertisements, etc., family planning orientation camps are being organised. Honorary Family Planning Education

Leaders have also been appointed in all the States.

The three Family Planning Training Centres run by the Central Government at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay continued to give training to instructors and key personnel from the States. The Government of India have also approved the formation of family planning orientation training teams and pilot family planning education mobile units. The State Governments have established 19 regional family planning training centres. Voluntary organisations have, with the assistance of the Government of India, established family planning welfare workers' centres for workers at Hyderabad, Delhi, Allahabad, Nagpur and Madras. So far, 42,017 persons have been trained in regular short-term courses in family planning including 7,659 doctors and 34,358 ancilliary staff.

I.U.C.D

The IUCD programme was launched in July 1965. So far 1,567 doctors have been trained in the techniques of IUCD insertions and 731 static and 28 mobile units have been performing insertions. The total number of IUCDs inserted was 5.41,746 by the end of 1965.

Research

The Demographic Training Research Centre at Bombay is continuing its investigations and imparting training in Demography to both Indian and foreign students. Six other demographic centres have been established in Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Delhi, Trivandrum and Dharwar. A number of studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are in progress at 8 institutions and universities under the Indian Council of Medical Research. Nine Family Planning Communication and Action Research Centres are working on 131 schemes having a bearing on various aspects of communication.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

The Third Five Year Plan laid emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depended upon (i) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (n) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (m) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as unemployment, and (iv) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account

of progress of prohibition

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in touch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also siggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition. Non-official agencies called the Nasha Bandhi Lok Karya Kshetras have been launched for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implication of prohibition.

In January 1963, the Chief Ministers of States, after an informal discussion on the various aspects of prohibition, came to the conclusion that there should be no relaxation in the existing existent. In April 1963, a Study Team was appointed by the Planning Commission to assess the magnitude of illicit distillation, examine the existing legislation on prohibition, suggest methods for securing maximum co-operation of valuntary organisations for prohibition enforcement and study the financial aspects of the prohibition programme. The Team has since submitter in report, which is under considera-

tion of Government

The progress in the enforcement of the probabilitien policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Inc. n Union is buefly dealt with in the following paragraphs

And ra Pradesh

complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cud-lapah, last Godavari, Guntur Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visco hapatnam and West Godavari (except in some agency areas) covering 58 covered of the area and 64 per cent of the population of the State. In two other districts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous ireas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara. In the other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor licences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Nine opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened. Since July

1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programme of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of hquor shops for a period of eight days in a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country liquor shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely

withdrawn since April 1, 1959.

Gujarat

There is total prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. A State Prohibition Board, a committee for reviewing the implementation of the prohibition policy, another committee for co-ordinating the activities of the prohibition, excise and police departments and district prohibition committees for each district (except the Dangs district) have been constituted On the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State (except in the Dangs district) from April 1, 1963, the work relating to prohibition propaganda has been transferred to the Panchayats.

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Kozhikode, Palghat, Cannanore and Trivandrum districts as also five taluks in the Quilon and Trichur districts and the Fort Cochin area of Ernakulam district, covering 58.8 per cent of the area and 56 per cent of the population of the State Advertisements and public inducements relating to drink have been prohibited. A State Advisory Board has been set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State. The Prohibition Act which is in force in the State was amended with effect from August 15, 1962, to make punishments more rigorous

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Vidisha and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts, covering 16.8 per cent of the area and 18.4 per cent of the population of the State. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsil of the Jabalpur district. Among other steps taken are progressive

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reduction in the number of liquor shops, ban on advertisements relating to drink, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops remain compulsorily closed, shifting of liquor shops from industrial and populous areas, enhancement of the prices of intoxicants and encouragement of the consumption of healthy and refreshing light drinks. Liquor drinking at public places and in public functions is prohibited in the areas which formed part of the former Bhopal State.

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent medical

authorities, has been totally banned from April 1, 1959.

Madras

Prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1948. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition has been in force since April 1, 1961 Besides the State Prohibition Board and the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee, prohibition committees are being set up in districts and taluks Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level. Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) have been established for prohibition propaganda.

Mysore

Prohibition is in force in the entire State except the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and some taluks of Bangalore district. The dry area accounts for 81·1 per cent of the area of the State and 79 per cent of the population. To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959. A five-mile shopless belt on the Madras-Mysore border has also been created. A Prohibition Board has been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy. The Taluk Boards and District Development Councils have also been entrusted with the prohibition work in an advisory capacity. Restrictive measures to minimise the consumption of intoxicating drinks in the wet areas of the State have also been enforced.

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in the entire State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has been completely banned from April 1, 1959

Orissa

The dry law operates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, covering 41 25 per cent of the area and 55 per cent of the population of the State. Sale of foreign liquor to addicts in these districts is limited through licensed shops and on production of permits. In the non-prohibition areas, steps have been taken to reduce progressively the number of liquor shops and to increase the number of days on which liquor shops remain closed.

Oral consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes on medical certificates, has been prohibited same April 1, 1959, and all opium shops in

the State have been closed.

Punjah

Total prohibition exists only n the district of Rohtak and steps have been taken in other districts to reduce consumption of liquor through res-

tricted licensing and sale of hquor, etc. Other steps taken by the State Government include imposing restrictions on advertisements relating to drinking and closure of hquor shops for half day in a week and three other days in the year.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on

medicinal grounds, has been in force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

Prohibition is in force only in the Abu taluk in the district of Sirohi. A phased programme has been put into effect since April 1, 1959. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the ban on serving drinks in public places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees. A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

Partial prohibition throughout the State in place of the earlier complete prohibition in only eleven districts—has been effected from December 1, 1962, while complete prohibition is still in force in the three pilgram centres. Important national days and 57 other days have been declared as dry days throughout the State.

The sale of ganja and churas has been prohibited throughout the State

and oral consumption of optum has been banned from July 1, 1959.

West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State. Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rates of taxation on liquors, etc.

The oral consumption of opium, except by addicts and against medical certificate, has been completely prohibited from April 1, 1959.

Union Territories

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The sale and import of liquor is prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individulas, reduction in sale hours, increase in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated excise offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed Advertisements relating to liquor consumption and drinking in public have been banned. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only The number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced. Since April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates.

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and certain areas of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population and 13.9 per cent of the area in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the State the quota for country liquor and the number of liquor shops is being reduced gradually from year to year. Drinking in public places has also been banned. Every Tuesday is a dry day. An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration and prohibition committees have been constituted in all the districts

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a District Prohibition Committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public cooperation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely

withdrawn from April 1, 1959.

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WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence (Care) Programme

The Social Defence (Care) schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 3.58 crores, were aimed at (1) the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, (11) enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, (11) prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy, (11) welfare service in prisons, and (12) probation

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950. Rules under this Act have been framed by almost all the States.

Juvenile Delinquents

Legislation on the lines of the Children's Act, 1960 (applicable to Union Territories) has been enacted in all but four States namely, Assam, Bihar.

Orissa and Rajasthan

At the end of the Second Plan period, it was estimated that there were 50 juvenile courts, 112 remand homes, 70 certified schools, 122 fit persons institutions, 24 probation hostels, 7 borstal schools, 7 reformatory schools, 55 associations and societies for the welfare of destitute and delinquent children, 300 paid probationary officers and 60 honorary probationary officers in the country. During the Third Plan period, 23 remand homes, 12 certified schools, 3 children's homes and 1 borstal school were established under the Care Programme.

Probation

Almost all the States have framed rules under the Probation Offenders Act, 1958.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Section 55(i) (b) and 109 (b). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance.

^{*}Source: Planning Commission, Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India 1951-61, New Delhi, 1963

Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police Acts provide measures against begging. To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and the maining of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which

may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan period, there were 18 certified institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat, 8 in West Bengal, 7 in Madras, 8 in Kerala, 3 in Delhi and one each in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance has been made available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions. During the Second Plan period 29 homes were started—6 in Andhra Pradesh, 3 each in Maharashtia and Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, 2 each in Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and 1 each in Assam, Bihar, Madras, Rajasthan, Mysore, Delhi and Tripura.* Government has sanctioned a scheme to provide non-institutional services for the control and eradication of juvenile beggary. Intended to cover in the first phase eight cities with a population of above 10 lakhs, the scheme has already been introduced in the city of Hyderabad and partly in Bombay.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services was established in August 1961. The main functions of the Bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offences. It also gives expert advice to the Central and State Governments on correctional matters. A quarterly journal Social Defence is being published by the Bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953. Its functions, as defined in the Resolution of Government setting up the Board, are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central Ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in all the States and Union Territories (except the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective

direction of their efforts.

Since its inception till the end of 1965, the Board had sanctioned grants amounting to about Rs. 740 lakhs. In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards were delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants. A sum of

^{*} Source: Planning Commission, Plans and Prospects of Social Welfare in India 1951-61, New Delhi, 1963.

Rs. 205.75 lakhs was earmarked for the activities of the Board during 1965-66.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects covers about 25 to 30 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects compuse balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities.

A project implementing committee, composed mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area. Fach project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each, each centre is with a dai and a craft instructor and is incharge of a trained gram sevika. At the project level are a mukhya

sevika and a midwife

Four hundred and eighteen such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79 48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established by the end of the Second Plan period Since then, the projects have been handed over to Mahila Mandals and local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which is given a suitable grant Eight of these projects with 40 centres in the backward and hilly areas in the country are still being run by the Board in the

absence of suitable local voluntary welfare organisations

Since April 1957, the projects have been extended to community development blocks. Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been statted in these areas. Each project covers about 100 villages and a population of about 60 000 to 70,000. There were 264 such projects with 2,342 centres functioning at the end of 1965. Five projects which had completed five years of work were handed over to voluntary organisations during the year. Till the end of 1965, 616 Mahila Mandals/ voluntary organisations were running 1,593 centres of the erstwhile welfare extension projects

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational gr idance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referal and placement services for the handicapped Sixty-five such projects continued their activities in 16 States up to December 1965 and were being run by voluntary organisations

Two industrial co-operative societies located at Hyderabad and Vijayawada provide employment to about 400 needy women in the production of safety matches Another society at Nagpur employs about 30 women

in the manufacture of educational toys and montessorie equipment

Holiday Homes for Children

Thirty-one thousand children from lower-income groups benefited, till the end of the year 1964, by financial assistance of over Rs. 20 lakhs from the Board through organisation of 620 holiday camps at full stations and summer resorts. The scheme is being co-ordinated by the Indian Council of Child Welfare. Powers for sanctioning grants have now been delegated to State Boards

The scheme continued to be popular during 1965, and to benefit increasing number of children the duration of camps has been reduced from 21 days

to 15 days

Night Shelters

Twenty-six night shelters are functioning in different States to provide shelter to wage earners who are compelled to spend nights on pavements for want of housing accommodation. Grants are given to Bharat Sevak Samaj to run these night shelters.

Socio-Economic Programme

The programme aims at providing needy women and physically handicapped persons with 'work and wage' opportunities to engage themselves in gainful employment for supplementing the meagre income of their families. Under this programme the Central Social Welfare Board has sponsored a number of production units with the support and technical assistance from the Union Ministries of Commerce and Industry.

Training of Tribal Women Workers

Two training centres at Dohad (Gujarat) and Dumka (Bihar) offer a two to three-year course in general education and training in welfare activities.

Education and Employment of Handicapped

To enable the physically handicapped to earn their living and become useful members of the society scholarships are awarded for their education or technical and professional training. During 1965-66, 78 blind, 34 deaf and 211 orthopaedically handicapped students were awarded scholarships.

Of the 115 schools and training centres for the blind in the country the National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun provides comprehensive and integrated services. The Model School for the Blind has started the 10th class. The training Centre for the Blind offers training to 150 men and 35 women. The sheltered workshop produces articles worth over Rs. 60,000 annually. Braille appliances are also produced. The Central Braille Press has so far brought out about 211 publications. The National Library for the Blind circulates. Braille literature in the country

Out of 71 institutions for the deaf the training centre at Hyderabad imparts training to the deaf in six trades. The school at New Delhi educates

mentally deficient children

Till September 1965, 2,570 handicapped persons were placed in employment through the nine special employment exchanges for the handicapped, situated in Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, I udhiana and Kanpui.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 18—30 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations. They later become eligible for training courses for craft teachers, bal sevikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, family planning workers, etc. Till the end of 1964, 722 courses were organised and over 16,000 women were enrolled. Seventy-three new courses were started up to the end of 1965. A total expenditure of Rs. 12.79 lakhs has been incurred on the scheme.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme

The Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme, undertaken on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, is aimed at the after-care and rehabilitation of rescued women and adults and children discharged from correctional, non-correctional and care institutions. The programme is implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance, the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards being associated with it in an advisory capacity. Ninety-one District Shelters and 50 State Homes have been set up under this programme.

Child Welfare

The schemes of Demonstration Projects and Integrated Child Welfare Services, based on the recommendations of the Committee on Child Care, aim at the provision of (i) model homes for children on cottage basis, providing family atmosphere, (ii) new balwadis and improvement of existing balwadis in community development blocks and at construction sites and demonstration projects of integrated child welfare services, (iii) foster care of foundings, orphans, and destitute children, (iv) integrated pre-school projects, providing services in the field of health, nutrition education, recreation and training for children in urban areas, and (v) pie-schools for physically and mentally handicapped children. The programme also includes publication of pictorial literature for children of pre-school age and for the guidance of child welfare workers, standardisation of educational and recreational equipment and material required for pre-schools and training of child welfare workers.

Integrated Services Projects

Intended to cover the child population in the age group 1 - 16, the scheme envisages—the establishment of 30 demonstration projects, at least one in each State and major Union Territory—Each project is estimated to cost Rs 5 to 8 lakhs during a period of 4—5 years—During 1965-66, Rs. 24·50 lakhs were—sanctioned for 17 projects functioning in the country—With the commencement of the Fourth Plan this scheme is proposed to be integrated somewhat—with the programme of Family and Child Welfare Centres

Pre-Vocational Centres

To impart pie-vocational training in basic fitting, turning, elementary metal work, carpentary, gas welding smithy, moulding and agriculture and general education courses comprising languages, science, social studies, arithmetic and general knowledge to children in the age group 11 to 14 the scheme envisaged setting up 65 centres in States and Union Territories on an experimental basis under the Third Plan Conducting both part-time and full-time courses of three years duration each the centres are located in rural and semi-urban areas and attached to selected High/Higher Secondary/Multipurpose schools, the intake in each centre is about 45 trainers per year. Beginning with the establishment of five Regional Pre-Vocational Training Centres at Ludhiana, Narendrapur (Calcutta), Bombay, Secunderabad and Madras in February 1964, 50 more centres have since been set up in different parts of the country. The Third Plan expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs 67.95 lakhs of which Rs 37.84 lakhs was borne by the Central Government and Rs 30.11 lakhs by UNICEF

Bal Sevika Training Centres

To meet the requirements of institutions engaged in child welfare activities aided by the Government, Bal Sevika Training Centres were started. These centres are run by the Indian Council for Child Welfare. The Third Plan provided Rs. 30 lakks for establishing 20 training centres for Bal Sevikas. By the end of 1965, 15 centres were functioning in the country

Border Areas Programmes

Welfare extension projects in NEFA, Kalpa, Leh, Lahul, Chamboli, Uttar Kashi and Pithoragarh and 20 centres providing maternity services, craft training, social education and balwadi education in Kutch and Banaskanta continued to function during 1965. Three more projects were started in NEFA and grants were sanctioned for organising 10 camps in Kutch and Banaskanta, and four camps in the border districts of West Bengal.

Training-cum-Production Centres

The Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate runs 18 training-cumproduction centres in different parts of Delhi and has so far trained about 25,617 women in various crafts. Apart from imparting training, these centres also employ women wage-earners in various crafts. The Directorate also runs a residential home for un-attached women and their children and dispenses monthly doles to aged and infirm persons.

Homes for Displaced Persons

Homes, infirmaries, etc., were established to provide maintenance and shelter to destitute and displaced persons from Pakistan, particularly unattached women and aged and infirm persons with or without dependants. There are at present 40 homes and infirmaries with about 38,000 inmates. Besides these, about 900 displaced orphan children are being maintained in 30 children's institutions in West Bengal and about 3,000 persons are receiving cash doles outside homes.

Rehabilitation assistance in the form of loans and outright grants is also given to inmates of homes to enable them to stand on their own feet as soon as they become rehabilitable either through training or attainment of

maturity.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Migration to India of members of the minority community in East Pakistan which began in 1946 continued unabated till the end of 1958 by which time 41 17 lakh displaced persons had migrated to India. So far 6.67 lakh families have been rehabilitated and an expenditure of nearly Rs. 202 crores incurred on their relief and rehabilitation. The residuary problem of these earlier migrants from East Pakistan has been practically liquidated in all States except West Bengal. A sum of Rs. 22 crores has been estimated for the liquidation of the problem in West Bengal. Schemes worth about Rs. 10.32 crores have since been approved or sanctioned.

Consequent upon the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964, a fresh exodus of the members of minority communities started. About 8 02 lakh refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan up to February 18, 1966. Of these, about 5 01 lakh have gone to West Bengal, 1 85 lakh to Assam and 1.15 lakh to Tripura. A feature of the new influx has been the migration of several thousands of Buddhists and Christians.

Seventy-one transit/relief camps (87 in the preceding year) are now providing accommodation to about 43,000 migrant families, eight of which with 8,686 families are being run by the Union Government and the rest by the Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, NEFA, Orissa, Tripura, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The State Governments have offered 1 93 lakh acres for the resettlement of the new migrants. Thirty-one schemes of small-scale industries with employment potential of about 2,500 migrants have so far been sanctioned.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of over 77,800 square km. in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa has been reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. Over 1.7 lakh acres have been reclaimed and 12,095 families have been moved into the project area. Over 10,000 families have moved to the village sites, of which about 8,800 have been settled. Against 25 per cent quota earmarked for resettlement of tribals, 21,692 acres.

of reclaimed land has been assigned to the State Governments of Madhya

Pradesh and Orissa, and 1,845 families have been settled.

Mixed farms at Umarkote and Paralkote and a central horticulture farm at Dumriput have been set up and crops and vegetables grown. So far 42,391 acres of land has been brought under cultivation. A poultry farm was also started at Mana. The fisheries scheme has been making steady progress. Industrial centres have been set up at Boregaon, Jagdalpur, Ambaguda, Umarkote, Murthama, Govindapalli, Malkangiri and Paralkote which employ about 800 people and produce various items including furniture, textiles, carpets, implements etc. Malaria has been eradicated from the area of settlement, medical facilities have been provided and more than 14,500 students are receiving education in 212 schools. Till December 1965, Rs. 27.35 crores had been spent on the Dandakaranya Project.

Rashtriya Vikas Dal

The Rashtriya Vikas Dal, a voluntary organisation of able-bodied male migrants residing in camps, has been raised to work in rehabilitation and development projects like land reclamation, soil conservation, tank excavation, jungle clearance, etc. The Dal consists of four khands each comprising three Pakshas with 400 Sahkaris (workers) each. Suitable among the Sahkaris are given training in various crafts and trades. The unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled Sahkaris are paid at the rate of Rs. 80, Rs. 105 and Rs 130 respectively. The khand in Mana, (Madhya Pradesh) and two in Matia (Assam) have been deployed in projects viz., D. B. K. railway, Umarkote dam, Paralkote dam, forest clearance in Andamans and Phulbani worksite in Assam. The fourth khand is being formed at Mana.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

The Corporation, set up in 1959, to create employment opportunities through industries for displaced persons from Fast Pakistan, runs 28 industrial units mostly in West Bengal. Providing employment for 4,633 workers the Corporation industries include engineering and leather works, textile printing, fruit canning, toymaking, wood, tent and tarpaulin works, bucket and silk factory and tailoring shops.

The scope of the activities of the Corporation has been expanded following fresh influx of migrants from East Pakistan since January 1964, to cover all States, Dandakaranya and repatriates from Ceylon, Burma and other countries A spinning mill is being set up by the Corporation at Jagdalpur (MP) at an estimated cost of Rs 1.80 crores to provide em-

ployment to about 1,000 migrants from East Pakistan

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

Migrants from West Pakistan to India numbered 47.40 lakhs. A sum of Rs 200 crores has been spent for their relief and rehabilitation. Payment of compensation has almost been completed. A sum of Rs. 187 56 crores has been paid to 4 95 lakh claimants.

Resettlement of Kashmur Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitation assistance to the Kashmili displaced persons in the form on an ex gratia payment which comes to Rs. 1,000 per family settled on agricultural lands and Rs 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Up to the end of 1965, a sum of Rs. 3 34 crores was paid on account of ex gratia grants

Following the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September 1965, about 2.50 lakh persons were displaced from different areas in Jammu and Kashmir.

Over Rs. 1.40 crores has been spent on their relief and resettlement—Rs. 1.03 crores for relief facilities and about Rs. 38 lakks for resettlement. In addition, expenditure was incurred on the supply of tents, jeeps, lanterns, padded coats, quilts, blankets, utensils, medicines, etc. The rehabilitation of one lakh displaced persons in Chhamb-Jaurian area is estimated to cost about Rs. 8 crores.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Rehef Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that: (i) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well trained in conducting such operations; (ii) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum; (iii) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play, and (iv) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relicit policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the

Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training institute has been set up at Nagpur. The institute lays down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the scheme

Relief to Repatriates

Since June 1963, 1,40,000 Indians have returned from Burma. They have been extended travel, transit and relief assistance by the Government. To help their resettlement in the country the Government gives various facilities including loans for business and priority in Central Government services. The State Governments also grant them concessions in matters of employment, allotment of house plots and resettlement under land colonisation schemes and education of children Till January 15, 1966, of the 14,000 repatriates who had been given assistance for rehabilitation in different States, 8,594 were given business loans, and 3,028 employment. A loan of Rs. 9.54 lakhs was advanced to Madias Government for construction of bunks and stalls in selected towns for allotment to the repatriates.

Most of the 2,300 repatriates from Portuguese territories in Africa have settled in Gujarat and received several facilities from the Government.

The Displaced Persons Relief and Welfare Fund which receives contributions from the public also, caters for persons uprooted by the Pakistani aggression, migrants from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and other places.

Prime Minister's National Relief I und

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, up to the end of 1965, public contributions to the Fund amounted to about Rs. 2.71 crores. Over Rs. 2.55 crores was utilised in providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earth-

quakes, floods, cyclones, droughts, famines and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan, and after the national emergency, to people affected in boider areas

A separate account has been set up for relief to people in the border areas affected by the Chinese aggression A sum of Rs 9.32 lakhs has been received and Rs. 2.89 lakhs disbursed.

CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subjected to. These are.

- (i) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);
- (ii) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art 46);
- (iii) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art 25),
- (iv) the removal of any disability, hability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);
- (v) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19),
- (vr) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art 29),
- (vii) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);
- (viii) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334);
- (ix) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Official at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and
- (x) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

According to the 1961 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 6.45 crores and 2.99 crores respectively

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, and the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 41

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	6,45,11,114	2,98,83,470
States		44
Andhra Pradesh	49,73,616	13,24,368
Assam	7,32,756	20,68,364
Bihar	65,36,875	42,04,770
Crujarat	13,67,255	27,54,446
Janunu and Kashmir	2,68,530	-
Kerala	14,22,057	2,70,996
Madhya Pradesh	42,53,024	66,78,410
Madras	60,72,536	2,52,646
Maharashira	22,26,914	23,97,159
Mysore	31,17,232	1,92,096
Nagaland	126	3, 13, 697
Orissa	27,63,858	42,23,757
Punjah	41,39,106	14,132
Rajasthan	33,59,640	23,09,447
Uttar Pradesh	1,54,17,245	
West Bengal	69,50,726	20,63,883
Union Territories		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	14,122
Dadra and Nagai Haveli	985	51,261
Delhi	3,41 555	21,001
Humachal Pradesn	3,69,916	1,08,194
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5,07,510	23,391
Manipur	13 376	2,49,049
North Last Frontier Agency	13 110	5,042
Pondicherry	56,861	2,042
Lupura	1,19,725	3,60,070

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNION CHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers theirin or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penaltics are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hespital or educational institution hotel or any place of public entertainment, the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience dharamshala, sarai or musafirkhana or utensils kept in such institutions, and hotels and restaurants. The Act prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harjan because he is a Harjan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subrequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incident or abetiment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

Committee on Untouchability

A Committee under the Chairmanship of L Elayaparumal was constituted in April, 1965 to examine the question of untouchability and the problems relating to the education and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES AND PANCHAYATS

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 42 gives details of their representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures

TABLE 42 SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN LOK SABHA AND STATE LEGISLATURES

	In	Lok Sabha		In State Legislatures		
State/Union Territory	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andura Pradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madias Maharashtra Mysore Nagaland Ocussa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	41 14 53 24 6 19 37 39 45 27 1 20 23 23 23 85	2 57 3 4 18 8	22*553	287 126 318 168 75† 133 296 234 270 216 — 140 161 184 425 280	40 8 45 11 39 42 15 29 ———————————————————————————————————	11 10 29 22 61 2 16 2 16 2 17

^{*}One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

[†]Excludes 25 seats of Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

TABLE 42 (concld.)

ente a 1967.] :	In Lok Sa	bha	In State Legislatures			
State/Union Territory	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
Union Territories							
Andaman &							
Nicobar	Ì					i	
Islands	1	-				_	
Dadra & Nagar		1]		
Haveli	1				-		
Dellu	5	1					
Goa, Daman and			1				
Diu	2						
Himachal							
Pradesh	4	1			-	-	
Laccadive, Mini-]	1	1 1				
eny and Amin-		1	1)]	
dıvı İslands 🔒	1	_	l - i				
Manipui	2		1 1		-		
NEFA	1						
Pondicherry	1	1		-	-		
Tripura	2		1 1	_	-		
TOTAL	517	77	35	3,238	471	227	

Following the introduction of Panchayati Raj, suitable sateguards have been provided for proper representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by reserving seats for them in the Gram Panchayats and other local bodies.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commission [Art. 320(4)]

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16-2/3 per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is 5 per cent in both cases. Reservations in direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Union Territories.

Reservation is also made at 12½ per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in promotions by (i) selection and (ii) on the results of the competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates in grades or services in Classes III &

IV to which there is no direct recruitment whatever

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (1) relaxation in age-limit, (11) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of q alifications, and (111) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency, have been provided for If no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as unreserved and an equal number of reservations

are carried forward to two recruitment years. On no occasion, however, the number of reserved vacancies is to exceed 45 per cent of the total

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different Ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made for intensive training and coaching facilities at certain educational institutions to enable Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to compete on merit for all-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

Committee on Scavenging

A Committee headed by N. R. Malkam to examine the question of customary rights to scavenging was constituted in April 1965 for a period of one year

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and five District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Tribes have been set up in Assam, Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer designated as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (1) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (11) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are 17 Deputy Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parhament and public workers with matterspertaining to the development of tribal areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boardsone for Tribal Welfare and the other for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted to advise the Government of India on matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

Under the proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Welfare Departments have also been set up in all States other than Nagaland and also in Manipui and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1), the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas

In the First and Second Five Year Plans, out of an outlay of Rs. 32 crores and Rs. 79 crores, respectively, an expenditure of Rs. 27 crores and Rs. 67 crores was incurred on the welfare schemes.

In the Third Five Year Plan, out of the provision of Rs 100 crores, a sum of Rs 125 crores was provided under the Central sector for grant-in-aid to non-official agencies and the remaining Rs. 9875 crores allocated to the various States and Union Territories for the welfare schemes.

Apart from the Central and State Governments, various voluntary welfare organisations have been doing useful social service in many fields. The important organisations of all-India character for Scheduled Castes include (a) All India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, (b) Bhartiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi, (c) Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, (d) Bharat Daht Sewak Sangh, Poona, (e) Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, (f) Hind Sweepers Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, and (g) Rama Krishna Mission, West Bengal.

Voluntary organisations working for the Scheduled Tilbes are (a) Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, (b) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, (c) Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, (d) Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sewak Sangh, (e) Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, (f) Rama Krishna Mission, Cherrapunji and Shillong, (g) All-India Backward Classes Federation, New Delhi and (h) Bhartiya Chumantu Jani (Khanabadosh) Sewak Sangh, Delhi.

The Servants of India Society, Poona, looks after the interest of other Backward Classes, while the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi serves both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45 and extended it to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme was decen-

tralised from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54 From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Economic Opportunities

According to the 1961 Census, 1.49 crore Scheduled Tribes people were engaged in agriculture, of whom 33 33 lakhs were agricultural labourers Similar figures in respect of the Scheduled Castes were 2 19 crores engaged in agriculture including 1.04 crore agricultural labourers. During the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan, 86,248 acres of land was allotted to Scheduled Caste and 51 017 acres to Scheduled Tribe landless agriculturists, affording the benefit to 47,814 families

Shifting cultivation is a distinguishing feature of agriculture practised by some tribal communities in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtia, Mysore, Orissa, Mampur and Tripura.

Among the measures to rehabilitate shifting cultivators on permanent cultivation during the Third Plan period were (i) the setting up of 3 pilot farms and 5 agricultural demonstration units and suitable agricultural aid in Andhra Pradesh; (ii) introduction of cash crops and reclamation of land through soil conservation in Assam; (iii) preference in granting subsidies for agricultural implements in Madhya Pradesh, (iv) ihum control scheme and settlement in Orissa; (v) granting subsidies for terrace cultivation and minor irrigation in Manipur and (vi) development of colonies in Tripura

Schemes have been launched to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for irrigation, distribution of fertilisers and agricultural implements are being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being en-

couraged among these people.

All the States and Union Territories have launched schemes of the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Training-cum-production centres have also been started. Various types of co-operative societies such as forest labour co-operatives, marketing-cum-consumers' co-operatives and labour co-operatives have also been established.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The Gauhati University initiated some years ago the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam. In Maharashtra and Gujarat tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society, Gujarat Vidyapith and the University of Bombay. In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, and the NEFA administration are two other institutions conducting research.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan period, under a Central programme for special multi-purpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modifications to suit tribal conditions, 43 development blocks were started with an outlay of Rs 27 lakh per bloc in the first five years and Rs 10 lakh in the second five years. A committee headed by Veitter Elwin examined the working of these blocks. Four hundred and fifty such blocks were to be started during the Third Plan period, each block covering ab > t 517 96 sq kms. and 25,000 people of whom at least 66 6 per centure tribals. At the end of 1963-64, 163 such blocks were functioning in the country excluding 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks started during the Second Plan

CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 34 principal stations and 17 auxiliary centres covering all the impo tant cultural and linguistic regions of the country. The stations are grouped into four zones as follows:

North · Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Juliundur, Jaipur, Simla,

Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Rajkot, Bhuj and Goa.
South Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode,
Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East: Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kurseong, Kohima, Imphal and Port Blair

There are two stations of Radio Kashmir, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. A low-power partial programme originating centre attached to the Gauhati Station has been installed at Pasighat. The auxiliary centres are located at Ajmer, Bikaner, Bhadravati, Cuddapah, Gwalioi, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Raipur, Rampur, Sambalpur, Sangli, Siliguri, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Trivandrum, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam The number of transmitters and receiving centres on March 7, 1966 was 110 and 49 respectively

With the completion of the schemes taken up under the Third Plan, it is expected that 77 per cent of the population and 61 per cent of the area of the country will be brought under medium-wave coverage and the All India Radio network will comprise 37 principal stations, 23 auxiliary centres, 108 medium-wave and 32 short-wave transmitters. a television transmitter

at Delhi and a super-power medium-wave transmitter at Calcutta.

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 50 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio. News, newsrecls, talks, discussions, interviews, dramas, features, etc., cover a wide range of subjects The National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literature is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. The composition and duration of the Home and External Services programmes, including Vividh Bharati, during 1965 are shown below:

TABLE 43
COMPOSITION OF HOME SERVICES PROGRAMMFS (1965)

Type of Prog	ramn	16				Duration (hours)	Approx percentage
Regional Services						-	
Indian music							į.
Classical (vocal)						19,078	10
Classical (instrumental)		-		-	- 1	14,341	7
Folk (vocal) .						4,104	2
Folk (instrumental)						159	Ō
Light (vocal)			• •			20,049	11
Light (instrumental)		4 •				1.963	1.
Devotional						9,962	5
Film				* *	- 1	7,482	4.
Western music						4.079	2
Talks, discussions, etc.						14,656	8.
Dramas and features						9.050	4.
News						39,815	21 -

TABLE 43 (concld)

			 	The same of the last of the la	
Тур	e of Programmo		Duration (hours)	Approx. percentage	
Special Broadcasts Religious Children Women Rural Industrial Armed Forces Tribal Educational Publicity	. ,	:	293 2,555 3,061 13,040 3,374 2,619 3,523 3,208 2,782 2,464	0·2 1·4 1·7 7·9 1·4 1·9 1·8 1·4	
Others Vividh Bharati	Totai GRAND TOTA	, L	1,81,657 54,483 21,36,140	100-0	

TABLE 44
COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1965)

Type of Programme		Duration (hours)	Approx. percentage
Music Indian West-Asian		2,617·72 256·32	33 27 3 16
Swahili East-Asian Western	• 1	39 ·90 689 66 257 95	0 49 8 51 3 -18
Spoken-word News Talks, Discussions, etc	(1,979 30 1,402 66 192 24	24 40 17 ·29 2 37
Dramps, Plays, etc. Publicity Others	. !	324 45 351 75	4 00 4 33
GRAND TOTAL		8,111 -95	100.0

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its eighth year in October 1965 and is now broadcast for 12½ hours in four transmissions on all days of the week. The Saturday programmes include a special transmission providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music tor such listeness as may not be interested in classical music. Besides being broadcast over two powerful short-wave transmitters from Bombay and Madras, Vividh Bharati programmes are now available on the medium-wave from 26 centies in various parts of the country.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygicine are dealt with by experts. The programme has been re-oriented to provide greater entertainment to rural listeners. All stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes for about 2 hours a day. Programmes of interest to both rural and urban audiences are broadcast including a special hour programme on items of agricultural interest, interviews with experts and topics in which rural women and children are interested. Under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme, about 1,17,000 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-cum-discussion-cum-action group programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. By the end of the year 1965 about 13,000 such forums were functioning in the States.

A Farm and Home unit has been set up at the headquarters to give appropriate guidance on planning and presentation of Farm and Home programmes. Similar units are being set up at Lucknow, Sambalpi r, Patna, Raipur, Vijayawada, Poona, Tiruchi, Delhi, Bangalore and Jullundur.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 25 stations, for a duration of 20-40 minutes on four to six days in a week. At the end of the year 1965, 29,620 radio sets in schools were registered

with AIR for these broadcasts.

Programmes addressed to students of universities consist of talks and discussions on subjects of academic interest. Inter-university contests in group discussions and radio plays are held annually in Hindi, English and other languages. Close liaison is maintained with the universities through listening forums set up to build up sustained interest in these programmes

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and from some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health, etc., is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is being encouraged. At the end of the year 1965, there were over 3,000 women's listening clubs and 5,500 children's listening clubs in India.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient timings from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Tii uchi, Allahabad, Ranchi, Port Blair, Bhopal, Indoie, Nagpur, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Hyderabad. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular to acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments. A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati and Kurseong. At the end of the year 1965, Industrial lis-

tener's Forums were functioning in 285 centres

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast daily from Delhi, Srinagar, Jammu, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Gauhati and Siliguri and in the Vividh Bharati service. Apart from light music, these include news, newstalks and short skits. Special music concerts are occasionally held in areas

where troops are stationed.

AIR broadcasts programmes in 87 tribal dialects of which the largest number (49) is represented in the programmes from the Gauhati station Such programmes are also broadcast from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Cuttack, Imphal, Indoie, Jaipur, Kohima, Kurseong, Patna, Kozhikode, Ranchi, Simla, Trivandrum and Vijayawada.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasise the various aspects of planned progress During the year 1965 more than 8,682 such programmes were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps station to exchange their outstanding programmes. During 1965, 12,600 tape-recordings and 4,400

scripts were thus exchanged besides a number of items were selected from 2,500 received from abroad. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About 120 broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad received 1,965 items under this arrangement in 1965. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained in Delhi. It serves both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value A quarterly External Programme Supply Bulletin, published by the Unit, gives full details of programmes available for distribution.

Transcription Service

The Transcription Service has more than 13,000 tapes in its Library. This includes recordings of important speeches of eminent persons in the social and political life of the country and those who have otherwise enriched the culture and literature of India. Steps have been taken to transcribe, preserve and index subject-wise the speeches of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. In the field of music, the Library has a rich collection of authentic folk music, classical music of the Old Masters representing various Gharanas of Hindustani music and eminent musicians of the Karnatak school. To co-ordinate the supply and circulation of tape-recorded programmes to the different Units and Stations of AIR, a Central Tape Bank is also functioning as part of this Service.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. The AIR Liaison Committee maintains effective hiaison with the radio trade and industry. At the stations, public opimon is associated with the planning and presentation of programmics through (1) the Programme Advisory Committees (attached to all stations), (11) the Rural Advisory Committees (attached to all stations), (12) the Consultative Panel for Educational Broadcasts, (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and (12) Advisory Committees for Industrial and Tribal Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting such programmes)

Neus Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast from Delhi nine times in English and eight times in Hindi cach day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day; in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; in Gorkhali twice a day and in NEFA-Assamese once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri. Urdu, Bengali and NEFA-Assamese

One hundred and fifty-nine bulletins in 29 different Indian and foreign languages are broadcast daily. The Delhi, Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur, Simla and Jullundur stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay and Nagpur in Marathi, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Urdu and Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum and Kozhikode in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Imphal in four Naga dialects and Manipuri, Kohima in six Naga dialects and Naga-Assamese, Shillong in eight dialects and NEFA-Assamese, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad and Bhuj in Guiarati, Srinagar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Ladakhi, Goa in Konkani, Kurseong in Nepali and Jullundur in Punjabi. Radio newsreel programmes—four in English and three in Hindi—are broadcast

every week, besides a series of special newsreels on important occasions. News talks and commentaries broadcast on the national hook-up are "Topic for Today", "Focus on Matters of Current Interest" and "Today in Parliament".

External Services

The External Services Programmes are broadcast in 20 languages practically round the clock for listeners in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia, East and Central Africa, Aden and Mauritius and are in four languages, viz., Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 15 languages, viz., Arabic, Afghan-Persian, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Pushto, Singhalese, Swahili, Thai and Tibetan. During the year 1965, programmes broadcast to listeners abroad totalled more than 8,000 hours.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receiving sets in India rose to 4,74,648 sets during 1964. During the period January-August 1965, 3,58,308 sets were produced.

Wire Broadcasting

Inaugurated on January 14, 1961, to enable low-income groups to listen to AIR broadcasts, the Wire Broadcasting Service covers the Lodi Colony, Kasturba Nagar, Aliganj, Karbala and Thyagaraja Nagar localities of Delhi. There are at present 1,426 subscribers.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 54,05,973 broadcast receiver 1 cences in force on December 31, 1965. The circle-wise and receiver-type break-up of the licences is given in Table 45.

Television

The Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This Service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 25 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the tele-club programmes became part of a one-hour daily service which was introduced on August 15, 1965. The service includes programmes of special interest to women, youth and children besides news and news reviews, music, dance, drama, film documentaries and a feature film once a month for 90 minutes. One hundred and eighty-four tele-clubs, with a membership of 4,000 and an estimated audience of 20,000 for each programme, are functioning in the Delhi region.

The School Television Section is putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school instruction since 1961. Lessons in Chemistry, Physics, General Science, Social Studies, and English are tele-cast for the students in the middle and higher-secondary classes in Delhi, where 484 television sets have been installed in 243 schools. All Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are proposed to be covered in due course. It is estimated that more than 24,000 students view science lessons, 35,000 students take advantage of lessons on social studies and 70,000 students view English lessons.

There are at present over 700 television receivers in operation in Delhi.

FORCE TABLE 45 BROADCAST

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Name of Postal Carcle**	Demestic	Cheap radio sets	Community	School	Commer- ctal	Dealers	Demonstra- tion	Other Licences	Total
1. Andhra	2,86,594	19,398	11,476	2,709	5,854	1,247	221	49	3,27,548
2. Assam	77 885	815	1,592	278	1,239	323	122	80	82,259
3 Bihar	1,70,667	20,309	1 077	5 448	5,063	\$43	262	9	2,05,675
4 Bombay .	2,69,308	21 188	12 684	2,169	17,418	3,053	532	315	8,26,667
5. Delhi	2 62,015	26,806	33	165	\$ 141	1,934	221	1,235	3.27.550
6 Gujarat	3 69,351	19,170	7 050	2 301	8,511	1,821	286	139	4.08.635
7 Kerala	1,31,398	3,620	2,663	1,176	3,964	493	135	26	1.43.475
8, Madras	5,35,443	26,843	13,146	3,058	16,515	2,223	855	31	5.98.114
9. Madhya Pradesh	2,06,252	14,212	4,193	1,012	6,268	883	170	41	2.33.031
10 Mysore	2,47,494	16,094	4,988	871	8,812	1,064	285	55	2.79.663
11. Orissa	56,733	6,119	2,854	1,428	1,213	289	133	*	68.773
12. Punjab	4,55,806	74,845	10,588	2,633	11,113	3,132	101	63	5.58.281
13. Rejasthan	1,35,103	13,129	2,182	2,071	5,805	899	292	51	1.59.301
14. Uttar Pradesh	3,65,752	59,852	809'6	2,670	9,132	1,902	168	15	4,49,099
15. West Bengal	4,10,339	3,15,730	1,594	1,631	7,376	3,021	151	8	7,39,902
TOTAL	44.80,140	6,68,130	85,734	29,620	1.13 424	22.896	3.934	2 005	54.05.073
#December of the						200	10,45	4,073	2,4

*Provisional
**Assam Circle covers Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and NEFA Punjab Circle comprises Punjab, Hunachal Fradesh and Jammu and Kashinir.

THE PRESS

According to the minth report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in September 1965, there were 8,161* newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1964, as against 7,790* in 1963. This marked an increase of 4.8 per cent over the preceding year.

Of the 8,161 newspapers, 514 were dailies, 46 tri-weeklies and biweeklies and the remaining 7,601 were weeklies or publications brought

out less frequently.

The largest number (1,179) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra, followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,096), West Bengal (1,024), Delhi (826) and Madras (730). Table 46 gives the State-wise break-up of

newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that the largest number of papers (1,754) were published in Hindi, English coming next with 1,708. The papers published in other languages were Urdu (772), Bengali (559), Gujarati (482), Marathi (437), Tamil (435), Telugu (285), Kannada (261), Malayalam (252), Punjabi (193), Oliya (70), Assamese (29) and Sanskrit (22). Table 47 shows the distribution of newspapers according to language and periodicity, as on December 31, 1964

Circulation of Newspapers

The total circulation of 4,889 papers in respect of which data were available for 1964 was 207 44 lakhs as compared to 202.91 lakhs for 4,570 papers in 1963. The circulation of newspapers and periodicals during 1964 rose by 2 per cent over 1963. The increase in circulation was shared by all lang ages except Punjabi and Sanskrit. The rate of increase was the highest (11.6 per cent) for Malayalam papers followed by Tamil (9.4 per cent), Bengali (8.5 per cent) and English (7.9 per cent).

The rate of increase in circulation in case of other language papers was as follows. Kannada 3.6 per cent, Telugu 2.5 per cent, Hindi 5.2 per cent, Gujarati 3 3 per cent, Marathi 1 per cent, Urdu 1.9 per cent, Oriya 6 per cent and Assamese 3 1 per cent. The total circulation of 367 daily papers for which data for 1964 were available was 56 93 lakhs, an increase

of over 2 per cent over the previous year

In 1964, as in previous years, English newspapers continued to command the highest circulation. They commanded a total of 52.93 lakhs as compared to 52.57 lakhs in 1963. This was followed by Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 39.17 lakhs in 1964 as compared to 35.08 lakhs in 1963. Tamil newspapers came third with 23.68 lakhs circulation. The circulation of newspapers in other languages was as follows. Assamese 1.24 lakhs, Bengali 11.64 lakhs; Gujarati 12.75 lakhs; Kannada 5.75 lakhs; Malayalam 14.68 lakhs; Marathi 13.55 lakhs; Oriya 1.41 lakhs, Punjabi 2.65 lakhs; Sanskrit 16,000, Telugu 7.68 lakhs; Urdu 10.93 lakhs. Table 48 gives periodicity-wise the comparative circulation of common newspapers in 1963 and 1964.

Newsprint

During 1965-66, 1,14,450 tonnes of newsprint were available to newspapers and periodicals in the country including 99,450 tonnes imported and 15,000 tonnes of indigenous newsprint. The imported newsprint came mainly from Canada (33,000), USSR (35,000) and Czechoslovakia (6,000). The import from Scandinavian countries was reduced to 6,000. Licences of about 5,000 tonnes for glazed newsprint were granted on free resources and

^{*}These figures do not include such publications as market bulletins, commercial circulars, school magazines, etc.

TABLE 46

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

(as on 31-12-1964)

State/Territory	Dalics	Tri-& Bi- wecklies	Weeklies	Fortmghtlies	Monthies	Bi-monthlies, quarterlies, half-yearlies etc.	Annuais	Total
Andira Pradesh Assam Bibar Guarat Kotalan Kotalas Madrya Pradesh Madras	84-117-428-858-8-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-		22.55.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	658288888888888888888888888888888888888	22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.	######################################	EE-44-52-12 124 -	28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
TOTAL	514	94	2,311	847	3,365	696	109	8,161

TABLE 47

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE AND PERIODICITY

(as on 31-12-1964)

			-			<u></u>		Andrew - marriagements - Appropriate parties	
Language	Dailes	Tri- & Bi- weeklies	Weeklies	Fort- nightlies	Monthles	Bi-monthies, quarteries, balf-yearlies, etc.	Annuals	Total	•
	641	10	726	175	109	88	5	1,754	. 4
1 1	98	9	213	135	749	486	8	1,798	,
Assimos			00	*	10	5	1	82	200
1 19	7	4	164	89	77	16	*	559	O (3)
	<i>*</i>	9	114	52	235	39	80	482	
1	36	8	86	25	8	921		261	- A
valam	35	1	46	13	\$	7	2	252	
! 1	7	'n	143	31	162	43	12	437	,, -
1	*	ı	6	10	38	6	1	\$	
1 1	11	ı	71	7	93	80	1	193	
1	-	1	2	en	01	9	1	22	
1	28	1	\$	103	200	10	1	435	,
]	13	2	\$	35	145	7	ł	285	
!	***	7	334	8	197	12	ı	772	
eval -	2	*	153	51	253	83	90	578	
lingual		1	30	13	74	35	01	162	
· ·	N	-	42	18	3	19	descri	162	
TOTAL	514	46	2,311	847	3,36\$	696	10%	8,161	193
							the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designation of the latest designa		

TABLE 48
PERIODICITY-WISE COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF COMMON NEWSPAPERS (1963 and 1964)

Periodicity	Number of	Circulation	('000')	Rate of increase in
1 STOCKETS	Number of papers	1963	1964	circulation (per cent)
Dailies	339	52,88	56,00	+5.9
Tri-and bi-weeklies Weeklies	25	72 52,39	56,73	+15 3 +8·3
Fortnightlies	1,032	9.16	9,98	+90
Monthlies	1,804	58,17	60,79	+4.5
Bi-monthles, quarterlies, half-]	1
yea, lies, etc	432	5,54	5,71	+3.1
Annuals .	34	2,50	2,55	+2 0
TOTAL	3,992	1,81,36	1,92,59	+6.2

newspapers were free to import from any country. But most of this newspaper is imported from the Scandanavian countries. Owing to the continued foreign exchange scarcity and short supply of newsprint, the supply of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals is restricted. Excepting for small and modium papers for whom there is provision for some increase in circulation and the number of pages, the number of pages of other newspapers and periodicals have generally been pegged down to the 1957 level and the circulation to the 1961-62 level

Newsprint Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee has been set up in terms of the Resolution of May 12 1964, to advise the Government on questions of policy regarding the import and allocation of newspirit and printing machinery for newspapers and other allied matters. The Committee consists of the Deputy Minister of Information and Bioadcasting as Chairman, three nominees of the Indian and Eastern. Newspaper Society, two nominees of the Indian Language Newspapers. Association and five other non-officials nominated by the Government. The Committee is to meet ordinarily twice a year.

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1965 textual services were received by about 4.065 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 1.048 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 1.464 Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 258 on December 31, 1965.

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are provided by the head office in New Delhi. The offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Jaipur, Bhopal and Calcutta also serve the Hindi Press. Similar service to Urdu newspapers is provided by offices at Jullundur, Srinagar, Hyderabad and Calcutta Services in other Indian languages are issued from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay, Poona and Nagpur (Marathi), Ahmedabad and Bombay (Gujarati), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). The Bureau has 19 regional and branch offices linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines. The Bombay office is linked with Panjim in Goa by teleprinter lines.

Information Centres have been opened at New Deihi, Juliundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneshwar, Bombay, Bangalore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Bhopal, Shillong, Madurai, Ajmer, Vijayawada, Hubli and Indore as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places.

The Bureau also organises visits of newspapermen, writers and artists

to important development projects in the country.

In the States, haison with the Press is maintained by the State Departments of Information/Public Relations

Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers

An Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers was set up in May 1964 with R. R. Diwakar as Chairman to make an investigation into the difficulties and problems facing small newspapers, especially those published in the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and advise the Government on the measures to be taken to assist such newspapers. The Committee submitted its report in October 1965.

Freedom of the Press

An Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of

Article 19 make such legislation justiciable

There are four main Central laws relating to the Press: (i) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (n) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (m) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, and (ii) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratuity to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground whatsoever after a total service of ten years and also on grounds of conscience if his total service is not less than three years. It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time. Under this provision the Government of India appointed the second Wage Board for Working Journalists on November 13, 1963, with G. K. Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as Chairman. Another Wage Board has also been appointed to fix rates of wages for the non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments. The work of the Wage Boards is in progress

Press Council Act

The Press Council Act 1965 seeks to implement the recommendation of the Press Commission for the establishment of a Press Council. The Council as envisaged in the Act is intended to preserve the freedom of the press and maintain and improve the standard of newspapers in the country. The functions of the Council, inter alia, are to help newspapers maintain their independence, build up a code of conduct for newspapers and journalists and keep under review any development likely to restrain the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance.

FILMS

The table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition for different years since 1931.

TABLE 49
OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language		1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Assamese		_				3	2	3	3	1	
Bengalı		3	18	38	38	54	36	37	39**	.34	30
English	Ĭ.,		_		_	_			3+++	i i	2†
Gujarati		_	1	- 11	6	3	7	. 4	6	3	5
Hindi*		23	79	186	100	123	109	94	93	113	107
Kannada	•		2	5	2	14	12	16	22	18	21
Malayalam			1		7	5	11	15	13	19	31
Marathi			14	6	16	13	15	21	16	18	14
Oriya						2	2	6	2	3	3
Punjabi		_	2	,	4		5	5	5	8	5
Sindhı											1
Tamil		1	34	29	26	51	49	59	56	44	56
Telugu	• •	i	16	6	30	27	25	48	46	41	56 50
Konkanı			_		_	_	_	_	1	-	1
Kashmiri		-	_	-	-	-		-	_	1	_
TOTAL		28	167	281	219	296	303	307	305	384	326

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 913 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1965. These consisted of:

35	nm	
	(i) Films other than feature films exceeding 600 metres in length	 55
	(ii) Short films, 600 metres and below in length	 803
	mm	
	(1) Films other than feature films, exceeding 240 metres in length	20
	(ii) Short films, 240 metres and below in length	35
	•	
	TOTAL .	913

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes.

TABLE 50
THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

		1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Social		160	162	174	162	178	171
Crime	+	11	30	43	39	21	46
Fantasy]	49	23	21	20	23	28
Historical		4	15	5	12	7	5
Biographical		4	5	1 1	4	2	3
Mythological		37	32	30	21	17	25
Legendary		25	26	21	20	20	20
Devotional		2	2	4	5	13	7
Children	. 1	2	1		4	5	1
Stunt			5		4		
Adventure	•	-	2	8	18	18	20
TOTAL	.	294††	303	307++	305	304	326

^{*}Includes Urdu, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Chattisgarhi, and Magadhi.

^{**}Includes one 16 mm film

^{•••}Includes one film measuring 889 metres produced by the Children's Film Society †Include one feature film for children.

^{††}While the figure for 1956 excludes two documentary feature films, that for 1962 excludes one Tamil film originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certificate under a new title in 1962.

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, established by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, started functioning in 1961. Training is being imparted in acting, direction-cum-screenplay writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering and film editing. One hundred and twenty-nine students are undergoing training in these courses.

The courses at the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturers drawn from the rank of eminent producers, directors and technicians from the film industry. The institute has its own processing laboratory and extensive studio facilities which are hired out to outside producers on condition that shooting is co-ordinated with the teaching programme.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government. State Committees have also been formed in a number of States to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has produced 45 films so far. In addition it has adopted two feature films and three documentaries as well as three Soviet and five British films. It organised 1,700 commercial shows attended by 6,81,000 persons and arranged 200 shows for members of the 16 mm library of the Society which were attended by nearly 83,000 persons.

The Society's film 'Jaldeep' was adjudged the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957. Its films 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Merit in the State Awards for Films, 1960. 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961, and was also awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Vancouver International Film Festival, 1962 In 1963, 'Panch Putliyan' was awarded the All-India Certificate of Merit. Some of the Society's films have been entered in International Children's Film Festivals.

Three of the Society's films were shown in a London cinema house in December 15th and one film was telecast by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. All India Radio continues to telecast the Society's films.

Besides arranging public exhibition of its films in cinema houses through commercial distributors, the Society also shows its films free of charge to children living in slum and rural areas through social welfare organisations and the Five-Year Plan Publicity Units. The Society is maintaining a library of 16 mm prints which are loaned to educational institutions, etc., at concessional rates. The first issue of the Society's magazine for children has since been issued.

International Film Festivals

During 1965, the following Indian films won awards at international film festivals:

Feature Films

'Nirjan Saikate' won the Award for best Actress at the III International Film Festival of India.

(2) 'Hamara Ghar' won the Special Jury Award at the first International Festival of Films for Children and Youth held at Gottwaldove (Czechoslovakia).

(3) 'Charulata' received the Award for best Director at the Berlin International Film Festival and also the Catholic Jury Award

for the best film.

(4) 'Shakespear Walla' won the Award for best Actress at the Berlin International Film Festival.

(5) 'Arohi' won Silver Medal for 'amelioration of human relations' at the XVIII Locarno Film Festival.

Documentary Films

(1) 'And Miles to Go' received Special Prize at the III International Film Festival in India.

(2) 'Our National Game Hockey' won Bronze Tripod at the XXI International competition of Sport Cinematograph held at Cortine d' Ampezzo (Italy)

(3) 'One Day' received Diploma of Merit at the Melbourne Film Festival

(4) 'Mountain Vigil' received Certificate of "Special Mention of the July" at the International Military Film Festival held at Varsailles

(5) 'Folk Dances of India' received 'Performance Category' in Buffalo Festival, New York

State Awards for Films

State Awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm and film strips in 35 mm.*Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a picliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries, educational and children's films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee Recently the Governments of Andhra Pradesh Assam, Gujarat and Maharashtra have also instituted Awards for films in Telugu, Assamese, Gujarati and Marathi respectively

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broad-casting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreels. Till the end of 1965, the Division had released 907 newsreels and 811 short films for exhibition in cinemas. The Division today produces nearly 170 films per year. These include newsreels, documentaries, educational and scientific films. During 1965, 20 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 48 documentaries and 23 newsreels produced by the State Governments in their respective regions.

The shorts and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, viz, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannda, Urdu Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are of slower tempo so as to enable the rural

audiences to understand them easily

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review. Items from foreign countries are received from 25 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreel material.

^{*}See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1965,

Important events within the country are covered by 14 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the event covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are

released alternately to all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government, and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable institutions social welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through the network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow and Secunderabad and also through the 91 Field Publicity Units of the FYPP organisation of the Government of India. Films are also loaned to individuals for non-commercial shows by these organisations on payment of nominal hire charges. Exclusive shows of documentary films and newsreels are also regularly held by the Division at New Delhi, Madras and Bombay. These shows are open to public on a small admission fee.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 81 Missions abroad. A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to some 39 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division I as regular arrangements for screening its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of certifying films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India

They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, i.e. to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect

to a foreign country or people, etc.

During the year 1965, the Board examined 2,617 films. Thirty-five films (18 features, 9 trailers and 8 shorts) were referred to Revising Committees. The Board granted 1,358 'U' certificates and 137 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding figures for Indian films being 1,223 and 6. Twenty-nine films, (28 foreign and 1 Indian) were refused certificates. A total of 1,314 films were declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'

Film Consultative Committee

In consultation with the various organisations of the film industry, the Government of India have set up a Film Consultative Committee to bring about closer haison between the Government and the filmindustry on matters of common interest and to advise the Government on matters affecting the film industry and its future development. With the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as its Chairman, the Committee includes five eminent members of the public besides 15 other members drawn from the different sections of the film industry.

Film Finance Corporation

Following the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Film Finance Corporation in March 1960, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitutes the issued capital, wholly subscribed by the Government. The Corporation grants loans to producers of films of good quality providing healthy entertainment. It gives preference to themes based on national problems, social and cultural and subjects of universal appeal, to encourage production of works of art and of lasting value. Loans are generally given up to Rs. 3.5 lakhs per film at an interest of 9 per cent, subject to a rebate of 1.5 per cent for prompt and regular repayments. Eighteen of the films financed by the Corporation were released by the end of December 1965. Ten of them were awards-winners.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1958 to 1965 are shown below

TABLE 51
IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw I	Pilm	Exposed File		Sound	Projection
	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs lakhs)	Metres Va (lakhs) (Rs la	alue	recording equip- ment (value in Rs. lakhs)	equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)
1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	653 10 649 84 827 25 537 19 722 35 807 09 725 98 948 61	164 06 277 32 194 33 165 47 177 18 204 02 201 23 275 78	40 82 3 50 90 3 51 49 4 55 95 4 27 95 2 35 40 3	2 23 8 58 7 73 4 79 4 29 7 28 6 02 1 07	5 46 2 17 1 41 3 76 2 95 2 09 0 68 1 63	39 45 24 32 32 43 34 52 33 08 31 03 24 16 38 37*

^{*}Includes value of parts and accessories of sound recorders, etc., for the pered April-December, for which separate figures are not available

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of

promoting exports.

A development of major significance to the film industry was the mauguration in September 1963 of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation Ltd., set up under the Indian Companies Act, with a total share capital of Rs. 1 crore to be subscribed by both the industry and Government. Among the objects of the Corporation are to produce, purchase and export films and to develop and maintain facilities for marketing and exhibition of Indian films abroad.

Table 52 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian

films during January-September 1965.

TABLE 52
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS
(January-September 1965)

(Rs. Thousand)

						(247) 27	
Country	Out- right sale	Rental	Total	Country	Out- right sale	Rental	Total
Sterling Area	a Verteralado de ar			Arabia	2	16	18
				Argentina	7		7
Aden	7	1,11	1,18	Aruba	7		7
Arabian				Austria .	10		10 2 3 7
Gulf		24	24	Belgium	2		2
Australia	15		15	Brazil	3		3
Bahrain	2,52	38	2,90	Bulgaria .	7		7
Br E Africa	-,	82	82	Cambodia	76	28	1,04
Br W Indies	34	1.24	1,58	Canada	7		7
Burma	61	1,21	1,82	Congo	2		2 2
Ceylon	4,63	22,82	27,45	Cuba .	2		2
Cyprus	4,00	4	4	Czechoslo-	_		
Dubai	40		40	vakia	23	!	23
Lin	2,65	1	2,79	Denmark	9	_	9
Ghana	Δ,	-	4	Dutch W	-	}	
Hong Keng	1.64	1.03	2,67	Indies	80		80
Kenya	19,99	1,12	21,11	Ethiopia	3		3
Kowait	30	1,12	30	Finland	ĭ		1
Lagos	20	1	1	France	1,13	21	1,34
Malawi	13	days.	13	French	1,13		-,-
	6.71		10.33	Somali Coast			
Malavsia	4,88	92	5,80	Softwir Coast	17	1' _	17
Mauritius Mombasa	₩,∩0	40	3,80	Germany (E)	10		9
New Zealand	5		5	Germany (W)	2,68		2,68
		15	8,87			90	95
Nigeria	8,72			Greece	,5 4	30	4
Pakistan	10	,	10	Holland .	6	_	6
Persian Gulf			70	Hungary			1,77
Ports .	22		22	Indonesia	1,77	2,96	8,54
Rhodesia	3		3	Iran	5,58		8,34
Sierra Leone	22	1 22 45	22	Iraq	7	1	43
Singapore		23,17	23,17	Israel	43	-	43
South Africa	8	7	15	Italy	8		14
Tanzania	I	!	1	Japan .	14	-	
Trimdad	2,16	phone	2,16	Laos .	2	10	2 20
Uganda .	3		3	Lebanon	3,51	19	3,70
UK	16,24	56	16,80	Madagascar	1	-	1 10
W. Indies .		15	15	Morocco	1,18	i –	1,18
Non-Sterling		i		National State of Vietnam	32	12	44
		1	1		32	1 12	2
Area		-		Norway .	1		ī
A C Tourist	-	(Philippines		1 _	4
Afghanistan	60	31	91	Poland	4	1 =	4
Algeria	3		1 3	Rhodesia	, D	·	

TABLE 52 (concld.)

Country	Out- right sale	Rental	Total	Country	Out- right sale	Rental	Total
Rumania	18	_	18	Tunisia	35	_	35 4
Senegal Somali Re-		_	1	Turkey	18	19	18 3,53
public Spain	10	_	5 10	USA . USSR	3,34		6
Sudan Sweden	2,71 9	_	3,71 9	Vietnam Yugoslavia	27 6	_	27 6
Switzerland Thailand	46 94	28 28	74 1,22	TOTAL .	1,02,28	65,09	1,67,37

PUBLICATIONS

National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, one copy of every book published in India is received by the National Library. Calcutta. This has enabled the Indian National Bibliography Unit to compile the Indian National Bibliography, which started publication as a quarterly from October 1957 and changed into a monthly since January 1964. The periodical issues are cumulated annually and published. The first volume under the series is for the year 1958, and the latest is that of 1962. The Annual consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical, the first part dealing with general publications and the second with the government publications, including those of quasi-government bodies.

Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1957. They also provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the revision of District Gazetteers. The first volume of the "Gazetteer of India" has been released and compilation of the second volume is in progress. Work on the remaining two volumes has been taken in hand. Of the District Gazetteers so far approved by the Union Government, 47 have been published, 14 are in the press, and 26 waiting to be sent to the press. Seven draft District Gazetteets are under scrutiny.

Copyright

The Copyright Act, 1957, which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force in January 1958—It provides for the establishment of a Copyright Board for adjudicating on certain matters specified in the Act—The Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India with effect from January 21, 1958—Until December 31, 1965, the copyright of 4,534 works, comprising 2,696 literary (including 10 forcign) works, 1,835 artistic works and 3 cinematograph films, were registered by the Copyright Office The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 40 foreign countries.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage.

activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages.

Besides acting as the centralized agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also acts as the distributor of some of the publications of the National Museum, Lalit Kala Akademi, All-India Handicrafts Board, etc.

The Division publishes 12 journals including general and cultural magazines such as Ajkal (in Hindi and Urdu), journals devoted to the Plan such as Yojana (in English and Hindi), Bhagirath and Kurukshetra (in English and Hindi) as well as journals for overseas readership such as Indian and Foreign Review and Traveller in India

During 1965, the Division released a total of 229 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages, and sold about 17.6 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets. It also distributed free nearly 24 lakh pieces, including publications connected with the Pakistani aggression.

The Directorates of Information/Public Relations in the States perform a similar role in regard to publications of interest to their regions.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising and visual media of mass communication. It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity material on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies under Government. In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, posters, etc., and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings, as well as exhibitions. Publicity materials were produced in English, Hindi and 11 regional languages and distributed by direct mailing from the headquarters and regional distribution centres in Calcutta and Madras.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 15 field units along with the railway exhibition-cum-cinema coaches and mobile vans organised 350 exhibitions during the year 1965. These included an exhibition devoted to "Jawaharlal Nehru's Vision and Our Goal" projecting the high ideals and goals he has set for the nation. Another exhibition "The Nation Prepares" was put up in different parts of the country including Kargil and Leh in Ladakh. The Division also organised exhibitions on family planning.

The Directorate placed 751 display and 8,927 classified advertisements and produced 6 44 crore copies of printed publicity material in 1965.

The Directorates of Information/Public Relations in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their jurisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agencies' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart

from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education in advertising and with public service advertising.

FIELD PUBLICITY

Publicity in the field is undertaken by the Regional and Field Publicity Units of the Directorate of Field Publicity of the Government of India and the field units of the State Departments of Information/Public Relations These units approach the people directly through public meetings, group discussions, seminars, symposia, debates, etc., and organise exhibition of documentaries and newsreels, and song and drama performances.

The 86 Field Publicity Units of the Government of India visited 17,765 places all over the country during 1965, organised 30,670 public meetings and group discussions, held 23,698 film shows and organised 5,510 song, drama and cultural programmes. A number of field publicity units were moved to the border areas of the country for undertaking intensive publicity among the inhabitants of these areas

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION

The Institute has been set up for advanced study in mass communication with responsibilities for training, research, consultation and reference service in pursuance of the recommendations made by a team of experts. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act and its management vests in an executive council headed by the Chairman ominated by the Government. The Institute has already undertaken training of the information and publicity personnel of the Central and State Governments. It will also arrange from time to time seminars on problems connected with mass communication

COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION MEDIA

The Government of India set up in December 1964 a Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media under the Chairmanship of A. K. Chanda The Committee has submitted its report on radio and television. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and manpower. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural, about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force. Since independence the aim has been to accelerate the pace of industrial development, increase agricultural productivity and achieve all-round progress under national plans. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. At the end of 1962-63 it amounted to about 12.7 per cent of the national income.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 53 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1964-65. The estimates for 1964-65, which are subject to revision, show that the national income in real terms increased by 7.7 per cent in 1964-65 over 1963-64 (making a total of 18.2 per cent in the first four years of the Plan) as against the average annual rate of 6 per cent envisaged for the Plan period.

The rise in 1964-65 was the result of an increase of 9.8 per cent under agriculture (proper) and 6.5 per cent under rest of the sectors taken together. Per capita income during the year increased by 5.28 per cent (at constant prices).

TABLE 53
NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Year			National		Per capita income (in rupees)		
			At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	
1948-49	8		4 4	8,650	8,650	249 6	249 · (
1950-51				9,530	8,850	266-5	247
1955-56				9,980	10,480	255 0	267
1960-61				14,140	12,730	325 7	293
1961-62				14,800	13,060	333 6	294
1962-63			* *	15,400	13,310	339 4	293 - 4
1963-64		•		17,210	13,970	370 9	301
1964-65†				20,610	15,050	421 5	317 (

^{*}A revised series of national income estimates for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1964-65, incorporating several improvements, is under preparation by the Central Statistical Organisation Meanwhile Tables 53 to 56 have been brought up to 1964-65 on the basis of the annual paper on national income issued in March, 1966. Tables 57 and 58 are repeated from the 1965 edition of the Reference Annual without any change. Theliumnary.

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Table 54 shows the distribution of national income (at current prices) by industrial origin.

TABLE 54
NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(in crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*
Agriculture, ani- mal husbandiy and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,390	6,680	6,770	6,790	7,940	10,000
Forestry	60	70	70	110	120	130	140 90	150 12)
Fishery	30	40	60	100	70	80		
Total for agricul- ture, forestry and fishery	4,250	4,890	4,520	6,890	6,960	7,000	8,170	10,270
Mining Factory establish- ments	60 550	70 550	100 780	160 1,320	170 1,540	190 1,680	230 1,850	220 2,070
Small enterprises	870	910	970	1,120	1,170	1,210	1,250	1,310
Total for mining, manufacturing and small en- terprises	1,480	1,530	1,850	2,600	2,880	3,080	3,330	3,600
Communication (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	110
Railways Organised bank- ing and insu- rance	170 50	180 70	250 90	360 160	380 190	460 210	510 240	52i) 280
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,760	1,840	1,900	1,970	2,050
Total for com- merce, trans- port and com- munication	1,600	1,690	1,880	2,340	2,480	2,650	2,810	2,960
Other Services								
Professions and	430	470	560	740	790	840	900	960
Government service (administration)	400	430	570	900	1,000	1,130	1,280	1,48)
Domestic service House property	120 390	130 410	140 460	190 530	210 550	220 560	230 580	250 600
Total for Other Services	1,340	1,440	1,730	2,360	2,550	2,750	2,990	3,290
Net domestic pro- duct at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,980	14,190	14,870	15,480	17,300	2),120
Net earned income from abroad. Net national out-	- 20	20	00	50	—70	80	90	-110
put at factor cost (national income)	8,650	9,530	9,980	14,140	14,800	15,400	17,210	20,010

^{*}Preliminary.

The percentage distribution of the national income (net domestic product at factor cost) according to origin is shown in Table 55.

TABLE 55

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
(Percentage of contribution to total national meome)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*
Agriculture (including animal husbandry, forestry and	49-1	51 3	45 3	48 7	47-0	45 4	47.5	51 3
fishery). Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	17 1	16 1	18 5	18 4	19-5	20 0	19 3	18 0
Commerce, trans- port and com- munication	18 5	17 7	18 9	16 6	16 8	17-2	16 3	14 8
Other services Net carned income from abroad	15 5 -0 2	15 1 0 2	17 3 0 0	16·7 —0 4	17 2 -0 5	17·9 -0 5	17 4 0 5	16.4 0·5

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1964-65 with 1948-49 as base, are given below.

TABLE 56
INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(Base 1948-49=100)

v	Year				Natio incom		Per capita income		
1	Car				At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	
1950-51					110 2	102·3	106 8	99 2	
1955-56					115 4	121 - 2	102 2	107 3	
1960-61		•	••		163 5	147-2	130 5	117 5	
1961-62	• •		•		171-1	151.0	133.7	117 9	
1962-63					178.0	153 9	136 0	117 5	
1963-64					199 Q	161 · 5	148 6	120-6	
1964-65 *		• •	••	••	231 - 3	174 0	168 9	127 0	

The share of Government (Government enterprises and Government administration—Central, State and local) in the generation of net domestic

Preliminary.

product at current prices is shown in the following table, both in total (crores of rupees) and percentage terms; the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 57

GOVERNMENT SHARE IN GENERATION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(in crores of rupees)

Wagn	Net output ment Se	of Govern-	Total	Net output of	Total ne
Year	Enterprises	Administra- tion		Private Sector	product
1948-49	240	400	640	8,030	8,670
1950-51	(2 8) 290 (3 0)	(4 6) 430 (4 5)	(7 4) 720 (7 5)	(92 6) 8,830 (92 5)	9,550
1955-56	(3 0) 420 (4 2)	570	990	8,990 (90 1)	9,980
1960-61	570	900 (6 4)	1,470 (10 4)	12,720 (89 6)	14,19
1961-62	600 (4 0)	1,000	1,600	13,276	14,87
1962-63*	670 (4·3)	(7 6)	1,840 (11 9)	13,640 (88 1)	15,48

The share of Government in national expenditure is shown in Table 58, both in total and percentage terms, the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 58

SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees) Current Capital Capital Total Net expenditure expenditure expenditure Government national (administraon commo-(enterexpenditure expenditure Year dities and tive) prises) at services market (adminisprice tration) 1948-49 640 100 110 850 9,060 $(1 \ 2)$ $(7\ 1)$ $(1\ 1)$ 560 (5_6) 1950-51 100 170 830 10,030 $(1 \ 0)$ (1 7) $(8\ 3)$ 1955-56 72Ó 220 350 1.29010,660 $(3 \cdot 3)$ $(12 \ 2)$ (68)(2 1) 350 1960-61 .920 1.140 43) 15,330 (23)(2.8) $(7 \ 4)$ 1961-62 380 **570** 2,210 16,140 ,260 9) (24)(3.6)(139)1962-63* 46Ó **75**0 2.780 16,840 $(9 \ 3)$ (45)(2.7)(16.5)

ESTIMATES OF SAVING AND INVESTMENT

The following two tables give estimates of aggregate saving and investment at current and constant prices for selected years between 1951-52 and 1962-63.1

^{*}Provisional.

[†]For details see Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, March 1965

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TABLE 59 VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING

(Rs. Crores) (at current prices) 1961-62 | 1962-63 1951-52 1960-61 Sector 1955-56 1956-57 1. Government Sector 1R7 ·0 111 4 176.7 239 4 353 -8 410 ·T 2. Domestic Corporate Sector 63 .6 60 0 58 - 5 106 -7 97 -8 104 - 7 278 8 3. Household Sector 799 1 841 -2 922.2 983 6 1,025 -8 Of which: (i) Rural 170 7 153 7 187 -7 234 - 3 236 6 237 0 746 6 (ii) Urban Total Si 108 -1 645 -4 971 5 685-6 653 -4 Saving (1+2+3) ... 529 .4 970 .5 1.076 -4 1.371 -9 1,373 8 1,498 4 (at 1948-49 prices) 170 7 117 0 215 -5 312-1 356 € 1. Government Sector 172 0 16·4 1·6 17 4 25.7 35.3 11 .5 27 .4 1.9 2-6 1.1 2.4 Domestic Corpo-56 -9 96 -1 26 -3 90 8 rate Sector 58 1 63 -1 12.0 7.8 7 0 6·2 0 6 5.4 7.1 (a) 0 5 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.6 3. Household Sector 923 ·B 839 1 82 3 813 6 67 · 2 818 -3 £53 9 (l+il)78 · 2 7 · 4 178 · 5 (a) 52.7 74 8 7.3 65 6 2 8 8-0 6 2 6 .4 (b) 200 -9 197 -2 (I) Rural 200 6 151 0 170 -7 16 7 1 6 17-0 31 3 16 .2 16.6 15.2 (a) 1.7 1 6 (6) 1.6 24 7 612 9 23 -1 (c) .
(ii) Urban . 59 .4 20 .3 21 8 21 -7 103 -4 668 .4 639 -8 723 0 656 -7 65 -6 61 2 58 -6 50 -6 50 4 (a) (b) 21 -4 1 1 6.4 5 8 5.7 4.7 4.9 79 7 78 -3 75.3 76 9 40 6 78 .2 (c) Total Saving (1+2+3) (b) 1,300 -1 1,212 ·2 9 3 483 2 1.019 -2 1.047 -2 1,235 2 9 7 5 9 5

TABLE 60
ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATE INVESTMENT:

(Rs. Crores) (at current prices) 1955-56 1951-52 1956-57 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 529 .4 970 5 1,498 4 1. Saving 1.076 4 1.371 .9 1.373 -8 Net Capital Inflow 224 4 63 2 377 9 497 -3 381 3 453 5 Investment 753 -8 1.033 -7 1.454 - 3 1.869 2 1.755 -1 1.951 9 (1+2). (at 1948-49 prices) I. Saving 483 2 1.019 -2 1.047 -2 1.235 2 1.212-2 1.3CO 7 2. Net Capital 204 -8 66 -4 367 - 5 447 7 336.5 393 7 Inflow 3. Investment 688 -0 1.085 -6 1,414 - 7 1.682 9 1,548 7 1,694 .4 (1+2).

^{*(}a) Proportion (per cent) of Total Saving, (b) Proportion (per cent) of National Income, (c) Proportion (per cent) of Saving of the Household Sector.

Nors: Saving in current prices is converted to 1948-49 prices by using the National Income deflator.

[‡]Provisional. Investment as proportion of national income at 1948-49 prices for 1951-52 atood at 7.6, for 1955-56 at 10.4, for 1956-57 at 12.9, for 1960-61 at 13.2, for 1961-62 at 11.9 and for 1962-63 at 12.7 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of 1965.*

Some data relating to the labour force and the employment generated during the Planning era are given in the chapter on Planning.

TABLE 61
APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	Number on 13-12-65	Percentage of total
Professional, techi ical and related workers Administrative, executive and managerial workers Clerical, sales and related workers Agriculture, dairy and related workers Miners, quarrymen and related workers Workers in transpo t and communication occupations Craftsmen and production process workers Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc.) Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified Persons without professional or vocational training of	1,22,565 2,790 76,614 9,601 5,459 55,929 1,84,928 87,426 1,05,000	4·7 0·1 3·0 0·4 0·2 2·2 7·1 3·4
previous work experience	19,35,161	74 8
(a) below Matri: (including illiterates)(b) Matriculates and above but below Graduates(c) Graduates and above	12,53,407 6,14,952 66,802	48 4 23 8 2 6
TOTAL	25,85,473	100+0

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

Tangible Wealth of Rural Households

Some estimates of the tangible wealth of India made by the Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India were reproduced here in an earlier edition **

Further studiest for rural India estimate the total value of tangible wealth of rural households at the end of June 1962 at Rs. 36,156 crores, of which reproducible assets accounted for Rs. 13,615 crores or about 38 per cent.

Divided according to assets, the households in the two highest asset groups (above Rs 20,000 and Rs. 20,000 to Rs 10,000), which formed about 13 per cent of the total households, held about 58 per cent of the total tangible wealth of rural India The two lowest asset groups (Rs. 1,000 to Rs 500 and less than Rs 500), forming 30 per cent of the total households, had only 2.5 per cent of the total tangible wealth.

The average assets per cultivator household worked out to Rs. 6,609 and non-cultivator Rs 1,574 for all India Statewise, the highest average was in Punjab both for cultivator households (Rs. 14,631) and non-cultivator households (Rs. 3,627) The lowest per cultivator household was in Assam (Rs. 3,356) and for non-cultivator household in Kerala (Rs. 466)

^{*}For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Labour'. Ad hoc surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

^{**}See 'India 1964', pp 146-147

[†]By the Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India. For details see Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, June 1965.

Table 62 gives details of the tangible wealth of rural households for all India. (Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of cultivators and non-cultivators in the total.)

TABLE 62
TANGIBLE WEALTH OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS—ALL-INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	Cultiva	tors	Non-cuite	vators	Ali Rural households		
Item	Value of Tangible assets	Percen- tage to total	Value of Tangible assets	Percentage to total	Value of Tangible assets	Percentage to total	
Owned land and land held under special rights	21,443 (95 1)	64 4	1,097 (4·9)	38 1	22,54 0	62 3	
2 Residential buildings	5,257 (83 2)	15 8	1,062 (16 ·8)	36 8	6,319	17.5	
3 Other structures and building sites	1,178 (89 8)	3 ⋅ 5	134 (10 2)	4 7	1,312	3 6	
4 Livestock	2,578 (95 0)	77	136 (5 0)	4 7	2,714	7 5	
5 Equipment used in farm business (including tractors but excluding transport equipment)	468 (97·6)	1 •4	(2 4)	0 4	480	1 -3	
6 Equipment used in non-farm business (excluding equipment)	83 (62 7)	0 3	50 (37 3)	17	133	0 4	
7. Bullock carts	246 (98·8)	0 7	3 (1·2)	0.1	249	0.7	
8. Other transport equipment	119 (75 3)	0-4	39 (24 7)	14	158	0 4	
9. Durable household assets	1,902 (84·5)	5 8	348 (15 5)	12 -1	2,250	6.3	
Tangible Wealth	33,275 (92 ·0)	100 -0	2,881 (8 ·0)	100 -0	36,156	100-0	

Rural Debt

The aggregate amount of cash loans outstanding at the end of June 1962 for all rural households was estimated at Rs. 2,789 crores, of which Rs. 2,380 crores (or 85.3 per cent) was outstanding against cultivators who

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form about 75 per cent of the rural households*. The remaining Rs. 409

crores was outstanding against non-cultivators.

About 63 per cent of the rural households reported outstanding loans, the average amounts per household and per reporting household being Rs 406 and Rs 647, respectively. The average increased progressively from Rs. 127 for the lowest asset group (less than Rs. 500) to Rs. 1,763 for the highest (Rs. 20,000 and above) in the case of cultivators, and Rs. 90 to Rs. 2,370 respectively in the case of non-cultivators.

The largest single source of the loans for the cultivators were the agriculturist money-lenders, accounting for $47 \cdot 1$ per cent $(38 \cdot 9)^{**}$ of the total. Professional money-lenders accounted for 14 9 per cent, (15 0), co-operatives 9 9 (4 5), traders and commission agents $7 \cdot 2$ (10 2), relatives $6 \cdot 4$ (9 2), Government $5 \cdot 5$ (3 8), landlords $0 \cdot 9$ (1 · 3), commercial banks $0 \cdot 4$ (0 · 7),

and others 7.7 (16.3) per cent of the total.

The largest single purpose of the loans was household expenditure representing $49 \cdot 2$ per cent for the cultivators $(63 \cdot 6)$ per cent for non-cultivators. Other purposes in order of importance were capital expenditure in farm business $26 \cdot 8$ per cent (69) per cent, current expenditure in farm business $9 \cdot 8 \cdot (1 \cdot 8)$, repayment of debt $5 \cdot (44)$, current expenditure in non-farm business $2 \cdot 1 \cdot (16 \cdot 7)$, expenditure on litigation $1 \cdot 8 \cdot (1 \cdot 0)$, capital expenditure in non-farm business $1 \cdot 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 5)$, financial investment expenditure $0 \cdot 2 \cdot (0 \cdot 1)$, any other purpose $0 \cdot 3 \cdot (0 \cdot 5)$, more than one purpose $3 \cdot 0 \cdot (1 \cdot 2)$ and purpose not specified $0 \cdot 5 \cdot (0 \cdot 4)$ per cent of the total.

The following table gives details of cash borrowings in the rural sector for

all India, for the year July 1961-June 1962, for different asset groups

TABLE 63

CASH BORROWINGS (JULY 1961—JUNE 1962) ACCORDING TO ASSET GROUPS—ALL-INDIA

		Cul	tivators			Non-c	ultivators	
Asset group	A†	В	C	D	A	В	C	D
Less than Rs 500	6 5	45 8	14 76	45 1	49 4	35 9	36 03	39 9
Rs 500-Rs			(1 4)				(17 6)	
1,000 .	9 7	47 3	33 8I (3 3)	69 - 5	19 3	43 2	30 79 (15·1)	87 ∙0
Rs. 1,000— Rs. 2,500	24 8	49 0	122 45 (11 8)	97 9	17 4	45 4	38 74 (18 9)	121 9
Rs 2,500	23 3	53 4	182 31 (17 6)	155 5	7 1	42 8	26 22 (12 8)	202 2
Rs. 5,000— Rs. 10,000	18 6	55 -9	234 95 (22 7)	251 0	4 1	43 3	21 23 (10 4)	282 1
Rs. 10,000-			}				, ,	
Rs 20,000	10 7	55 -7	208 47 (20 2)	386 2	1 6	42 7	16·06 (7·9)	537 0
Rs. 20,000 and above	6 4	54 4	237 34 (23 0)	737 2	1 1	43 9	35 38 (17·3)	1,813-7
All-asset groups .	100 0	52 •0	1,034 ·09 (100 ·0)	205 -4	100 0	40 .0	204 45 (100 0)	111 -

^{*}See Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, September, 1965.

^{**}Figures in brackets represent percentages for non-cultivators.

[†]A—percentage distribution of households. B—proportion of households reporting (per cent). C—aggregate amount in crores of rupees. D—average per household in rupees.

The largest single agency from which borrowings were made were the agriculturist money lenders, accounting for 36 per cent in the case of cultivators (23 per cent in the case of non-cultivators). Co-operatives accounted for 15.5 (5.3)*, professional money lenders 13.2 (10.6), relatives 8.8 (8.6), traders and commercial agents 8.8 (16.4), Government 2.6 (0.6), commercial banks 0.6 (1.4), landlords 0.6 (1.2) and others 13.9 (32.8) per cent of total.

The purposes for which borrowings were made and the proportionate

share of each purpose was as follows:

Household expenditure 46.6 per cent for cultivators, (49.2 per cent for non-cultivators), capital expenditure in farm business 22.1 (5.9) and in non-farm business 1.2 (2.2), current expenditure in farm business 13.5 (1.3) and in non-farm business 5 5 (34.7), repayment of debt 5 8 (4.1), expenditure on litigation 1.3 (0.6), financial investment expenditure 0.2 (0.2), any other purpose 0.1 (—), and for more than one purpose 3.6 (1.7).

About 25 per cent of borrowings by cultivators did not bear any interest. (For non-cultivators the percentage was 50.4). For the rest, borrowings bearing interest less than 3 per cent accounted for 0 2 per cent (0 1), 3 to 6½ per cent 6·7 (4·9), 6½ to 9½ per cent 15 5 (8 4), 9½ to 12½ per cent 18·7 (11 2), 12½ to 18½ per cent 8·1 (5 4), 18½ to 25 per cent 16·5 (11·3), 25 to 37½ per cent 4·9 (4·4) and above 37½ per cent 1·5 (1·9) Borrowings at unspecified rates accounted for 2·8 per cent (1 6) and those of which interest was incalculable for 0.1 per cent (0.6) of the total borrowings during the year

Land Holdings-Rural Sector

Some results of the survey on land holdings carried out in the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954-April 1955) have been presented in five reports (NSS Reports Nos. 10, 30, 36, 66 and 74). According to the fifth report (NSS Report No. 74) published in 1963, the total number of operational holdings in rural India was estimated at about 6.2 crores, commanding a total area of 33.6 crore acres with an average size of 5 43 acres The average size, however, showed considerable zonal** variation from 3-4 acres in North, East and South to 9-10 acres in West, Central and North-West zones.

About 5 per cent of the holdings and 9 per cent of the area were under joint operation Individually operated holdings accounted for the bulk, in

South zone these comprised 98 per cent of the holdings in the zone.

One-fifth of the land operated was taken on lease under various forms of tenancy with different modes of paying the rent. The proportion ranged from one-tenth in North to one-fourth in North-West.

About 72 per cent of the holdings were fully or partially used for agricultural purposes. The agricultural holding was of an average of 7.53 acres

varying from 4-31 in East to 13-44 in Central India

The average operational holding was in five fragments (a fragment being a distinct and exclusive piece of land separated from any other piece covered by the holding). In North and East, it generally constituted of seven and in South of three fragments.

Permanent farm servants were 136 per thousand operation holdings excluding those of sizes under 0.005 acre, the maximum number being 255

in Central India.

^{*}Figures in brackets represent the percentages for non-cultivators.

^{**}For the purpose of the survey, the population zones are as follows North India—U.P.; East India—Bihar, Orissa, W. Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura; South India—Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Andhra, Madras and Mysore; West India—Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch; Central India—Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh; and North-West India—Rajasthan, Punjab, Panen I & K. Aimer Delhi and Himschal Pradesh. Pepsu, J & K, Ajmer, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Table 64 gives a consolidated account of some findings of the survey.

TABLE 64

LAND HOLDINGS—RURAL SECTOR

Note—Figures in brackets have been obtained by excluding holdings of sizes less than 0.005 acre

Population Zone	North	East	South	West	Central	North- west	All India
Total No of operational holdings ('000) Total area operated '('000 acres).		1,61,85 (1,56,49) 5,43,07	1,30,30 (1,14,09) 4,31,92	57,89 (44,82) 4,98,84	96,62 (81,13) 8,82,87	60,62 (48,92) 5,88,70	6,17, 8 0 (5,50,12) 33, 5 7,11
Average size (acres).	3 73 (3 93)	3 36 (3 47)	3 31 (3 79)	8 62 (11 ·23)	9·14 (10 88)	9 71 (12 03)	5 43 (6 10)
Percentage of: (i) holdings below average size (ii) area under such holdings	66 15 (65 95) 19 48 (21 13)	66 37 (66 09) 16 83 (17 69)	72 11 (17·00) 13 71 (16 36)	70 03 (68 12) 15 61 (21 63)	70 40 (69 41) 15 28 (19 42)	70 42 (69 40) 18 76 (24 20)	72 72 (72 ·03) 17 06 (19 55)
Percentage of hold-					1		
(i) entirely owned (ii) entirely leased in (iii) mixed	72 80 5 83 21 37	60 21 18 53 21 26	53 26 24 92 21 82	61 69 16 96 21 35	52 82 16 61 30 57	59 77 17 52 22 71	60 15 16 94 22 91
Percentage of (t) agricultural to total holdings	76 53	77 03	65 48	67 59	67 63	73 39	71 79
(ii) area under agri- cultural holdings to total operated area.	99 -24	98 88	99 63	99 91	99 48	99 76	9 9 49
Average size of: (I) agricultural holdings (acres)	4 83	4 31	5 04	12 74	13 44	13 20	7 53
(ii) non-agricultural holdings (acres)	0 12	0 16	0 04	0 02	0 15	0 09	0 10
Percentage of : (I) agricultural holdings below average size	67 45	65 89	71 06	67 37	68 47	69 54	72 29
(II) area under such	28 94	25 79	24 05	25 68	25 -49	27 47	25 48
holdings Area under agricul- tural holdings ('000 acres)	4,08,57	5,37,00	4,30,33	4,98,40	8,78,32	5,87,31	33,39,93
Total area irrigated ('000 acres)	1,38,97	82,97	1,04,67	25,98	46,51	95,93	4,95,03
Percentage of area irrigated by :							
(I) canal	35 ·19 10 ·67 45 ·90 7 ·75	25 62 25 ·94 4 71 43 ·17	32 17 33 18 22 09 11 ·14	18 48 2 85 72 40 5 81	28 06 38 66 27 ·87 5 ·20	39 85 2 ·21 41 ·78 15 95	32 31 18 57 32 86 15 65
(v) unspecified	0.49	0 56	1 42	0 46	0.21	0.21	0 61

Land Holdings-Urban Sector

A consolidated account of some important findings of the survey on land holdings in urban areas carried out in the eighth round of National

^{*}Excludes holdings of sizes below 0 005 acre.

Sample Survey (July 1954-April 1955) (published in the N.S.S. Report No. 81) are given in Table 65.

TABLE 65 LAND HOLDINGS-URBAN SECTOR

	T	owns with	population		Big cities**	All- India
	below 15,000	15,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 1,00,000	1,00,000 and above	Cines	(Urban)
Average size of household owner-						
ship holding (acres)*	1 93	2.32	0 92	0 52	0 · 76	1 42
4	(3 · 36)	(4 41)	(2 ·49)	(2.00)	(4 -06)	(3 -44)
Percentage of households:		, ,				
(a) Landless*** (b) O wning	42 62	47 -38	62 90	73 72	81 27	58 62
some land	57 38	52 62	37 10	26 28	18 73	41 38
Percentage of households leas-		1				
ing out land	18.94	12 42	18 27	9 75	10 07	12 83
Percentage of owned area leas-						
ed out	36 96	59 32	13 98	13 67	78 08	48 57
Average area leas- ed out per leas-		,				
ing-out house-						
hold (acres)	3 77	11 -10	6 28	0 74	5 91	5 40
Average area owned and self					Ì	
operated' per	1	1				
household own-		-		1		
operating land		Į				
(acres)	2 40	1 98	1 10	1 97	1 19	2 00
Average size of household ope-					1	
rational hold-	į	}			1	
ing (acres)	1 .50	1 13	0 44	0 50	0 41	0 91
Average household	4 21	4 67	4 38	4 39	3 99	4 35
Average size of	7 21	4 0/	4 30	7 39	2 77	7 33
operational hold-						
ing (acres) Percentage of	1 57	1 16	0 45	0 51	0 42	0 -93
operated area		i				
taken on lease.	20 01	25 -71	30 -65	9 06	2 .80	19 90

Manufacturing Activities

Table 66, culled from the data available in the 1961 census results, gives the number of factories and workshops engaged in manufacturing activities classified by power used and size of employment for urban and rural India separately.

Working Population

Table 67 gives the distribution of the working population of the country classified into nine industrial categories and non-working population, based on the General Economic Tables [Part II—B(1)] Census of India, 1961. The data are given for India and the States and Union Territories and other areas, and for males and females, separately, including Sikkim.

^{*}Figures in brackets are averages obtained by omitting landless households.
**Data on big cities relate to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
***Includes households owning either no land or land less than 0 005 acre.

TABLE 66

FACTORIES AND WORKSHO		JPS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING CLASSIFIED INDIA URBAN	INDIA+-URBAN		BI FOWER USED AND SIZE	SIZE OF EINITOTHE	
emergen aber de species and de se de se de se de se de se de se de se de se de se de se de se de se de se de s		Annual of the special	Kind of fuel or power used	power used			
Size of employment (No of persons)	Total No of factories and workshops	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power ^{es}	Total of all fuel users	No power
	7,13,642	1,00,321	14,426	45,786	11,137	1,71,670	5,41,972
2-2	47,982	15,666		2,531	773	20,497	27,485
86.5	11,835	6,175		585	128	7,557	4,278
100 persons and above Persons not stated	3,645	2,700		189	10	3,010	39,014
			INDIA+-RURAL	AL			
	16,86,195	20,498	61 353	1,43,699	1,11,878	3,37,437	13,48,758
- C	9 33,660	5,293 9,983	32.975	64,883	30,806	1,38,650	4,97,567
6-9	32,083	1,614	1.802	3,026	1,733	8,176	24,807
	6,843	986	918	796	38	2,767	4,076
80-98	2,010	405	354	332	55°	1,147	863
100 persons and above Persons not stated	59,412	452	1,253	112	217	1,838	57,574
Andrewson to the same spine and	Annual of the Personal Persons and Persons	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER. THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	White of the second second	The second secon			Commence of the last of the la

*Includes manufacturing activity failing under the major heads of foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wood and its products, printing and publishing, leather, rubber, chemicals and their products, petroleum and coal products, non-metallic mineral products, earthen-ware and pottery, basic metals and their products, and electrical equipment, transport equipment and musculaneous manufacturing industries

†Includes Sikkim.
**Includes bullock, water or wind mill power.

TABLE 67

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION

18 mg - 18 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19 18 mg - 19

States/Umon Territories and other Areas													
		Total		1			Workers		-				Non-
		lation	A**	m	သ	Q	B	II.	Ü	Ħ	-	×	Workers
INDIA	¥u.	22,62,93	12,91,71 5,95,05	3,31,57	1,73,24	40,26	73,66	71,85	18,17	88. 35.80	8, 3,3	1,52,01	9,69,75
Andhra Pradesh	Σï	1,81,62	1,12,99	46.54	24,55	4,66	11,49	80 80 80 80	1,74	5,91	2,34	11,89	1,04,52
Assem	XíL	63,28	34,23	21,90	1,58	2,91	2,52	12	38	1,75	7.5	3,77	38,31
Bihar ,	Σu	2,33,01	1,29,55 62,79	69,26	25,74	5,42	6,03	3,85	80	4,49	2,28	3,07	1,03,46
Gujarat	Σμ	1,06,34	56,86 27,89	28,17	6,79	29	3,43	5,00	171	3,81	1,56	1,87	49,48
Jammu & Kashmir	Σu	18,97	10,97	7,98	17	18	53.	31	∞ ا	33	12	1,35	8,00
Kerala	μK	83,62	39,47	9,04	5,17	3,99	3,89	3,93	% F.	2,28	1,45	3,89	44,15 68,58
Madhya Pradesh	Σı	1,65,78	99,81	59,33	13,97	3,84	5,29	3,03	1,42	3,8	1,54	7, 6, 9,08	65,97 88,46
Madras	Σu	1,69,11	1,01,03	42,30	14,45	3,31	6,81 5,26	7,51	1.76	6,61	2,49	15,81	68,08
Maharashtra	MH	2,04,29	1,16,62	47,45	23,97	3,47	5,60	11,92	1,98	7,71	4,25	3,04	1,18,39
Mysore	Σı	1,20,41	70,30	37,51	8 86 8,75	2,44	4,51	3,59	3,53	3,28	1,05	7,52	78,45

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8.05 96 2,86 73 29 1,12 49 6,94 34, 4,99 36 2,45 13 13 29 1,12 49 6,94 34, 34, 36 1,120 49 6,94 34, 36 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20	lation A B		A		v	Q	m	Ĭ.	ß	Ħ	-	×	
8,05 96 2,86 73 29 1,12 49 6,94 7,12	M 1,91 1,16 F 1,78 1,04 1			052		,	ı		1:	-1	-1	19	74
4,83 60 4,21 3,39 1,35 3,81 1,42 8,15 6 1,17 8,15 97 2,74 117 5,47 1,17 8,15 97 2,74 117 5,47 1,17 8,15 97 2,74 117 5,47 1,17 8,15 97 2,74 117 5,47 1,17 8,17 8,15 1,17 1,17 8,17 8,15 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17 1,17	M 87,71 53,28 31 F 87,78 23,33 111		13	31,85	8,05	36	2,86	73	29	1,12	\$.0	3,32	£42 54,43
250 1,23 3,98 1,51 97 2,74 117 5,47 1,63 1,48 2,01 21 12 1,4 1 1,32 1,32 12,26 24 4,83 7,71 2,10 9,96 3,97 23,02 1,6 12,26 24 4,83 3,00 12,44 1,47 8,36 3,87 13,02 1,6 3,25 1,39 1,87 76 2 1 5 2,00 1,4 - 3 - 3 1,45 49 3,29 2 2 4 1,63 33 1,45 49 3,29 8 8 28 6 13 7 3 36 8 8 1 1 4 - - - - NAA, 1 4 - - - - - - - 1 1 7 1 2 5 3 3 2	M 1,08,92 57,64 29 F 94,15 13,37 10		23	66.	4,83	80	4,21	3,39	1,35	3,81	1,42	8,15	51,27 80,78
1,47	M 1,05,64 61,42 42, F 95,92 34,42 28,		28, 28,	50	2,50	1,23	3,98	1,51	97	2,74	117	5,47	25,19 25,49
14,47	M 3,86,34 2,24,80 1,43,02 F 3,51,12 63,70 41,26		1,43,	282	20,36	1,47	13,19	7,71	2,10	96,6	3,97	23,02	1,61,54 2,87,42
7 2 1 5 1 4 5 7 13 1,63 33 1,45 49 3,29 8 8 28 6 13 7 3 36 NA 1 4 1 4 1 7 1 2 5 3 22 1 7 1 2 5 3 22	M 1,85,99 1,00,40 38,92 F 1,63,27 15,40 5,67		36.00	225	14,47	4,39	3,00	12,44	1,47	8,36	3,87	13,50	85,59 1,47,87
5 7 13 1,63 33 1,45 49 3,29 8 8 28 6 13 7 3 36 NA 1 4 — — — — 1 1 7 1 2 5 3 36 1 7 1 2 5 3 32 1 7 1 2 5 3 22 1 7 1 2 5 3 22	M 39 27 5	27.27		~	1:	7	ИW	71	n :	-	1 v	4	28
NA 1 4	M 14,89 7,78 F 11,69 76			35	50	77	13	1,63	88	1,45	\$ -	3,29	7,11
NAA 1 4 6	M 7,03 444 3.5		ന്ന	42	00 4	00 ⊷	28 17	9=	13	7	e	80	2,59
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States/Union Territories and		Ē					Workers	ELLS:				1	
other Areas		Popu- Jation	<	A	C	Q	四	ČE.	ט	I	-	×	workers
Tepura	Ma	5,91 5,51	3,22	1,99	29	00.4	L 30	9	*1	87	٠٠:	the.	4,36
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Σ¤	30	118	13	240	And but	9 6	* 7	11	11	Z	-1	12
Goa, Daman and Dutt	Σu	3,03	1,55	58	13	23.	ZZ ZZ	17	4	941	15	17 00	2,21
North-East Frontier Agency†††	Σ¤	1,78	25 1	11	Z	Z	•	₹ Z	7 .	1 K	Z.A.	77	10 Ser.
Pondicherry	Σu	1,83	1,01	8 4	17		40	15	E	<u>5</u> ~	m;	18	1,48
Sirkim	ΣŒ	885	57	84.4	~-		11	١.	12	-1	1 .	4 ~	88

cotaining up in some cases, which was unavoidable. In the case of NEFA, details of classification of workers were collected only in a part of the area.

**A = Total workers. B = Cultivators C = Agricultural labourers. D = In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. E = In household industry. F = In manufacturing other than household industry. G = In construction. H = In trade and

commerce. J=In transport, storage and communications K=In other services.

+M =Males F = Females

††The figures represent the population on December 15, 1960 as consused by the then Portuguese Government †††Excludes population of 2,97,853 (males 1,47,100 and females 1,50,753) for which details are not available. —=Less than 500

- = Nil or negligible

N.A. - Not available.

Housing Pattern

The 1961 census results include information on housing. The following table, prepared on a 20 per cent sample, gives (i) distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied, and (ii) the average number of persons per room (given in brackets).

TABLE 68
DISTRIBUTION OF 1900 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS•

13 0 2 2	490 (4 35) 645 (4·39) 366 (4 17)	264 (2 63) 222 (2·57)	113 (2·01) 71	59 (1·69)	60 (1·30)
2 2	645 (4·39) 366	222		(1.03)	£ 2 4 47 3 2
2	366	(2.5/)		33	29
	(4 17)	348	(1·96) 150	(1·62) 70	(1-08) 64
	363	(2·55) 293	(2 09) 155	(1·82) 83	(1-42) 104
3	(4 11) 601	274	70	29	(1·42) 23
16	(4 91) 486	234	122	65	(1·21) 77
14	(4 85) 320	(2 75)	(2.06)	(1 · 73)	(1 · 35)
3	(4 91) 541	(2 91) 276	(2 11)	(1 71)	(1 · 21)
38	(4·08) 656	(2 54) 187	(2 01)	(1 69) 26	(1 31)
23	(4·21) 649	(2 58) 227	(1·91) 64	(1·59) 21	(1.61)
106	(4.67)	(2 80)	(2 15)	(1.78)	(1 42)
	(4 67)	(2 74)	(2 14)	(1-80)	(1.32
	(4 29)	(2 48)	(1 64)	(1 68)	(1 46
_	(3 82)	(2 28)	(1 78)	(1.50)	(1.25
	(4 62)	(2 81)	(2.13)	(1.75)	(1 29
_	(4 53)	(2 70)	(2 06)	(1 72)	(1 24
	(3 99)	(2 43)	(1.83)	(1 55)	(1 22
,	(4 34)	(3 02)	(2 56)	(2.15)	(1 80
13	569	246	107	36	2
7	604	239	79	39	(1.11
3	258	285	149	137	(1 62
					(1.09
	(4 28)	(2 84)	(2 06)	(1 85)	(1 48
8	(4 87)	(2 45)	(1 62)	(1.42)	(1.35
	681 (4 61)	(2 89)	(2 61)	(2 28)	(2 13
2	711	225	40	13	
167	526	153	59	36	(1.02
2	382	304	147	86	(1.43
_	53C	305	81	46	(1.52
	14 3 38 23 106 6 1 2 2 3 5 13 7 3 0 8 	16 (4 91) 486 (4 85) 14 320 (4 91) 3 (4 91) 3 (4 91) 3 (54) (4 (4 91) 23 (649) (4 (4 07) 106 (4 67) 6 (4 67) 6 (5 99) 1 (1 319) 2 (4 53) 3 (3 99) 5 (4 62) 2 (4 53) 3 (3 99) 5 (4 648) (4 46) 7 (604 (4 -19) 3 (2 28) 8 (4 28) 8 (4 87) (681 (4 61) 2 711 (5 01) 167 (5 026 (4 42) 2 382 (3 88)	3	3 601 274 70 486 234 122 (4 85) (2 75) (2 03) 14 320 316 180 (4 91) (2 91) (2 11) 3 541 276 102 (4 08) (2 54) (2 01) 38 656 187 58 (4 21) (2 58) (1 91) 23 649 227 64 408 301 108 (4 67) (2 80) (2 15) 106 408 301 108 (4 67) (2 74) (2 14) 6 599 288 88 (4 29) (2 48) (1 64) 1 319 371 149 (3 82) (2 28) (1 78) 2 369 308 156 (4 53) (2 70) (2 06) 3 333 276 165 (4 53) (2 70) (2 06) 3 333 276 165	3 601 274 70 29 16 486 234 122 65 (4 85) (2 75) (2 06) (1 73) 14 320 316 180 83 (4 91) (2 91) (2 11) (1 71) 3 541 276 102 42 408 (2 54) (2 01) (1 69) 38 656 187 58 26 (4 21) (2 58) (1 91) (1 59) 23 649 227 64 21 (4 67) (2 80) (2 15) (1 78) (4 67) (2 74) (2 14) (1 80) (4 67) (2 74) (2 14) (1 80) (4 67) (2 74) (2 14) (1 80) (4 67) (2 74) (2 14) (1 80) (4 67) (2 74) (2 14) (1 80) (4 67) (2 74) (2 14) (1 80) (4 79) (2 48)

^{*}In certain cases the horizontal total is less than 1000, the difference being accounted for in each case by households that have not stated the number of rooms occupied.

According to the 1961 census, India had about 10.8 crore census houses (8.9 crores in rural and 1.9 crores in urban areas). Of the total, 7.9 crore houses were used for residential and residential-cum-non-residential purposes—dwelling, shop-cum-dwelling and workshop-cum-dwelling—comprising 6.5 crores in rural and 1.4 crores in urban areas. Of the remaining about 2.9 crore houses, about 2.2 crores were used as shops, hotels, business houses, factories, schools, medical institutions, etc., while the rest (62 lakks) were vacant.

The average number of rooms per household for all India was 1.97 (1.98 in rural and 1.93 in urban areas). The average number of persons per room was 2.58 in rural and 2.61 in urban areas whereas the average number of persons per household was 5.17 for all India (5.19 in rural and 5.08 in urban areas). In the rural areas, 93.6 per cent of the households owned their houses while in the urban areas the corresponding figure was 46.2 per cent. For all India, on an average 85.2 per cent of the house-

holds were living in their own houses.

Expenditure Pattern

According to the preliminary results of the fiftcenth round of National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1959 and June 1960, consumer expenditure* in rural areas per person per year (365 days) works out at about Rs 247, the corresponding figure for the urban areas was Rs. 334.6. The average household size in rural areas was 5.2 and in urban areas 4.8

The expenditure on food articles in rural areas constituted about 69.2 per cent of the total consumer expenditure, while in respect of the urban areas this percentage was 61.4. Other important items of expenditure were clothing (8 per cent of the total consumer expenditure in rural areas and 6.2 per cent in urban areas) and fuel and light (5.9 per cent in rural areas and 6.3 per cent in urban areas)

The average expenditure on clothing per year (365 days) was about Rs. 19.7 per person for rural areas and Rs. 20.7 per person for urban

areas

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the fifteenth round of the National Sample Survey, the consumer expenditure per person per month (30 days) in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 20 30; in urban areas it was Rs. 27.5 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was Rs. 40 4

The patterns of consumption in the rural and urban areas were also different. While about 42.4 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 24.6 per cent and for the four major cities 15.5; the percentages of expenditure on all food articles were much higher as seen above. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and light was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance

of villages in the country.

^{*}Details of consumer expenditure pattern are given in NSS Draft Report No. 97.

Middle-Class Income and Expenditure

The income distribution and expenditure pattern of middle-class families, in four major cities, based on the Middle-Class Family Living Survey. 1958-59, are given in Tables 69 and 70.

TABLE •69
DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monthly income group (in Rs)		of families in the total nu		
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
up to 75	0 2	10	0.5	2.5
75100	1 2	3 4	19	9 4
100—150	10 8	13 8	12 5	19-4
150-200	16 0	16 6	19 7	18-6
200300	27 5	22 5	25 2	21 2
30 0 500	26 4	21 4	24 7	18 4
500 —750	9 5	11 2	7 9	5 0
750 1000	4 0	4 6	3 2	2 2
1000 1500	3 2	3 5	25	1.5
1500 and above	1 3	1 9	20	1 8

TABLE 70
AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON VARIOUS GROUPS
OF ITEMS (1958-59)

Items	E	xpenditure (i	n rupees)*	
I (CIII)	Bombay	Cakutta	Delhı	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	147 9	149 2	158 1	136·3
	(38 8)	(42 1)	(40·7)	(42·1)
Fuel and light	14 2 (3 7)	12 9 (3 6)	14 3 (3 7)	14·5 (4·5)
Housing, household requisites and services	52 9	66 5	55 8	47-5
	(13 9)	(18 8)	(14·4)	(14-7)
Clothing, bodding headwear and footwear	45 5	31 3	57 5	38·6
	(12 0)	(8 9)	(14 8)	(11·8)
Miscellaneous	120 5	94 4	102·7	87·4
	(31 6)	(26 6)	(26 5)	(27 0)
TOTAL	380 9	354 3	388 3	324·1
	(100 0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)

^{*}Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

The distribution of working class families in four major cities by income and their expenditure pattern based on the Working Class Family Budget Surveys, 1958-59, are given in Tables 71 and 72.

TABLE 71
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monti	dy inc	ome g	roup (ii	n Rs.)	Percentage to the	of families use total numb	esch meo	oz we Brond
					Bombay	Calcutta	Delhı	Madras
up to 30		,		•	0 93	0.15	1.74	1 - 57
30 60				,	4 20	9 16	11.70	7 33
6090					9 42	43 75	14-15	22.29
90120					25 82	22.95	35-48	33-86
120150					29 34	13.02	15.65	13 - 80
150210	,		••		17.52	8 · 20	11 68	16 00
above 210			٠		12.77	2.77	9-60	5.15

TABLE 72

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER WORKING CLASS TABIL'S
(1958-59)

***		Expenditure	(in rupees)	
Items	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	78 35	54·49	65·30	87 68
	(59 54)	(67·92)	(53·98)	(59·47)
Fuel and light	6 34	4 06	6 25	8 56
	(4 82)	(4 64)	(5 17)	(5·85)
Housing, household requisites and services	7 06	7 53	9 20	13·26
	(5 36)	(8·60)	(7 61)	(9·05)
Clothing, bedding, headwear and footwear	16 66	7 23	18 29	13·45
	(12·66)	(8·25)	(15 12)	(9 19)
Miscellaneous	23 19	9 28	21·92	24 08
	(17 62)	(10·59)	(18·12)	(16 44)

Prices

The movement of wholesale prices in India over recent years may be seen from Table 73.

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index was up by about 5.5 per cent in December 1965 (173) as compared to a year earlier (164). Table 74 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1956-57 and 1960-61 to 1964-65 as well as for the months of January, April, July, October and December 1965.

^{*}Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

Source: Labour Bureau.

TABLE 73
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
(1952-53 - 100)

			~	Fco	Food Articles	T tollot	Fiel	brand Ju	dustrial Ra	Industrial Raw Materials	270	Manu.	Ŧ
				Total	Food- grains	Tobacco	Light & Lubricants	Total	Raw Cotton	Raw Jute	Oilseeds	factures	Commo
Weights				50 4	23 5	2 1	3.0	15.5	3.2	2 3	0 9	29 0	100 0
1955-56		I	1	9 98	73 1	81 0	2 56	0 66	6 96	117.1	85.0	2 66	92 \$
1960-61	i	•	***************************************	120 0	102 3	109 9	120 0	145 4	111 8	210 2	149 9	123 9	124.9
1961-62		•		120 1	100 4	100 3	1221	142 6	108 5	178 -0	156-4	126 6	125 1
1962-63			•	126 1	105 5	100 9	124 4	136 5	112 7	146 7	151 4	128 8	127 9
1963-64	٠	•		136 8	1161	9 611	139.4	139 5	118 6	147 5	154 1	131-1	135 3
1964-65	٠	1	•	159 9	144 0	131 2	144.5	162.7	126 0	164 4	200 3	137 · 3	152 7
Last week of : June, 1965	:			161 3	140 5	138 9	147 3	177 9	130 0	200 4	220-1	145-0	158
September, 1965	4	;	i	170 5	152 9	137 5	149 5	185 8	125 8	199 0	243 -1	147 8	165-0
December, 1965	•	:		171 9	154 3	136 1	151 9	199 1	131 3	253-0	250-1	151 -9	169.0
January, 1966*	:	i	i	172 8	154 8	135 4	152 0	198 7	130 3	247 3	251 -5	152.5	169.5

*Data relate to the week ended 15th January, figures are provisional,

TABLE 74

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (1949 = 100)

													Ali	Ali India
						Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Calcutta	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi	Gauhati	All	Food
1956-57	1	:	\$	1	2	116	101	102	113	91	112	8	107	108
1960-61	I	:	1	:	!	137	120	113	146	100	121	104	124	125
1961-62	***	:	Å	:	1	142	121	115	149	103	128	101	127	126
1962-63	£	1	1	2	:	145	121	121	150	106	130	112	131	131
1963-64	1	:	:	:	:	150	129	112*	153	109*	137	112	137	138
1964-65	1	1	;	:	ì	172	158	121*	177	131*	153	128	157	162
1965 January			1	1	:	171	166	122	189	148	161	132	165	172
April	1	1	:	:	:	175	160	124	187	136	157	131	160	163
July	2	:	:	1	:	181	164	130	189	148	191	134	168	173
October	:	1	:	1	•	188	166	134	191	i	161	137	172	1
December**		:	:	:	:	1	ł	ı	,	1	165	1	173	1

**Provisional.

Note Following the acceptance of the Expert Committee recommendations by the Governments of Gujarat and Mahataahire, the infer numbers for Ahmedabad and Bombay were revised upwards in November 1963 and December 1963, respectively. *For Calcutta and Kanpur a new series has been started with base 1960=100. The figures given are on the new base and for the calcudar years 1963

CHAPTER XIII

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December, 1952.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional

frame work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people"

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita incomes (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans*, which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. In view of the very rapid growth of population in the 1951---61 decade, and the likely trends, the Third Plan laid down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76 (i) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 530 in 1975-76)**, (ii) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4 6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent, and (iii) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view is to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate has to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment would have to be financed by domestic savings, the net saving-income ratio would have to rise from about 8.5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 11.5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per

cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective is to ensure that the economy can, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad. This also postulates a steady and sizeable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

^{*}For more details, see "Indua 1962", p. 175.

**National and per capita income figures given here differ somewhat from those given in the chapter on 'Economic Structure' which are based on later computation.

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for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies a step further and placed before the nation the goal of socialist pattern of society. It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and defined the key role which the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs 5,210 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector—increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy from Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its end.

Programmes for agriculture and irrigation took up 31 and 20 per cent of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With the Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries and minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in the Second Plan. For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 and 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priority in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services and miscellaneous took up 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the First and Second Plans

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of the total of Rs 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs 3,510 crores**, or 76 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came from internal resources, the remaining comprised external assistance?

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced. The gap in resources was made up through partly deficit financing and partly external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 crores.

Over the period of the first two Plans (1951-1961), national income is estimated to have increased by 42 per cent Per capita income increased

by about 16 per cent, owing to a rapid population growth.

The national income figure, however, does not adequately indicate the actual growth potential built up in the economy. Even the striking rise in the index of industrial production of about 95 per cent (average annual rate of about 9.5 per cent) does not reflect fully the extent of industrialisation that has taken place, for the index does not take into account the output of all new industries as well as the qualitative changes. In fact the decade witnessed the beginning of an industrial revolution. Particularly in the five years of the Second Plan, the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable. The main achievements during the decade are presented in Table 78 along with the targets of and achievements during the Third Plan.

The industrial advance and the growth-rate in national income could have been greater but for certain limiting factors. (i) agricultural growth-rate was discontinuous and was not adequate for supporting a higher rate of industrial growth as well as for increasing exports; (ii) the execution of some of the power projects as also the new fertiliser projects and the heavy chemical project had to be delayed because of foreign exchange difficulties; (iii) India's exports over the decade were stagnant, partly due to the fact that the programme for exports had not been regarded as an integral part of the Five Year Plans; (iv) some avoidable delays occurred in the formulation as well as the execution of certain projects both in the industrial and the

†External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs. 1,090 crores including investment of PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61.

^{*}The public sector also incurred Rs. 1,350 crores on current outlay
**Includes subscriptions to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) State Bank out of PL 480 deposits.

agricultural spheres because of administrative inadequacies. The Third Plan emphasised these and other limiting factors and suggested determined action with regard to them.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) was formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described. Its immediate aim was to: (i) secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods, (ii) achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (iii) expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machinebuilding capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation could be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources: (1) utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities, (v) establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices), per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs 385 in 1965-66

Outlays and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which included certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeded Rs 8,000 crores for the public sector and was Rs 4,100 crores* (estimated) for the private sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs 7,500 crores. The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads (the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison)

TABLE 75
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

	Second	Plan	Third	lan	
	Total expen- diture (Rs crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per	cent
Agriculture and community development Major and medium irrigation Power Village and small industries Organised industry and minerals Transport and communications Social services and miscellaneous Inventories	530 420 445 175 900 1,300 830	11 9 10 4 20 28 18	1,068 650 1,012 264 1,520 1,486 1,300 200		14 9 13 4 20 20 17 3
TOTAL	4,600	100	7,500		100

^{*}Excludes Rs. 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 errors in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) was estimated at Rs. 6,300 errors and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 errors. This does not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

Investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan was estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10,400 crores. (On present reckoning, net investment in both public and private sectors in the five years 1961 to 1966 is likely to reach an aggregate of Rs. 11,700 crores, at current prices, despite the shortfalls in the national product on the one hand and the sudden increase in Defence expenditure that became necessary in 1962-63, on the other. Net investment in the last year of the Third Plan, 1965-66, is estimated to reach Rs. 2,800—2,900 crores (compared to Rs. 1,600 crores at the end of the Second Plan). The break-up of the public and private sector investments under major heads of development, as originally envisaged, is given below, the corresponding investment during the Second Plan being also shown for comparison.

TABLE 76
INVESTMENT IN SECOND AND THIRD PLANS
(in crores of rupees)

Moles head		Second	Plan			Th	rd Plan	
Major head	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per
Agriculture and com- munity de- velopment	210	625	835	12	660	800	1,460	14
Major and medium ir- igation Power Village and	420 445	40	420 485	6 7	650 1,012	50	650 1,062	6 10
small in- dustries Organised in-	90	175	265	4	150	275	425	4
dustry and minerals Transport	870	675	1,545	23	1,520	1,050	2,570	25
and com- munications Social ser- vices and	1,275	135	1,410	21	1,486	250	1,736	17
miscellane- ous Inventories	340	950 500	1,290 500	19 8	622 200	1,075 600	1,697 809	16 8
TOTAL -	3,650	3,100**	6,750	100	6,300	4,100**	10,400	100

The manner of financing the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores would be as shown in Table 77. The corresponding position for the Second Plan is also shown alongside.

^{*}Included under agriculture and community development. **Excludes transfers from the public to the private sector.

TABLE 77 FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

		Second Plan	Third !	Plan (196)	L66)
-		(1956—61) estimated	Centre	States	Total
١.	Balance from current revenues (on the basis of existing taxation)	50	410	140	550
2	Contribution of Railways	150*	100		100
3.	Surpluses of other public enterprises .	**	300	150	450
4	Loans from the public (net)	780†	475	325	800
5	Small savings (net)	400	213	387	600
6 7.	Provident funds (net), steel equalisation fund (net), and balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements Additional taxation, including measures	230	716	<u>—176</u>	54 0
	to increase surpluses of public enter-	1,052	1,100	610	1,710
B.	Budgetary receipts corresponding to ex- ternal assistance	1,099+1	2,200	_	2,200
9	Deficit financing .	948	524	26	500
	TOTAL .	4,600	6,038	1,462	7,500

The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan was roughly estimated at 90 lakhs (later estimates put it at 80 lakhs) 1.5 to 1.8 crores were underemployed. The addition to the labour force would be of the order of 1 7 crores during the Third Plan. The Plan, however, visualised increase in employment to the extent of only 1 4 croresabout 35 lakhs in agriculture and about 1 05 crores outside agriculture. There would also be some reduction in under-employment during the Third Thus, even to provide employment to all new entrants to the labour force, there was need to create additional employment opportunities for 30 This was considered to be an essential objective in the Third It was, therefore, proposed that (1) efforts should be made to spread out employment more widely and evenly than in the past, (ii) a fairly large programme of rural industrialisation should be undertaken with emphasis on rural electrification, development of rural industrial estates, promotion of village industries and effective re-deployment of manpower and (iii) a rural works programme should be organised to provide work for an average of about 100 days in the year for 25 lakh persons or more.

Progress of the Third Plan

The Third Plan period came to a close at the end of March 1966. In financial terms, the targets of the Plan have been reached But several physical targets of production and capacity coold not be achieved—owing largely to the unfavourable weather conditions which gave a serious setback to agricultural production, failure to take preparatory action, delays in finalising schemes, time taken in negotiating foreign assistance and obtaining equipment, hangover of certain shortfalls in the Second Plan, aggression on our borders and the long gestation period and phasing for most of the projects and programmes

^{*}Inclusive of increased fares and freights

^{**}Included in items 1 and 6 of the table
†Includes investment by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds

^{††}Includes investment of PL 480 funds by the Reserve Bank of India in special securities in 1960-61.

National income in the first four years of the Plan increased (at 1948-49 prices) by a total of about 18.2 per cent including an increase of about 7.7 per cent in 1964-65 over 1963-64, as against an annual increase of 5 per cent postulated in the Plan. The per capita income (at 1948-49 prices) increased from Rs. 293.2 in 1960-61 to 294.3 in 1961-62, Rs. 293.4 in 1962-63, Rs. 301 · 1 in 1963-64 and Rs. 317 in 1964-65.

The index of agricultural production (year ending June 1950=100) moved up from 142.2 in 1960-61 to 144.8 in 1961-62. In the second year of the Plan, production suffered a sharp decline, the index for 1962-63 being 137.5. In the third and fourth years, production improved and the index moved up to 142.6 and 157.6 respectively. But there was a setback in the last year of the Plan, 1965-66. Thus, a virtual stagnation prevailed in Indian agriculture,

To remedy the situation, programmes for increasing agricultural productivity were given the highest priority. The outlay on agriculture and community development was progressively increased from Rs 149 crores in 1961-62 to Rs 298 crores (estimated) in 1965-66; additional financial allocations were made for minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes and for quick-yielding schemes for increasing production in agriculture, horticulture, dairies and fisheries Similarly, irrigation schemes were allotted additional funds to accelerate the speed of implementation.

The Plan targets of minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes are likely to be exceeded and the utilisation of the available irrigation potential is estimated to amount to 80 per cent by the end of the Plan period. The consumption of fertilisers has also been going up steadily, from 2 03 lakh tonnes of nitrogen in 1961-62 to an estimated 6 lakh tonnes in 1965-66.

Altogether, the outlay on agriculture and community development over the Plan period is likely to exceed the original provision by about Rs. 45 crores

The performance in the industrial sector was comparatively more enindustrial production during the first year of the Third Plan was affected by shortages of power and transport as well as of imported supplies and raw materials. During the second and third years, the pace of expansion quickened with progressive improvement in transport and power supply and in the production capacity of steel, aluminium, etc. Thus, while the total industrial output increased by 6 6 per cent in 1961-62, the rate of increase went up to 8.1 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, in the two subsequent years. However, in 1964-65, it slowed down somewhat and is estimated to have been only 8 per cent higher than in 1963-64. The relatively slow rate of growth is mainly attributable to the decline in the output of coal and the absence of any significant increases in the production of steel, aluminium, cement, jute textiles, etc., where output had already reached capacity levels

Power schemes in the Second Plan had made slow progress due mainly to foreign exchange difficulties. Consequently, the initial years of the Third Plan witnessed power shortages in various parts of the country. Several steps were, therefore, taken to speed up the implementation of Plan schemes, with the result that the installed capacity increased from 56 lakh kw in 1960-61 to 76 lakh kw in 1963-64 and further to about 1,02 lakh kw in

1965-66

Rapid strides have also been made in transport and the acute shortages in the freight moving capacity of railways, experienced during the Second Plan, have been overcome. Road transport programmes are also steadily progressing.

Several social service programmes, on the other hand, were adversely affected due mainly to the diversion of funds to other programmes, economies enforced in view of the National Emergency, as also the shortages of

personnel and essential equipment.

In general education, while enrolment was not held back, the teacher-pupil ratio lowered, leading to a deterioration in general standards. Progress in technical education, on the other hand, has been encouraging; the Plan target for annual admissions for degree level engineering and technology was exceeded in 1963-64. In the last two years of the Plan the admissions were further increased. Training programmes in the field of health have made substantial progress and may exceed the Plan targets, though medical and para-medical personnel may fall short of the requirements

In regard to employment, the latest available data indicate that the performance of the Third Plan would be around 95 lakhs as against the

Plan target of 1 05 ctores

The Third Plan targets of production and development, and achievements during the five years of the Plan, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown in the following table. Data for 1950-51, beginning of the First Plan and 1960-61, end of the Second Plan, are also given for comparison

TABLE 78 ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST TWO PLANS AND PRINCIPAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIRD PLAN

Note The data have been converted from the original inch-pound to metric system on the basis of simple conversion factors.

				Achieven	nents			Targets
	1950-51	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66*	1965-66
Index number of agri-								
cultural production (1949-50 = 100)	05.6	142 2	144 8	137 5*	142 6*	157 6		176
Foodgrain produc-	<i>55</i> 0	142 2	144 0	137 3.	142 0	157 0		170
tion (lakh tonnes)	5,08 3	8,20 2	8 27 1	7.84 5**	8 02 4**	8,84 0***	760.0—	10,16
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed (thou-	3,00 3	0,20 2	0,2,7	7,04 5	0,02 4	0,070	770 0	10,10
sand tonnes of		}						
nitrogen)	56	2,03	2,54	3,38	3,83	5,09	6,00	10,16
Co-operation short		İ	1					
and medium-term			1					
loans advanced (Rs crores)	22 9	201 9	229 5	253 5	294 1	328 4*	380.2	530 -0
Major and medium		201 9	229 3	233 3	294 1	328 41	300 4	230.0
irrigation , poten-		į		1				
tial at channel out-				!		1		1
lets (lakh acres	1	1	}		ĺ			1
gross)	2,38	1,17	1,22	1,33	1,43	1,58	1,80	2,95
Utilisation (lakh	1		1.		ĺ	5		
acres, gross) .	2,38	83	91	1,03	1,11	1,21	1,38	2,88
Index number of in-								
dustrial production								
$(1956 = 100)\dagger$.	73 5	130 1	138 3	150 6	162 7	174 8	NA	242††
Production of	1	1	1	1	1	l .		
Steel ingots (lakh		34 8	43 3	54 0	59 4	61 -4	62 0	02 6
tonnes)	14 7	34 0	43 3	34 0	39 4	01 4	02.0	93 .5
Aluminium (virgin					l	1	t .	l
metal) (thousand tonnes)	1 40	18-3	19 9	42 6	54 0	54 -1	74.0	81-3
tomics)	40	[10.2	0 27 7	ال ميد	1 37 0	1 24 1	1 ,40	, 01-5

^{*}Provisional **Partially revised estimates. ***Final estimates. †For the years 1951 and 1960 to 1964.

^{††}The figure of 329 mentioned in the Third Plan was based on 1951 = 100 It has been arithmetically converted to 242 (base 1956=100).

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TABLE 78 (concld.)

			Achie	vements				Tar- gets
1	1950-51	'60-61	'61-62	'62-63	'63-64	*64 65	*65-66*	'65-66
Machine tools (value in Rs crores) Sulphuric acid (thousand ton-	0.3	7.0	9.3	12 6	23·1	20-0	22 0	30 ⋅0
nes) Petroleum products, refined (lakh ton-	1,01	3,68	4,30	4,85	6,02	6,95	6,75	15,24
nes)	2	58	62	69	80	84	99	1,00 -2
Cotton Cloth.							\ 	
Mill sector (crore meters)	340 1	464.9	468 6	449 8	448 4	467.6	470 9	530 4
tor (crore meters) Total (crore meters)	81 4 421 5	208 9 673 8	242 9 711 5	250 2 700 0	292 6 741 0	306 9 774 5	318·5 78 9 4	320 0 850.4
Minerals								
Iron ore (lakh ton- nes) Coal (lakh tonnes) Power tonnes)	30 3,28	1,10 5,55	1,30 5,52	1,35 6,38	1,48 6,63	1,51 6,44	227 6,70	3,05 9,86
capacity (lakh kw) Railways ficight	23+	55 8	62 1	69 0	76	84	1,02	1,27
carried (lakh tonnes) Road transport commercial ve-	9,30	15,62	16,05	17,88	19,11	19,38	20,50	24,89
hicles on road (thousand) Shipping tonnage	1,16	2,24	2,44	2,66	2,80	3,03	3,28	3,65
(lakh grt) eneral education students in	3 9	8 6	9 1	10 6	12 9	14 0	15 4	10 9
schools (lakh) Technical education engineering and technology — degree-	2,35	4,47	4 98	5.43	5,88	6,38	6,77	6,39
level annual ad- mission (thou- sand)	4 1	13 8	15 9	17 -1	21 .0	23 ·8	28 0	19 1
Health ·								
Hospital beds (thousand) . Doctors (practis-	1,13	1,86	1,93	2,02	2,39††	-	2,40	2,40
ing) (thousand) Exports (Rs. crores)	56 6 1	70 642	72 0 661	75 0 685	76 · 4 793	82·3 839	B6 NA	81 850

^{*}Provisional.

[†]Figure relates to calendar year 1950.

^{††}Up to December 1963.

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The following table sets out the pattern of Plan outlay* and progress of expenditure over the Plan period, by major heads of development.

TABLE 79
THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXP ENDITURE, 1961-66
Centre and States

(Rs. crores)

Major Head	1961—66 Finan- cial Provi- sion	1961-62 Actual	1962-63 Actual	1963-64 Actual	1964-65 Revised Estima- tes	1965—66 Likely Estima- tes	1961—66 Antici pated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture and Community Development	1,068 (938)†	149	174	202	290	298	1,113 (961)†
Major & Medium Irrigation including Flood Control	650 (641)	106	115	124	148	167	66) (624)
Power	1,012 (882)	140	178	259	314	320	1,211 (1,692)
Industry & Minerals	1,520 (80)	191	257	343	443	464	1,698 (100)
Village & Small Industries	264 (135)	38	41	43	51	65	238 (102)
Transport & Communications	1,486 (238)	290	347	461	495	490	2,083 (283)
Social Services and Miscellaneous	1,300 (933)	203	229	242	376	40 9	1,459 (900)
Inventories	200		<u> </u>	-		_	
TOTAL	7,500 (3,847)	1,117	1,341	1,674	2,117	2,213	8,462 (4,062)

The outlay of Rs. 8,462 crores, during the five years, accounts for 112 8 per cent of the total original Plan provision. The first year's outlay accounted for 14 9 per cent, the second year's for 17 9 per cent, the third year's for 22 3 per cent, the fourth year's for 28 2 per cent (estimated) and the fifth year's for 29 5 per cent (anticipated).

The outlay on transport was much higher not only in proportion to other sectors but also Rs 597 crores more than what was originally provided in the Plan, mainly as a result of substantial increases made in the road programmes and additions in railway and post and telegraph programmes consequent on the National Emergency Outlays on agriculture, power and industry were also sharply stepped up from year to year. The States also increased the relative proportion of outlay on power. The outlay on social services and miscellaneous had also a sharp increase in the for rth and fifth years.

Table 80 indicates the financing of the Plan.

†Figures in brackets represent the financial provision and the anticipated expenditure, respectively, over the Plan period for States only.

^{*}The Central and State Governments incur some additional outlay each year on maintenance of completed Second Plan schemes.

FINANCING OF THE PLAN, CENTRE* AND STATES** TABLE 80

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(1961-62 to 1965-66)

,		19	1961-62 (Accts)	cts)	196	1962-63(Accta)	(11)	961	1963-64 (Accts)	(8)	1961	1964-65 (R.B.		1965	1965-66(B.E.)	1
		Centre	States	Total	Centre States	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Contre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
-	Balance from current revenues	127	83	155	'n	282	87	-241	**	191	-219	9	-228	284	4	1 3
7	Additional taxation ***	68	2	8	210	51	261	510	147	657	9	174	7.2	216	211	
•	Rallways contribution	45	1	45	R	I	78	53	1	23	9	I	٩	9	1	*
4	Surplus of other public enterprises † †	13	16	23	12	23	35	11	21	92	103	12	8	125		2
¥1	Market loans † † †	63	500	184	8	101	201	==	06	70%	104	110	234	115	133	7
ø	Small sevings ‡	27	65	25	32	4	79	96	73	167	119	22	701	8	8	5
7	Unsunded debt	40	**	35	45	*	58	21	21	72	\$0	Ħ	r,	96	7	2
œ	Steel equalisation fund (net)	13	1	23		1	Ξ	7	Ī	ī	7	I	7	-	1	; -
••	Balance of miscellaneous capital recentral aver non-Plan disbursemen's	32	*	9	*	7	9	76	01-1	27	188	7.	=	700	-92	, 2
10	Total of liens 1 to 9	44	237	989	523	280	108	726	354	1,060	ž	332	1.273	1.634	313	979
11.	Budgetary receipts corresponding to external asystance 7 7 .	262	1	262	367	ı	367	428	I	428	999	1	99	90.		2 4
127	Deficit financing † † †	153	16	169	210	13	173	172	9	166	121	57	22	1	*	1
13.	13. Total (10 to 13)	864	253	1,117	1.098	243	1,341	1,326	348	1,674	1,728	389	2.117	1,633		2.213
14	14. Assistance to States for their Planst #	-327	327	ı	432	432	١	25	450	1	\$99	\$	1	3	Ī	
35 35	15 Total resources-Plan outlay .	537	280	1,117	999	675	1,341	\$76	798	1,674	1,129	*	2,117	1,192	1.601	4 233
1		_		-		_		-							1 2 2 2 2	1

**Data metuded for States relate to preliminary actuals for 1963-64, State Covernments' estimates of itkely actuals for 1964-63 and estimates for 1965-66 as worked out in connection with the formulation of State Plans for that year see including the yield from changes in rathway fares and freights and postal rates as well as the changes introduced by electricity boards and State transport undertakings in electricity *Includes Union Territories tanffs and bus fares

#7 + As defined in the Plan receipts under market loans refer to net absorption of Government accurties by the public. Correspondingly, deficit financing refers to chatiges in Government's indebelances to the Reserve Bank. Receipts corresponding to external assistance include net receipts from foreign grants and loans as well as net accretion of rupper redounces aroung from PLASO imports other than those for building up buffer attocks of food grants.

Includes Prize bonds, Gold bonds, Income tax Annuity deposits and receipts from Compulsory Deposit Scheme.

If The figures of Central assistance are as indicated by State Governments. †Excluding the amount raised by way of changes in fares and freights which is included under stem 2

+ Excluding the amount raised by changes in fostal raises in well as changes infroduced by electricity boards and State transport undertakings in electricity tariffs and bus fares.

This amount is included under stem 2

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During the first four years of the Plan external assistance amounted to Rs. 1,723 crores and deficit financing to Rs. 686 crores; normal resources including additional taxation, surpluses from public undertakings, borrow-

ings, etc., provided the remainder

Tax receipts were fairly buoyant. While additional taxation effort at the Centre was substantial throughout, the States also picked up from the modest beginning of Rs. 15 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 51 crores, Rs. 147 crores and Rs. 174 crores in the subsequent three years. The surplus of public enterprises (excluding railways) went up steadily from a total of Rs. 29 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 35 crores, Rs. 92 crores and Rs. 130 crores in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively. Similarly, market loans and small savings showed an upward trend from Rs. 148 crores and Rs. 92 crores respectively in 1961-62 to Rs. 214 crores and Rs. 201 crores in 1964-65. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance showed a sharp rise from Rs. 262 crores in the first year of the Plan to Rs. 367 crores, Rs. 428 crores and Rs 666 crores in the second, third and fourth years of the Plan respectively. On the other hand, however, deficit financing, which accounted for Rs. 169 crores in 1961-62 (Rs. 153 crores at the Centre) moved up to Rs. 173 crores in 1962-63 (Rs 210 crores at the Centre and (---) Rs. 37 crores in the States) In 1963-64, it declined to Rs. 166 crores, with a drop, at the Centre, of Rs 38 crores to Rs. 172 crores, the States' figure being (-) Rs. 6 crores. In the fourth year, i.e., 1964-65, the States relied relatively heavily on deficit financing, to the tune of Rs. 57 crores which, together with Rs 121 crores of deficit financing at the Centre, made a total of Rs. 178 crores. External assistance for the first four years of the Plan was of the order of Rs 1,723 croies compared to the provision of Rs. 2,200 crores originally envisaged for the Plan period as a whole. Also, deficit financing during these years comes to a total of Rs 686 crores compared to the original Plan provision of Rs. 550 crores for the five years of the Plan.

THE FOURTH PLAN

The tentative framework of the Fourth Plan, presenting its principal magnitudes in fairly broad terms, is set out in the Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan. Prepared about a year and a half before the completion of the Third Plan, with estimates based on the price levels for 1963-64, the framework is provisional. It indicates the objectives and pattern of development, the broad relationship between different sectors and the choices which have to be made in determining future policy and action

Objectives

The basic objectives for the 15-year period commencing with the Third Plan have already been outlined earlier in this chapter. The central problem for the Fourth Plan continues to be one of generating a rapid increase in the national product, without impairing social stability. More explicitly, basic goods and services required for consumption by the mass of the people have to be produced, and investment in human and material resources has to be made to generate their much larger supply which is essential for future growth and for which the country at present critically depends on external assistance.

In the context of the shortfalls envisaged in the physical targets of production or capacity set for the Third Plan, the difficulties arising therefrom, the price increases, the perspective up to 1975-76 and other relevant factors, the objectives and strategy of the Fourth Plan have to be such as to avoid inflation, improve consumption standards, and attain more equitable distribution of incomes and wealth, faster development of human resources and quicker progress towards self-reliance. Accordingly, the Memorandum presents the preliminary outline of the Fourth Plan as follows '(1) In agriculture,

an annual growth rate of not less than 5 per cent, and if possible more, should be achieved. (ii) To attain this, the highest priority should be given to the production of fertilisers, insecticides and agricultural implements. (iii) The production of essential consumer goods such as textiles, sugar, drugs, kerosene, paper, etc., should be accelerated. (iv) The production of cement and other building materials should be augmented. (v) In the fields of metals, chemicals, machine-building, mining, electric power and transport industries the schemes in hand should be completed early and new schemes should be undertaken. (vi) Maximum possible facilities should be provided in the social services sector which should also be suitably reoriented for increasing productivity (vii) In organising efforts in all these directions, rapid progress towards greater employment and social justice should be promoted.

Outlay Pattern

The size and pattern of outlays proposed for the Fourth Plan in the public and private sectors are given below.

TABLE 81
PROPOSED OUTLAY UNDER MAJOR HEADS (FOURTH PLAN)
(Rs. crores)

	Pub	lic sector		Private Sector	Total Invest-	Total Plan
Major Heads	Total	Current outlay	Invest- ment	Invest- ment	ment	Outlay (public and private sectors)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture Irrigation Power Small industry Organised industry Transport and communications Education Scientific research Health Housing and construction Welfare of backward classes Social welfare Craftsmen training	2,400 1,000 1,950 450 3,200 3,000 1,400 175 1,090 400 205 65	875 ————————————————————————————————————	1,525 1,000 1,950 280 3,200 3,000 633 90 677 400	700 50 400 2,400 650 100 — 1,470	2,225 1,000 2,000 5,600 3,650 733 90 677 1,870	3,100 1,000 2,000 5,600 3,650 1,500 175 1,090 1,870 205 75
and labour welfare. Public co-operation Rural works Rehabilitation Miscellaneous Inventories	145 15 25 50 50	85 10 10 *	60 5 25 40 50	1,200	60 5 25 40 50 1,200	145 15 25 50 50 1,200
GRAND TOTAL	15,620	2,625	12,995	6,980	19,975	22,600

The comparative provisions in the public sector in the Third and Fourth Plans under each head of development together with the percentage distribution are given in Table 82.

^{*}Part of the inventories under the public sector is covered in sectoral outlays and part will be financed through the banking system.

TABLE 82

COMPARATIVE PROVISIONS IN THIRD AND FOURTH PLANS
(Rs. crores)

Major Head	Anticipated expenditure	Allocation in Fourth	Percentage	distribution
TANGOT KIDAK	in Third Plan	Plan	of Col.	of Col.
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture . Irrigation .	1,090 648	2,400 1,000	13·3 7·9	15·4 6·4
	1,738	3,400	21 · 2	21 ·8
Power	1,187 233 1,662 1,940	1,950 450 3,200 3,000	14 5 2 8 20 3 23 6	12·4 2·9 20·5 19·2
	5,022	8,600	61 2	55 ∙0
Education Scientific research Health Housing & construction Welfare of backward classes Social welfare	557 72 345 112 104	1,400 175 1,090 400 205 65	6 8 0 9 4 · 2 1 4 1 3	9·0 1 1 7 0 2 6 1·3 0 4
Craftsnien training & labour welfare Public co-operation	250	145 15	3 0	0 9 0 1
	}	3,495		22 4
Rural works Rehabilitation Miscellaneous Inventories		25 50 50		0 2 0 3 0 3
		125		0 8
GRAND TOTAL	8,200	15,620	100 0	100 0

Distribution of Outlay-Centre and States

Under the tentative distribution of outlays between Centre, States and Union Territories, of the total public sector outlay of Rs 15,620 croies, the share of the Centre has been proposed at Rs 7,525 crores, of the States at Rs. 7,660 crores and of the Union Territories at Rs 435 crores. Of the Centre's share, Rs. 325 crores (Rs. 70 crores)** would be in agriculture, Rs. 35 crores (Rs. 5 crores) in irrigation, Rs 300 crores (Rs. 25 crores) in power, Rs. 170 crores (Rs. 15 crores) in small industry, Rs. 3,060 crores (Rs. 5 crores) in organised industry, Rs. 2,490 crores (Rs. 70 crores) in transport and communications, Rs. 1,059 crores (Rs. 243 crores) in social services and Rs 86 crores (Rs. 2 crores) in miscellaneous.

Selected Targets

The targets of production and development set for the Plan are based on the assumption of a Plan outlay of Rs 22,600 crores and on estimates of demand and judgment of administrative and techno-economic capacity.

^{*}Part of the inventories under the public sector is covered in sectoral outlays and part will be financed through the banking system.

^{**}Figures in brackets represent outlays proposed for Union Territories which are in addition to those of the Centre. The balance of the outlay would be in the States.

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Production of foodgrains is proposed to be stepped up from 9.2 crore tonnes (anticipated) in 1965-66 to at least 12 crore tonnes in 1970-71, cotton from 63 to 85 lakh bales and sugarcane from 1.10 to 1.35 crore tonnes. Irrigation facilities from major and medium projects would be provided for an additional area of 1.40 crore acres. The installed power generating capacity will be almost doubled from 117 lakh kw to 220 lakh kw Industrial production will be considerably expanded, especially in the fields of metals, chemical fertilisers, agricultural machinery, consumer goods machinery and intermediates and petroleum refining. The production capacity of steel ingots will go up from about 89 lakh tonnes in 1966-67 to over 165 lakh tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan, pig iron from 12 lakh tonnes to 40 lakh tonnes and aluminium from 68,000 to 2.4 lakh tonnes. The production capacity for nitrogenous fertilisers will increase nearly four fold, that of newsprint over five fold and bicycles, electric fans and cement about two fold. Railways will carry 50 per cent more freight in 1970-71 as compared to 1965-66; the number of commercial vehicles on road will be almost doubled. Under Communications, 7 lakh telephone connections would be provided facilities will expand considerably for all age-groups and the admission capacity for the engineering and technology courses at the degree level will be augmented to train 68,600 students in 1970-71 The admission capacity for craftsmen to be trained in the Fourth Plan will increase from I lakh to over Medical facilities and family planning programmes are also pro-2 lakhs posed to be substantially enlarged.

On the basis of an outlay of Rs. 21,500—22,500 crores, the employment potential in the non-agricultural sector is estimated around 1.55-1.62 crores against the requirement of about 3.5 crore employment opportunities, including a backlog of 1.2 crores at the beginning of the Plan and an addition of 2.3 crores to the labour force during the five-year period of the Plan.

Financial Resources

On preliminary estimates, resources amounting to Rs. 21,500 crores are expected to be available for financing the Fourth Plan Of this, Rs. 7,000

crores are expected to be mobilised by the private sector.

The public sector estimate is based on the assumption that measures will be taken to keep down non-Plan expenditure and maximise revenues at the existing rates of taxation, a credit of Rs 2,500 erores will be available on account of budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance and an additional resource mobilisation of Rs 2,500—3,000 erores may have to be undertaken in the Plan period, to be secured through increased taxation, reduction of tax avoidance and evasion and adjustment of prices charged by public sector undertakings specifically for this purpose. The tax and non-tax revenues are each expected to go up by about 8 per cent per annum, with a substantial step-up in the receipts of market loans, small savings, provident funds, annuity deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts. For a sound fiscal policy, the Central Government will need to limit its borrowings from the Reserve Bank; the State Governments will also need to avoid any continuing use of overdraft facilities with the Reserve Bank. Altogether, this scale of resource mobilisation is a difficult task and requires a major national effort

As for external resources, the estimates of earnings from commodity exports during the Plan are Rs. 5,100 crores. Commodity imports (excluding P.L. 480 imports) may be of the order of Rs. 7,200 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,100 crores. Further, Rs. 500 crores are estimated to be paid out on debt account and Rs. 600 crores as interest. Receipts and payments on invisibles (other than debt servicing) may balance. Thus the gap between foreign exchange payments and receipts comes to Rs. 3,200 crores which gives a measure of the volume of external assistance required.

As a result of discussions and deliberations following the formulation of the Memorandum, the Planning Commission submitted another paper namely Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes for consideration by the National Development Council in September 1965. The new scheme envisaged the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 14,500 crores in the public sector and Rs. 7,000 crores (the same as in the Memorandum) for the private sector. In this scheme the public sector outlay on Agriculture was suggested at Rs. 2,372 crores, Irrigation Rs. 924 crores, Power Rs. 1,828 crores, Small Industry Rs. 395 crores, Organised Industry Rs. 2,866 crores, Transport and Communications Rs. 2,768 crores, Education Rs. 1,260 crores, Scientific Research Rs. 148 crores, Health Rs. 578 crores, Water Supply Rs. 371 crores, Housing Rs. 297 crores, Welfare of Backward Classes Rs. 188 crores, Social Welfare Rs. 54 crores, Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare Rs. 143 crores, Public Co-operation Rs. 12 crores, Rural Works, Hill Areas and Special Areas Rs. 148 crores, Rehabilitation Rs. 69 crores and Miscellaneous Rs. 79 crores. The Council adopted this outlay but felt that the Pakistani aggression had necessitated a reappraisal of the detailed proposals

A Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan is expected to be completed by September 1966 Meanwhile, the Annual Plan for 1966-67 has been formulated, keeping in view both the long-term objectives and the immediate requirements created by recent developments. A bijef statement of the outlay dur-

ing the year, by broad categories, is given in the following table.

TABLE 83
OUTLAYS BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT
(Annual Plan 1966-67)

(Rs crores)

	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture & Community Development 2. Irrigation & Power 3 Industry & Mining 4. Transport & Communica-	43 ·54 54 ·28 476 ·59	278 56 396 ·25 45 72	10·45 14·17 2 46	332 55 464 70 524 77
tions	351 89 147 · 70 15 37	65 ·17 133 49 12 ·53	11 ·37 19 ·69 2 31	428 ·43 300 ·88 30 21
Total .	1,089 37	931 72	60 • 45	2,081 54

Note:—Some Inter-se adjustments in the aggregate Plan outlay for the Centre including Umon Territories has still to be made. In the case of the States the outlays represent provisions recommended by the Planning Commission. These will be adjusted according to the States' budget provisions. The Statewise adjustments are likely to be of a marginal nature.

CHAPTER XIV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 1,300 sq. kms with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

chayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture, the mainstay of about 70 per cent of the rural population, receives the highest priority in the programme. Other activities include provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's

welfare, development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 390—520 sq kms and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of the first stage of intensive development for five years the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the Community Development Programme for another five years but with increased provision from the respective subject-matter departments. By the time a block completes Stage II, it becomes the permanent unit of planning and development and an established channel for developmental expenditure. Where this is not achieved to any substantial extent, the State Government provide post-stage II blocks with a minimum outlay of Rs. 1 lakh a year Before entering on the first stage, every block has to undergo a "pre-extension phase" of one year with the programme exclusively confined to agricultural development.

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation made by the Study Team on Community Development set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, and laid down certain broad principles that should guide the establishment of Panchayati Raj. The set-up comprises a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and district levels Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal The other States have either enacted or arc in the process of enacting legislation for the purpose.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' and artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

Till the end of 1965, 5,259½ stage I, stage II and post-stage II blocks were set up, covering about 5.67 lakh villages and a population of 40.46 crores. The State-wise coverage of the programme as at the end of 1965, is indicated in Table 84.

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from the people in cash, kind or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3:1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till March 31, 1965, amounted to Rs 141 84 crores, forming about 32 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs 448 68 crores.

Expenditure Under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plan periods amounted to Rs 235.60 crores The outlay for the Third Plan period was Rs 321.9 crores, of which Rs. 287 7 crores were earmarked for the Community Development Programme, Rs. 28 2 crores for the panchayats and Rs 6.0 crores for Central schemes.

The sub-heads under which this expendiure was incurred are indicated below

TABLE 85
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Expen liture Head	First Plan	Second Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Total
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equip-							
men', etc.) Agriculture and animal	10,51	54,76	13,79	15,59	17,71	17,75	130,11
husb indry Irrigation and recla-	3,55	11,00	4,36	5,26	6,39	7,14	37,70
mation	10.83	48,59	12.05	11.24	12,39	12,24	107.34
Village industries	2,18	7.01	2,96	3,00	2,46	2,68	20,29
Health and rural	-,	1		-,] _,	_,0	20,20
sangation .	3,79	16,87	5,49	4,95	4,19	4,02	39,31
Education	3,44	12,06	2,76	2,86	2,41	2,95	26,48
Social education	2,00	10,19	2,92	3,08	2,50	2,80	23,49
Communications .	5,16	12,61	4,02	4,70	3,11	3,30	32,90
Housing .	1,73	10,90	2,93	3,03	2,16	1,86	22,61
Unclassified (including imported equip-	2,	,	-,55	5,05	2,10	1,00	22,01
ment, suspense							
charge, etc)	2,79	3,13	80	70	48	55	8,45
TOTAL .	45,98	187,12	52,08	54,41	53,80	55,29	448,68

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TABLE 84

(as on Jan ary 1, 1966)

-	covered (in hund- red sq. kms)	4	31 66 1
Villages	covered (in hund- reds)	722.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	0 77 3
Population	(in lakhs)	######################################	40 dk
	Total	2525 2525 2525 2525 2525 2525 2525 252	4 7401
(0)	Post-stage II	27.482.131.44.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.	7503
s allotted	Stage II	139 1464 1464 153 153 153 153 154 154 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155	731.0
No of blocks allotted	Stage I	222 219 2223 2223 2223 2401 2401 2401 2401 2401 2401 2401 2401	2316
	Pro-exten-		
No of	blocks into which delimited	445° 160° 160° 160° 160° 160° 160° 160° 160	
	State/Union Terntory	Andhra Fradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Maran Madras Madras Maharashra Maharashra Majashan Orissa Punjab Rajashan Uttar Fradesh West Bengal Andarran & Nicobar Bilands Dadra & Nagar Haveh Dehi Goa, Daman & Duu Hunachal Fradesh Manspur N.E.F.A. Ponducherry Tripura	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

*Since been re-delimited into 321 Blocks.

••Only 14 marginal Blocks remain to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh.

†Excludes 101‡ additional C D Blocks on account of Tribal Development Blocks



ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy go before a high powered Central Committee with Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the State

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates the activities

of all development departments

A working group reviewed the existing arrangements for inter-departmental and institutional co-ordination for agricultural production in 1963. It recommended that an integrated Department of Agriculture and Rural Development comprising agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, community development and panchayati raj, co-operation and allied departments, be constituted in the States The Secretary of the integrated department should function as Commissioner for Agricultural Production and Rural Development

In the District

The statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and MPs and MLAs of the district.

In the Block

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where

ď

decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

TRAINING

The National Council for Study and Research in Community Development supervises the entire training programme implemented through a net-

work of training centres

The National Institute of Community Development, which is the apex institution, functions through the Study, Research and Instruction Wings at Hyderabad. The Study Wing offers orientation courses to key personnel—administrative, technical and non-official. The Research Wing undertakes investigation of current problems through its own staff and through universities, orientation and study centres and social education organisers' training centres. The Instruction Wing conducts courses for instructors as also for District Panchayat Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers. Up to December 1965, 192 Instructors and 390 District Panchayat Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers received training in the Instruction Wing. 1,476 officials and non-

officials participated in the courses organised by the Study Wing

There are 12 Orientation and Study Centres, mainly for the training of Block Development Officers and Block Extension Officers and another 13 centres for the training of Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. At these centres, run directly by the Government of India or through State Governments of non-official organisations, non-officials like MLAs, Pradhans, etc., are also associated. Till the end of 1965, 4,189 Block Development Officers, 7,372 Social Education Organisers (men and women) and 5,469 Extension Officers were trained at these centres. Four hundred and seventy-five persons working in Tribal Development Blocks received training in tribal life and culture; 1,555 Principals and 2,194 Teacher Educators from training institutions for primary school teachers also received orientation training at the Social Education Organisers' Training Centres. Besides, 55 Instituctors of Training Institutions (Secondary Schools) were trained as these Centres.

There are 100 Gram Sevaks' Training Centres at which 74,948 Gram Sevaks have been trained. During the same period 8,375 Gram Sevikas

have also received training at 44 Home Science Wings.

Till the end of 1965, 6,834 Extension Officers (Co-operation)* were trained at 13 centies. Two integrated training centres, one at Nilokheri and the other at Hyderabad, provide training facilities to Extension Officers (Industries) Thurty-eight such officers have so far been trained

Health personnel were provided training in three main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 213 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives. Till the end of 1965,

3,690 health personnel were provided training at these centres

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 69:3 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained up to June 1965

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, a broad-based programme of training the members, office-bearers and secretaries of Panchayati Raj institutions has been undertaken in 123 Panchayati Raj Training Centres established all over the country.

The Central Institute of Panchayati Raj at New Delhi had impaited training to 317 instructors from Panchayati Raj Training Centres by the

end of 1965.

^{*} Including intermediate departmental officers like inspectors and auditors.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated in Table 86.

TABLE 86
ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

	During the		Per block during the year ending June		
Item	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65	
I. Agriculture 1 Improved seeds distributed (quintuls) 2. Chemical fertilisers distri-	37,85,400	46,91,300	847	1,035	
buted (quintals) 3 Chemical posticides distri-	1,92,58,400	2,09,35,500	4,329	4,620	
buted (quintals)	1,57,496	2,21,709	49	70	
4 Improved implements dis- tributed (Nos.)	7,93,957	7,88,641	178	174	
5 Agricultural demonstra- tions held (Nos) 6 Composi pits dug (Nos)	9,73,500 94,99,200	10,98,700 1,00,19,100	218 1,125	243 2,211	
II Minor Irrigation 1 Net additional area likely to be irrigated (Hectores)	4,84,435	5,18,416	135	143	
III. Animal Husbandry 1 Improved animals supplied (Nos) 2 Improved birds supplied	. 36,472	34,059	99	9 3	
(Nos) 3 Fingerlings supplied (Nos) 4 Animals castrated (Nos).	10,24,482 7,24,14,100 32,30,900	10,68,117 7,16,24,100 38,46,600	16,196 723	236 15,806 860	
5 Animals artificially inse- minated (Nos.)	9,75,643	9,03,212	219	200	
 IV. Village and Small Industries 1 Ambur Charkhus introduced (Nos) 2 Brick kilns started (Nos) 3 Bricks manufactured (000) 4 Tiles manufactured (000) 	8,313 19,583 190,34,60 37,93,00	5,717 21 255 153,70,20 38,15,90	6 2 6,52 1,30	1 5 6 7 5,05 1,25	
5 Sewing machines distri- buted (Nos.)	9,727	7,590	2 2	2 0	
6 New tannery pits started (Nos)	2,682	1,238	0 6	0 3	
7 Improved ghants intro- duced (Nos.)	781	528	0 2	0.2	
8 Flaying centres started (Nos.)	339	279	0 1	0 1	
9 Bee-hives introduced (Nos)	20,884	17,438	6.6	5 6	
10 Vilue of improved tools and appliances distributed. (a) Blacksmithy (Rs) (b) Carpentry (Rs)		4,89,066 5,02,060	133	130 133	
V. Secial Education 1 Adult hteracy centres				4.0	
started (Nos) Adults made literate (Nos)	47,818 8,20,579	54,002 10,20,928	11 184	13 225	
3. Reading rooms and libra- ries started (Nos.)	15,772	11,814	3 4	2-6	

TABLE 86 (concld)

ltem		year ending	Per block during the year ending June		
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65	
4. Youth clubs and farmers' unions started: (I) Number (II) Membership (Nos) 5 Functional gram sahayaks camps organised. (I) Number	. 59,323 8,83,349	41,480 6,68,463	13 3 198	9·2 170 2 9	
(ii) Leaders trained (Nos)	6,25,987	5,85,778	162	2 9 133	
VI Women's Programme 1 Ma'nila samitis/mandals started (Nos) 2 Membership in (1) (Nos) 3 Wamen's camps held (Nos)	26,314 5,20,365 6,691	30,174 4,74,203 7,320	5 9 117	6 7 105 1 6	
4. Women participated in (3) (Nos.)	1,81,630	1,73,116	47	39	
5 Bilwidis/nurseries started (Nos) 6 Chadien attending in (5)	10,662	10,109	2.7	2 5	
(Nos)	2,71,623	2,68,846	68	67	
7II Health and Rural Sanitation 1 Rural latern's constructed (Nos.) 2 Pucca drains constructed (metros)	1,08,890	90,890	24	20 633	
3 Village lanes paved (sq.			302	340	
metros) 7 Syrking pits constructed (Nos) 5 Drinking water welly cons-	11 00,600 2,74,990	2 40,320	75	66	
fructed (Nos)	44,089	35,933	10	8	
6 Danking water wells ren wited (Nos.)	. 49,721	43,047	11	10	
VIII. Communications 1 New kucht roads constructed (kms) 2 Existing kucha roads improved (kms)	. 27,470	29,609 52,461	6 2	6·5	
3. Culverts constructed (Nos.)	26,429	22 863	6.0	5 0	

Prosperity. What does the word mean? To farmers, it suggests plentiful harvests. To industrialists, industrial growth. To businessmen, a brisker turnover. And to one and all, a better future.



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CHAPTER XV

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (i) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (u) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (iii) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforescen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267(1) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State Similarly the States have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income) and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the wealth tax and expenditure tax also acciues to the Centre. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre out of their net profits

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments, the share of taxes levied by the Central Government, and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamps duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties the State Governments receive statutory and other

grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period, it has been progressively increasing during the Third Plan as shown in the following table.

TABLE 87
RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupecs)

	Taxes		Grants from	1		
	and duties	Revenue account	Capital account	Central Road Fund	Loans	Total
First Plan period Second Plan period Third Plan period	326 7 711 · 1	248 0 667 9	23 8 59 1	15·9 19·0	798 5 1,410 8	1,412 9 2,867·9
1961-62 (Actuals) 1962-63 (Actuals) 1963-64 (Actuals) 1964-65 (Actuals) 1965-66 (Revised)	178 4 224 1 259 5 257 9 276 1	199 0 200 4 205 4 255 6 299 0	15 9 19 0 22 4 29 0 47 6	17 28 35 45	452 4 523 5 623 9 690 8	846 4 969 8 1,114 7 1,237 8
1966-67 (Budget)	350 3	346 9	48 7	19	819 4 659 4	1,446 0 1 409 2

The following table gives the breakup of payments to States on account of taxes and duties

T \BLE 88
TAX REVENUE FRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in croses of supees)

					(*** ******	.,,
	Income t ix	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise in her of sales taxes	Taxes on railway passen- ger fares	Estate duty	Iotal
First Plan period Second plan period Third Plan period	278 2 347 7	46 I 152 9	128 3	42 6	12 7	326 7 711 1
1961-62 (Actuals) 1962-63 (Actuals) 1962-64 (Actuals) 1964-65 (Revised) 1965-66 (Revised) 1966-67 (Bidge)	93 9 95 3 119 3 123 8 123 3 130 4	41 1 79 0 92 4 86 2 100 2 165 7	39 5 45 9 43 6 41 1 45 8 47 1	garanti	3 9 3 9 4 2 6 8 7 1	178 4 224 1 259 5 257 9 276 1 350 3

Finance Commission

The Fourth Finance Commission constituted on May 5, 1964 submitted its report on August 12, 1965. The States' share of taxes, duties and Central grants based on its recommendations are indicated in Table 89.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (u) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expendi-

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ture, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

TABLE 89
STATES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

State	Estate duty	Grant in heu of tax on tailway passen- ger fares	Income- tax	Union excise duties	Additiona of ex Amounts represent- ing income of States in 1956-57		Grante- in-aid under subs- tantive portion of Article 275 (1)
	percen- tage	percen- tage	percen- tage	percen- tage	(lakh rupees)		(lakh rupces)
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra Mysore Nagaland Orissa Punjab Rajisthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	8·34 2 75 10 75 4 78 0·83 3 92 7 50 7 80 9 16 5 46 0 09 4 07 4 70 4 ·67 17 08 8·09	9·05 2·79 9·99 7·11 1 85 9·85 5·81 8·98 3·98 3·98 0·01 2·12 7·43 6·40 18·23 6·40	7 37 2 44 9 · 04 5 · 29 0 73 3 59 6 47 8 34 14 28 5 14 0 07 3 40 4 36 3 97 14 60 10 · 91	7 77 3 32 10·03 4 80 2·26 4 16 7·18 8 23 5 41 2 21 4·82 4 86 5 06 14·98 7·51	235 24 85 08 130 16 323 45 95 08 155 17 285 34 637 77 100 10 85 10 175 19 90 10 575 81 280 41	7 42 1 98 6 17 7 43 5 65 4 62 11 13 19 87 5 21 2 58 5 01 3 17 7 83 11 93	13,51 16,52 ————————————————————————————————————
TOTAL	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	3,254 00	100 00	140,61

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Cential and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1966-67

The budget estimates for 1966-67 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1966 placed expenditure at Rs. 2,407.41 crores as compared to Rs. 2,187.42 crores (revised) in 1965-66 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 2,617.12 crores as compared to Rs. 2,469.51 (revised) in the previous year, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 209.71 crores.

Tables 90 and 91 show the budget of the Central Government for

1966-67 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

^{*}Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaiand will receive no compensation, but 1½ per cent 0.05 per cent respectively of the net proceeds will be paid to them.

TABLE 90 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (On Revoune Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1964-65 Accounts	1965-66 Budget	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	3,97, 50	4,19,50††	5,31,20	5,60,00
Union excise duties	8,01,51	8,19,19††	8,61,35	9,69,70
Corporation tax	3,14,05	3,71,60	3,30,00	+42,27*1 3,40,00 +36.07*
Taxes on income	2,66,55	2,91,50	2,60,00	2,70,00
Estate duty	5,43	740	7,00	+24,45° 7,40 +70°
Taxes on wealth	10,50 44	13,50 1,55	14,00 75	14,00 75 -60*
Gift tax	2,22	3,10	3,00	3,00
Other heads	22,49	23,87	24,76	26,47
Debt services Administrative services Social and development ser-	2,57,28 8,85	2,96,73 9,51	3,16,46 9,36	3,60,62 9,45
vices Multi-purpose river schemes,	27,86	23,57	24,19	22,56
etc Public works, etc. Transport and Communica-	10 4,93	13 3,94	12 4,22	12 4,15
tions Currency and mint Miscellaneous Contributions and miscella-	7,46 53,72 24,14	6,75 61,69 25,47	8,20 62,55 26,69	8,45 64,94 19,07
neous adjustments	31,58 1,23,02	34,81 60,50	35,07 80,72	43,34 30,66
able to States	(-)1,23,77	()1,21,27	()1,23,34	()1,30,45
payable to States	()6,78	(—)7,17	()6,79	{()7,11 69*
Total—Revenue	22,29,08	23,45,87	24,69,51	{ 26,17,12 +1,01,51
Definit on Revenue account		-		(+1,01,51
TOTAL	22,29,08	23,45,87	24,69,51	27,18,63
Expenditure	1			1
Collection of taxes and duties Debt services Administrative services	26,30 3,16,41 81,87	28,88 3,56,11 91,36	29,64 3,72,61 92,21	30,84 4,14,83 1,10,08
Social and developmental services	1,67,56	1,84,66	1,77,73	1,95,57

^{*}Effect of budget proposals.
†Excludes a sum of Rs. 10,07 lakes, being the share of Union excise duties payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue.
††In addition, the measures introduced through Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965, were expected to yield Rs. 80-33 crores under customs and Rs. 25-92 crores under Union excise duties making a total of Rs. 106-25 crores.
‡Relates to Sales tax.

TABLE 90 (concld.)

	1964-65 Accounts	1965-66 Budget	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Budget
Multipurpose river schemes,				
etc.	1,12	1,98	1,90	2,03
Public works, etc	20,89	22,98	21,77	23,83
Transport and communi-				
cations	10,66	10,62	10,94	1,09,41
Currency and mint	14,72	16,40	17,03	1,782
Miscellaneous	95,29	1,16,27	1,27,36	1,52,35
Contributions and miscella-				
ncous adjustments	4,00,24	4,72,64	4,85,69	6,14,07
Extraordinary items	1,27,27	65,84	81,48	37,38
Defence services (Net) .	6,92,85	7,48,74	7,69,06	7,97,67
Total-Expenditure	19,55,18	21,16,48	21,87,42	24,07,4
Surplus on Revenue account	2,73,90	2,29,39	2,82,09	3,11,22
TOTAL	22,29,08	23,45,87	24,69,51	27,18,63

TABLE 91

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in lakhs of rupees)

			(1)1 142	cns of rupees)
	1964-65 Accounts	1965-66 Budget	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Budget
Receipts				
Capital Receipts outside reve-	1			
nue account		4,32		-
Permanent debt :		,,,,,		
Debt raised in India	3,49,06	2,70,40	3,36,72	2,84,40
Debt raised outside India			* '	
(a) Loans other than				
P L 480 loans	3,98,18	5,88,86	5,36,90	4,59,85
(b) P L 480 loans	1,71,54	80,00	80,00	3,25,00
Floating debt (other than				
treasury bills) (net)	2,60	()3,43	53,57	()1,21
Repayment of loans and ad-				
vances :				
State and Union Territory	2 * 6 00	0.55 (0.	001.54	0.00.00
Other loans and advances	2,16,02	2,73,69	2,81,64	2,88,00
Inter-State settlement (net)	73,04	60,00	61,00	82,00
Titlet-2tate settlement (net)		_	_	_
Contingency fund of India	2,31	_	3,40	
Unfunded debt :	200		3,10	
Small savings schemes (net)	1,27,48	1,34,95	1,34,95	1,35,00
State provident funds (net)	49,13	54,65	55,05	57,38
Income-tax annuity deposits	40,10	- 1,05	55,00	0.100
(net)	40.28	65.00	45.40	44.40
Co apulsory deposits (net)	1,61	()3,07	()1,60	(-)1,00
Investments of deposits of	•	` , ,	, , ,	
U. S. Government P. L. 480		1		
funds (net)	()1,57	1,91,00	1,50,00	()1,19,00
Other Items (net)	51	1,24	1,43	1,51
Deposits, advances and re-		1		
mittances :				
Depreciation and other Re-		40.00	40.44	00.00
serve funds (net)	20,19	49,30	39,44	28,28
Appropriation for reduction	6.00	5.00	5,00	5,00
or avoidance of debt	5,00		1,48,27	3,61,76
Other items (net)	3,01,19	1,65,29	1,40,27	3,01,70
Total-Capital Receipts	17,56,58	19,37,20	19,31,17	19,51,57
Add—Surplus on Revenue	27,00,00	1,7931,900	43,34,44	22,02,00
Account	2,73,90	2,29,39	2,82,09	2,09,71
Deficit	1,21,85	1	1,15,00+	1,16,62
GRAND TOTAL	21,52,33	21,66,59	23,28,26	22,77,50

^{*}Excludes Rs. 50 crores of ad hee treasury bills converted into dated securities.

TABLE 91 (concld.)

(in lakhs of rupees)

				
	1964-65 Accounts	1965-66 Budget	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Budget
Disbursements				, , ,
Social and developmental Services Investment in . Government companies and				
corporations	1,94,75	89,74	89,25	1,11,67
Other items Multipurpose river schemes,	4,21	41,87 3,05	42,15 2,65	66,05 3,94
ringation and electricity schemes Public works (including roads)	14,13	21,50	20,19	17,29
and schemes of miscellaneous public improvements Transport and communications	83,79	97,21	83,95	71,24
(other than roads) Currency and mint Miscellaneous	6 69 6,84 2,30,75	16,77 4,49 1,65,10	12,90 81,88 1,19,40	13,89 13,08 3,29,27
Total—Civil	5,27,48	4,39,73	4,52,37	6,26,93
Defence capital outlay	1,12,95 2,75,37	1,30,05 2,40,00	1,19,33 2,39,89	1,20,60 1,80,60
outlay Capital Loans and advances .	30,54	32,83	29,99	24,25
States and Union Territories Other loans and advances G werninent companies and	6,78,71	7,03,46	8,23,38	6,65,93
corporations Other parties	2,50,00	2,74,49	3,04,47	2,42,59
Other parties .	,	75,45	88,99	1,02,41
Total—Loans and Advances	9,28,71	10,53,40	12,16,84	10,10,93
Repayment of debt Debt raised in India Debt raised outside India	1,89,48 84,42	1,70,35 97,29	1,73,40 96,44	1,94,00 1,20,59
Total-Repayment of Debt	2,73,88	2,67,64	2,69,84	3,14,59
Inter-State settlement contingency fund of India	3,40	emile.	_	Anna a' ann ann an Anna a' ann an Anna a' ann an Anna an Anna ann an Anna an Anna an Anna an Anna an Anna an A Anna an Anna a
Total Disbursements	21,52,33	21,63,65	23,28,26	22,77,90
Surplus ,	_	2,94		
GRAND TOTAL	21,52,33	21,66,59	23,28,26	22,77,90

Budgetary Position

Table 92 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India and Table 93 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States for different years.

TABLE 92

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51	1955-56	19-09-61	1963-64	1964-65	-65	1965-66
	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Budget)	(Revised)	
I. Revenue account A. Revenue (a)	405-86	481 - 19	877 46	1,846 14	1,959 74	2,079-20	2182 -69(4)
B. Expenditure (c)	346 64 + 59 22	440-74 +40 45	451 25 +51 25	+187-54	+82.99	+229-15	+230.22
	104 45	280 95	=	1,380 .85(e)	1,861-95	1,790 -84(2)	1,928 72
1	182 59	470 92		-379 10	163.63	289.16	171.62
	+15.26	-10.35	18 09-	1. 474	170.05	67 07-	20 1
IV. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-) (IC+IIC+III)	-3.66	-159 -87	+116 85	-166 86	89 96	-80 30	+3.74
Financed by: A: Treasury bills (g) moreage ()	-16·10	+123 38	+141-31	-157 41	00 96-	72.00	+2.96
moce 	+12.44			-9.45	89 0	8-30	+0.78
(i) Opening balance	149 50	32 23	45 21	67 75 58 30	50 21 49 53	8 8 8 8	30.08
Norm The figures of revenue and expend	dexpenditure differ from those in the budget papers as receipts from forests, opium and currency and mint are shown here have of Incon excise duties and additional duties of excise are excluded. Figures of receipts and disbursements, similarly, have of Incon excise duties and additional duties of excise are excluded. Figures of receipts and disbursements, similarly,	those in the bud	get papers as recal duties of excis	eipts from foreste are excluded. F	s, opium and cur	rency and mint a	are shown here cents, similarly,
do not tally with those in the bud	the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here. The budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here.	rtain adjustments	have been made relate to those pro	here. sented to the Lo	k Sabha		
(a) Excluding States' share of exciss have not been taken into acc	solved: Judge: Commerce (b) Including the effect of budget proposals; subsequent modifications in tax proposals into account (c) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties (d) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties (d) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties (d) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties (d) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties (d) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties (d) Excluding the payment of the states of excise duties and additional excise duties are states of excise the states of excise duties and excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties and excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states of excise duties are states	er taxes. (b) Incling the payment	uding the effect t of States, share	of budget propo	sals; subsequen	modifications is excise duties	(d) Excluding
Treasury bill recepts (e) Excludes ad hoc Treasury bills of Rs 30 crores in 1900-bit, Rs. 73 crores in 1903-by and raz. 50 crores in 1904-65 (revised) funded in January 1961, January 1965 and January 1965, respectively (f) Includes remittances and transfers of cash between UK and Includes and Reserve Bank deposits. (g) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.	Excludes ad hoc Treasury bills of Ks 50 nuary 1961, January 1964 and January 1965, red deposits. (g) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.	or Treasury bill try 1964 and Jan try sold to the R	is of Rs 50 cro lary 1965, respect eserve Bank.	res in 1960-61, ively (/) Includ	Ks. 75 crores n es remittançes an	i 1702-04 and in id transfers of cas	b between UK

TABLE 93

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64	1964-6	F65	1965-66
		(sumonu)	(Samoras)	(Authority)	(Budget)	(Revised)	(paggat)
L. Revenue account Revenue (s)	7 966	554 3	1,011 -8	1,490 2	6-555,1	1,614.3	1,755 -2
Expenditure (a) Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	392-6 +3-6	604 1	987.4	1,412 5	1,548.0	1,641.1	1,840 6 4,840 6 4,840 6
Roscipto (b) Disbursements	135-0	382 0	580-0	864.8	946 6-8-2-8-2-8-2-8-2-8-2-8-2-8-2-8-2-8-2-8-	1,087 -5	1,133 6
(-) (-) (-) (c) (-) or deficit (-)		+46-1	1999	& E. A.	\$ 4 A	1007	1 0 4 0 0
V. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in cash balances (4)	907	+10 0	3.26	, e	4		(1,8)
(f) Opening balance	28	8 E	40	16.7	+ 6	40	12.4
VI. Purchase (+) or note (-) of securities	- 13	(D) 6-	-52.1	+12.9	7	1864	7.2

they had capital budgets only from 1934-55. The revised estimates for 1955-50 given in the previous contrast many controller and Auditor General. The figures from the Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and States (Operation of December 1957-58 ownwards relate to the figures of purchase and sale of securities up to 1956-57 relate to the then Part A and B States. The figures from 1957-58 ownwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delib and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories, and include Kutch which is now a part of the the reorganised States which exclude Delib and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories, and include Kutch which is now a part of the Guinat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu & Kashmur. The figures for 1965-66 (budget) are before tax changes; the position after tax changes as proposed by the Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is shown in brackets.

(a) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure respectively. (b) Fransfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure respectively. (b) Fransfers from and to funds. the then Part C States (viz., Ajmer., Bhopal, Coorg., Delh., Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since Flume given in this table differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here to ensure uniformity in The figures for 1951-52 do not include

Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively. (b) Excluding net purchase or sale of securities. (c) Consists of remittances. (d) Including overdraft. (e) In arriving at this figure, the opening balance for 1960-61, given in the budget papers of Maharashira (which represents the figures for the composite State of Bombay) has been adjusted to exclude the amount transferred to Gujarat. As reparate figures of Cash Balance Investment Accounts are not available, total Suspense Account has been included under this head.

PUBLIC DERT AND TOTAL LIABILITIES

Public Debt

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 8,050 crores at the end of 1965-66 and Rs. 8,920 crores at end of 1966-67. Table 94 gives an analysis of the public debt outstanding at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and at the close of 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE 94
PUBLIC DEBT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

		At	the end o	f	
Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
A. Debt raised in India :					
(a) Permanent Debt— (i) Current Loans	1,438 46	1,508 -63	2,555 72	3,419 86	3,509 -87
(ii) Five-year interest	1,450 40	2,000 00	·		
free prize bonds, 1965	_	-	15.63	2 31	0 31
(iii) Premium prize bonds (iv) 15-year annuity certi-	-	-		9 · 15	9 · 15
ficates ,	_	0 96	3 -45	3 -89	3 ·89
(v) Loans in course of repayment.	6.49	12 22	22 73	34 19	36 58
ropaymont, .					
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	1,444 -95	1,521 81	2,597 53	3,469 40	3,559 80
(b) Floating Debt-					
(i) Treasury bills .	358-02	595 25	1,106 -29	1,610 52	1,727 52
(ii) Special floating loan (iii) Treasury deposit re-	212 60	212 60	274 18	340 .70	339 -49
ccipts and other floa-					
ting loans	6.73	-06	_	-	-
TOTAL-FLOATING DEBI	577 35	807 91	1,380 47	1,951 22	2,067 -01
TOTAL A-DEBT RAISED IN					
India	2,022 30	2,329 72	3,978 -00	5,420 62	5,626 -81
B. Debt raised outside India :					
(i) Defene Certificates			_	0-09	0 -09
(ii) England—• India Stocks, Rly.				1	
debentures and					
Rly, annuities	12 -37	2.61	0.12	0.04	0.04
U.K. Govt. loans Lazard Bros. &	_	_	106 -52	266 63	282 57
Co Ltd.	-	_	15 -33	_	_
(iii) USA—			i -		
Loans from USA US Export-Import	_	91 -72	210 84	755 .79	918-04
Bank	_	_	25 41	111 -71	112 -86
PL 480		-	77 88	528 -36	852 - 78
(iv) USSR (v) Canada	-	_	57 -48	235 43	255 -15
(vi) Federal Republic of	-	_	14 07	18 -43	25 .52
Germany	-		103 -19	189 -36	202 08
(vii) Japan		1 -	9.93	56.98	79 -94
(viii) Switzerland	-	1 -	-	6.57	12 -24
(ix) Czechoslovakia	-		-	7.39	13 -47
(x) Yugoslavia	-			9 35	11 .26
(xi) Poland	-	-	-	4 01	5 69
(xii) Austria	1 -	-	-	2.84	3.71
(xiii) Netherlands	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		7.00	

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 20 62 crores (£§15,466,928) representing unexpired hability for British Government 5% War Loan, 1929—47, the hability for which remains suspended.

TABLE 94 (concld.)

*		At t	ne end of	~ 	
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
(xiv) Denmark (xv) Northern Rhodesia	_	***	=	0 ·40 0 ·53	1 ·16 0 ·26
(xvi) New Zealand .				0 26 0 ·97	0 19
(xvii) Sweden (xviii) Kuwait (xix) International Bank for Reconstruction	-	delembro	,	19 29	2 ·18 16 08
and Development (xx) International Deve-	19 66	19 30	140 -19	178 -17	210 -80
lopment Association (xxi) Miscellaneous	_			199 ·55 30 ·03	273 ·80 3 ·08
TOTAL B—DEBT RAISED OUT-	32 02	113 -63	760 96	2,629 18	3,293 ·44
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	2,054 33	2,443 -35	4,738 96	8,049 -80	8,920 25

Total Liabilities

Table 95 shows details of the total liabilities of the Central Government at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and estimated to be outstanding at the end of 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE 95
TOTAL LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

				_ `	
Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
I Public debt (as in Table 94) II Small Savings Schemes*— (a) Post office savings	2,054 33	2,443 35	4,738 96	8,049 80	8,920 25
bank deposits	188 46	293 62	431 05	629 55	694 55
(b) Post office certificates	142 28	239 36	459 43	727 65	722 00
(c) Cumulative time de-	172 20	207 50	435 43	12, 03	722 00
posits (d) Treasury savings deposits and defence	approxim		2 64	36 90	48 90
deposit certificates (e) Other small savings	5 47	41 40	76 75	126 31	134 96
certificates	0 66	0 43	0 12	0 40	5 40
TOTAL II—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES** II Other Unfunded Debt	36 87	574 81	969 99	1,520 81	1,655 81
(a) Provident funds(b) Investment of deposits	95 05	165 57	289 14	525 75	583 33
of US Govt counterpart funds (c) Deposits under compulsory deposits		Spread	240 41	578 -42	459 42
scheme Act, 1963 (d) Income-tax annuity		_	_	30 13	29 13
deposits		_		85 68	130 -08
(e) Other stems	16 10	17 41	21 -82	24 71	26 -22
Total III—Other Unfun- ded Debt	111 15	182 -98	551 37	1,244 69	1,228 18

^{*}Other than 15-year annuity certificates, included in Table 94

TABLE 95 (concld.)

globing ang a mata-like like apampilinkadan sa sari-manaman ang arketas-ribida-likebali likebali		At th	e end of		
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Revised)	1966-67 (Budget)
IV. Reserve Funds and Depo-					
(a) Bearing interest— (i) Reserve funds (ii) Other deposit ac-	165 -26	174 38	116-01	265 10	293 -05
(b) Not bearing interest— (i) Deposits of local	95 -59	14 58	26 18	21 -65	7 - 55
funds (ii) Civil deposits (iii) Other deposits (iv) Emergency risks	1 67 34 ·13 34 ·98	2·17 56·35 43·17	3 42 57 09 81 ·09	0 72 105 88 89 ·17	0 ·86 109 ·29 91 39
(goods) insurance fund (v) Emergency risks (factories) insu-	_			12 72	14 · 18
rance fund (vi) Other accounts	31 42	19 28	0.13	27 94 44 15	30 69 44 35
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS	363 05	309 93	283 -92	567 33	591 36
TOTAL LIABILITIES Amount due from Pakistan	2,865 40	3,511 07	6,544 24	11,382 63	12,395 60
on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	300 00	300 -00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Net-Liabilities of the Central Government	2,565 40	3,211 07	6,244 24	11,082 63	12,095 60
Excess of capital outlay and loans over habilities		_		1,007 99	1,233 54
	2,565 40	3,211 07	6,244 24	12,090 62	13,329 -14

Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced

The table given below shows a broad breakup of the capital outlay and loans advanced by the Government of India.

TABLE 96 CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees) At the end of 1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1965-66 1966-67 Capital outlay on departmental undertakings 894 73 1,682 63 1,064 30 3,039 33 3,305 90 Investments in: (1) Government companies 1,432 56 435 25 and corporations 9 43 69 81 591 83 1,318 -40 (ii) Financial institutions 250 05 250 -14 357 95 430 82 (iii) Other companies and corporations ... 0 25 9 97 30 38 0.80 31 90 Other capital outlay including defence services, public works, state trading schemes, etc 333 55 947 83 1,844 35 481 -16 2,055 25 Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, Foreign Governments and other parties 220 -68 942 -89 2,534 48 5,427 -34 6,068 28 TOTAL 1,708 69 6,124 69 12,090 62 13,329 14 2,809 10

The table given below shows the debt position of the State Governments.

TABLE 97
DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

		At the er	nd of	
	1951-52	1955-56 (b)	1960-61	1964-65 (b)
I. Public Debt (i) Permanent debt .	1,33,71	2,64,48	493,12	722,58
(n) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	(c) 41,75	(<i>d</i>) 39,86
Government	2,38,54	8,76,07	20,15,81 51,57	36,23,35 (d) 1,20,35
(IV) Other debt (a)	57,37 4,45,28	83,19 12,31,94	1,34,93 27,37,17	2,05,42 47,11,56

Note: The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the budget papers. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude the then Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onward relate to reorganized States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58.

(a) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations)
Fund, National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, Khadi and
Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Life
Insurance Corporation, etc.

(b) Revised estimates.

(c) Excludes the amounts provisionally allocated to Kerala on the population ratio.

(d) Excluding the share of outstanding pre-partition loans amounting to Rs 195 lakhs in respect of West Bengal.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

During 1965, money supply with the public recorded an expansion of Rs. 375 ·1 crores* as compared to Rs 364 ·8 crores in 1964 and Rs 427 ·3 crores in 1963 The rate of expansion was smaller at 9.6 per cent as compared to 10.3 per cent in 1964 and 13.7 per cent in 1963. Component-wise, currency with the public** showed a larger rise of Rs. 203.6 crores as compared to Rs. 185 3 crores in 1964 while the expansion in deposit money was smaller at Rs. 171 ·5 crores than that (Rs. 179 ·5 crores) in the preceding year. Bank credit to Government continued to be the major expansionist factor; its impact was larger at Rs. 371 8 crores in 1965 as compared to Rs. 214 4 crores in the preceding year. Other factors responsible for the expansion were increases in (i) net bank credit to the private sector of Rs 127.3 crores (as compared to Rs. 145 6 crores in 1964) and (u) Government's net currency habilities to the public of the order of Rs. 3.6 crores (as compared to Rs. 24.2 crores in 1964). The expansionary influence of these factors was partially neutralised by (i) a fall of Rs. 57.3 crores in net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India (as against a rise of Rs. 10.6 crores in 1964) and (ii) a rise of Rs. 70.3 crores in net non-monetary liabilities? of banks including the Reserve Bank (as compared to a rise of Rs. 30.0 crores in the preceding year).

†Comprising capital and reserves and the difference of other liabilities and other

^{*}But for the withdrawal of special currency from Bahrain (Rs. 7.9 crores) during October and November 1965, the expansion would have been of the order of Rs 383.0 crores.

^{**}Currency in circulation adjusted for balances held at treasuries and cash on hand with banks.

[†]Consisting of banks' loans and discounts to the private sector and holdings of private securities adjusted for public's time deposits with banks.

FINANCE 203

The table below shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components during 1951, 1956 and 1961 to 1965.

TABLE 98
MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC*+

(in crores of rupees)

The state of the s			public (i	with the ncluding a Currency)	Deposit with the		Money sur the public Hali Sicca	
			Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation
1951 1956 1961		, ,	1,239 9 1,551 6 2,059 · 5	$ \begin{array}{r} -31 \cdot 1 \\ +100 \ 8 \\ +92 \ 2 \\ (+126 \ 4) \end{array} $	563 0 656 6 774 · 7	-19 8 +31 2 +36 ·8	1,802 ·9 2,208 2 2,834 2	-50 ·9 +132 ·0 +129 ·0 (+163 ·2)
1962 1963 1964 1965	:	•	2,246 3 2,475 8 2,661 1 2,864 7	+186 8 +229 5 +185 3 +203 6 (+211 5)	867 ·6 1,065 4 1,244 9 1,416 ·4	+92 ·9 +197 8 +179 5 +171 5	3,113 ·9 3,541 2 3,906 ·0 4,281 1	+279 ·7 +427 3 +364 ·8 +375 ·1 (+383 ·0)

Currency

During 1965, currency in circulation†† (including small coins) registered a larger increase of Rs 216 1 croies (to Rs. 2,949.0 crores) as compared to Rs. 187 5 crores in 1964. The aggregate rise in currency in circulation since the end of 1952, when the present rising trend started, amounted to Rs 1,719 9 crores or about 139 9 per cent.

Of the expansion in currency in circulation during 1965, notes showed a larger rise of Rs. 213 0 crores in 1965 as against a rise of Rs. 165.8 crores in the preceding year. The expansion in circulation of rupee coins (including one rupee notes) as well as small coins was smaller at Rs. 0.9 crore and Rs. 2.3 crores as compared to Rs. 15.5 crores and Rs. 6.3 crores, respectively, in 1964. At the end of 1965, the circulation of notes, rupee coins and small coins stood at Rs. 2,675 3 crores, Rs. 176.3 crores and Rs. 97.4 crores respectively.

Decimal Coins

The value of decimal coins issued up to the end of September 1965 was as follows:

TABLE 99
DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomi-		1	t	PAISE				Rupes Coin
	1	2	3	5	10	25	50	
Value (Lakh Rs)	4,17.93	4,29 81	49-01	7,85 75	1,307 60	1,279 83	9,95 12	63 08

^{*}Pigures for 1964 and 1965 are provisional

••Up to 1956.

†Figures shown in brackets ignore the return of Indian currency from Kuwalt during 1961 and from Bahrain during 1965.

††Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs. 43 crores of Indian notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation

Issue of 2 Paise Coins in Aluminium-Magnesium Alloy

A coin in the denomination of 2 paise in aluminium-magnesium alloy with 3.5 to 4 per cent magnesium was issued from all offices of the Reserve Bank of India from October 1, 1965 The coin is eight-scalloped in shape with unmilled rim and its weight is 1.00 gramme

Retirement of Indian Currency from Bahrain

The Government of Bahrain decided to introduce, with effect from October 16, 1965, currency known as 'Dinar' in place of the special series of India notes in circulation in that country. India's liability to be discharged in sterling in respect of notes and coins so exchanged will be met by repayment of one-third of total liability, or the equivalent of £ 2 million, whichever is less, to Bahiain Government on or before April 30, 1966. The balance of the liability will be discharged in equal annual instalments over a period of ten years. Special Gulf notes and Indian coins aggregating Rs. 7.86 crores were returned from Bahrain during October and November 1965. The special Indian notes and Indian coins continue to circulate in the other Gulf territories

BANKING

During the year, aggregate deposits of scheduled banks increased by Rs 361 crores of 12.5 per cent, to Rs 2,886 crores as compared to the rise of Rs 272 crores, or 12 per cent in 1964. The rise in bank credit amounted to Rs 294 crores compared with that of Rs. 231 crores in 1964. The rate of increase in credit was also higher at 16 per cent in 1965 as compared to 15 per cent in 1964. This was due to the record expansion of Rs 407 crores in bank credit during the 1964-65 busy season which was only partly offset by the contraction of Rs 94 crores in the following slack season Consequently, the credit-deposit ratio showed an increase of 1.2 percentage points over the year to 72.9 per cent

Scheduled banks' time deposits showed a marked increase of Rs 174 crores in 1965 as against Rs 94 crores in 1964 and Rs 30 crores in 1963, demand deposits increased at a slower rate, by Rs 188 crores in 1965 as against Rs. 178 crores in 1964 and Rs 181 crores in 1963. At the end of 1965, time deposits formed 53 per cent of total deposits, more or less the same as at the end of 1964.

Borrowings by scheduled banks from the Reserve Bank of India touched the record level of Rs 164 croies on May 7, 1965, the outstarding amount as on December 31, 1965 stood as Rs 19 crores which was Rs. 16 crores lower than a year ago During the year, banks added Rs. 64 crores to their investments in Government securities, the corresponding amount for 1964 was Rs 55 crores. With the much larger increase in deposits, however, the investments deposit ratio, declined over the year, from 30 3 to 28.7 per cent. Cash and balance with Reserve Bank showed a rise of Rs. 41 crores which was 22 crores higher than in 1964, as a result there was a small rise in cash ratio from 6.4 to 7.0 per cent. The variations in the principal items of assets and liabilities of scheduled banks during the last two years are shown in Table 100.

General and Selective Credit Controls

Despite the measures of monetary restraint taken by the Reserve Bank in September 1964, (referred to in INDIA 1965) and a bumper foodgrains harvest, prices did not show any signs of recession and even recorded some contra-seasonal rise between November 1964 and January 1965. There was also some evidence of inventory accumulation. Though the pace of expansion of credit was slower than in the preceding year, this was on top of an already extended base, the credit-deposits ratio having reached 75

SCHEDULED BANKS-LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

			,		5.1241	MCI	•					
during	1965-66 (end March 1965 to end March 1966)	+172-3	+180 3	+352-6	+28.5	0.08	5.9	+6•4	+2.4	+ *>	1	+254 1
Variation	1964-65 (end March 1964 to end March 1965)	+168 ·3	+130-0	+298 2	-7-2	+68.9	+30.9	+	+6.3	+14.8	+78.5	+217.2
Variation during	1965	+187 73	+173 51	+361.24	+10.72	-15 96	20 -62	+18.02	+22.76	+40 78	+63 .65	+293 80
Variatio	1964	+178 42	+93 69	+272-11	4	+27.27	+47 61	+4-42	+14-67	+19 09	+55 16	+230 71
Pog	1965	1,366 59	1,519 79	2,886 38	55-04	19 39	50 35	84 - 98	116-33	201 31	828 40	2,104 -91
Ead	1964	1,178 86	1,346 28	2,525 14	44 32	35 35	70-97	96.99	93 57	160 53	764 75	1,811.11
Fac	1963	1,000 44	1,252 59	2,253 03	48 76	80 8	23 36	62 54	78 90	141 44	709 59	1,580 40
		Demand Deposits .	Time Deposits	Aggregate Deposits	Inter-Bank Borrowing .	Borrowing from RBI	Borrowing from SIB and/or notified banks	Cash in hand	Balance with RBI	Cash and Balance with RBI	Investment in Government securities .	Bank credit (advances, inland & foreign bills purchased & discounted)

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per cent in the first week of February 1965. Moreover, the divergence between money rates in India and the United Kingdom due to the rise in the British bank rate to 7 per cent accentuated pressures on the country's exchange reserves. Consequently, the Bank raised the bank rate by a full one per cent to 6 per cent on February 17, 1965. The Bank also raised the minimum net liquidity ratio from 28 per cent to 30 per cent, which a borrowing bank has to maintain to qualify for borrowing from the Reserve Bank at the bank rate. Simultaneously, the ceiling of 9 per cent on the rate of advances of larger Indian and foreign banks was raised to 10 per cent. In accordance with the upward revision of advance rates, the Bank also laid down for the first time minimum rates of interest on savings deposits and on different maturities of fixed deposits which were higher than the rates paid by the larger commercial banks by 1/2 to 1 per cent

In line with the Bank's policy of exercising a stricter control over credit and also as an additional measure of import regulation, the Bank introduced a scheme of advance deposits on imports and also tightened the restrictions on unsecured advances. Accordingly, on June 29, 1965, the Bank directed importers to maintain as advance deposit with banks, a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of goods shipped to India on or after July 1, 1965. These deposits were to be invested by banks in Government of India Treasury Bills, and to be returned to the importers not later than two months from the date of deposits or the date of final remittance for such imports, whichever Certain categories of imports, including P L 480 and Government imports were exempted from this requirement. On the same day, the Bank directed scheduled banks to keep their 'clean' advances at a level not higher than on June 25, 1965. Certain types of clean advances including advances in respect of export usance bills drawn on D A. terms were exempted from this directive. The advance import deposit scheme was discontinued on August 19 and the restrictions on clean advances were withdrawn on September 9, the former following the changes in import duties introduced in the supplementary Budget and the latter due to the need for ensuring adequate

supply of funds for industries catering to defence requirements.

With a view to holding the price line in respect of foodgrains, vegetable oils and oilseeds, the selective credit controls on advances against these commodities were tightened. The permitted levels for advances against paddy and rice, wheat, 'other foodgrains' (other than paddy and rice and wheat) and groundnuts were fixed at the actual levels maintained in 1964 except in the case of paddy and rice in Andhra Pradesh and in the case of 'other foodgrains' in Maharashtra where the limits were fixed at 75 per cent of the 1964 levels. As regards advances against groundnuts, the ceiling limits were fixed at 100 per cent of the actual levels maintained by banks in 1964 while for advances against 'other oilseeds' (excluding cottonseeds) and vegetable oils (including vanaspati), ceilings were prescribed at 90 per cent of the actual levels maintained in 1964. Thus advances against vegetable oils (including vanaspati) were brought under ceiling control for the first time. Bank advances against indigenous cottonseed oil were, however, exempted first from margin requirements and later from ceiling restrictions. The Reserve Bank has since the beginning exempted from its control, advances granted to vanaspati manufacturers against stocks of soya bean oil and cottonseed oil imported under P.L. 480 agreement. Advances against cotton and kapas were also brought under selective credit control for the first time in August 1965 and scheduled banks were asked to maintain a minimum margin of 50 per cent in the case of advances to parties other than cotton mills. The new margin was to be enforced immediately for new credit limits and not later than August 20 for credit limits granted before the issue of the directive; the date was subsequently extended to October 15, 1965. It was also clarified that the directive would not apply to advances against

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imported cotton during a specified period. Advances in respect of the new crop cotton (1965-66) were exempted from the margin restrictions on October 13, 1965. The Bank also exempted on September 20, 1965, from 1ts control on advances against vegetable oils, advances granted to vanaspati manufacturers against stocks of vanaspati held by them pending delivery to the Army Purchase Organisation. Advances against American maize imported under P.L. 480 agreement for use as an industrial raw material were also exempted from both the margin and ceiling restrictions on advances against 'other foodgrains'. Further, on November 12, 1965 restrictions on scheduled bank advances were relaxed in respect of credits against stocks of foodgrains in the border districts of the State of Punjab in view of the dislocation caused to trade and industry arising from the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Later, on January 31, 1966 advances granted by offices/branches of scheduled banks operating in Kerala, to the authorised wholesale dealers and fair price shop dealers, against paddy and rice and wheat were exempted from ceiling restrictions and minimum margin on them was reduced from 50 to 25 per cent. On October 1, 1965 the Reserve Bank introduced as a temporary measure a scheme of special accommodation to banks under the Bill Market Scheme for facilitating financial assistance to units of textile industry facing stock accumulations.

Credit Policy for 1965-66 Busy Season

The Reserve Bank of India announced on November 22, 1965 its credit policy for the 1965-66 busy season (November 1965 to April 1966). Although, the major objective of credit regulation continues to be the maintenance of reasonable balance between aggregate monetary flows and the availability of real goods and services, the Bank has introduced a selective liberalisation of credit facilities for certain priority sectors in the context of the Emergency and in view of the importance of price stability in the light of lower crop outturn in 1965-66 than in the previous year. At the same time, the banks are not in a position to meet fully even genuine seasonal credit requirements with their own resources. The Bank provides refinance at Bank rate in respect of advances made by scheduled banks to finance defence supplies, to provide packing credits for exports and to extend credit for food procurement and allied activities, while raising the cost of refinance for other purposes. The existing schemes of refinance in respect of Rupee Export Bills and refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India continue to be in force.

The scheduled banks' borrowings under the three new schemes will, as in the case of the Rupee Export Bill Scheme and the refinance from Industrial Development Bank, be included in the total borrowings from the Reserve Bank for purposes of computing the net liquidity ratio of the concerned bank. The minimum net liquidity ratio up to which a bank can borrow from the Reserve Bank at the bank rate remains at 30 per cent, but the cost of such borrowing has been increased to 1 per cent, as against 1/2 per cent hitherto, in respect of a decline in the net liquidity ratio by 1 percentage point or a fraction thereof below the minimum of 30 per cent. The effect of this change would be to make borrowings from the Reserve Bank for non-priority purposes costher.

The Reserve Bank has also directed banks to obtain its prior authorisation before sanctioning any fresh credit limit of Rs. 1 crore or more to any single party or any limit that would take the total limit enjoyed by such party from the entire banking system to Rs. 1 crore or more, on a secured or unsecured basis. As regards existing credit limits such prior authorisation will be required where credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or more are increased above their present levels or if any of the existing limits are so increased as to raise the total limits from the banking system to Rs. 1 crore or more. The Reserve. Bank has assured banks that its credit policy will continue to be flexible.

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Banks and Bank Offices

During 1965, no bank was included in or excluded from the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The total number of scheduled banks thus remains unchanged at 76. The net increase in the number of offices of scheduled banks (after adjustments for the offices taken over as a result of amalgamation/taking over of liabilities and assets during 1965) came to 467, of which the State Bank of India accounted for 130. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of December 1965 stood at 5,913 as against 5,446 at the end of December 1964.

Banking Legislation

The Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965 received the assent of the President on September 25, 1965. The Government fixed March 1, 1966 as the date on which the said Act will come into force By virtue of this Act, the Banking Companies Act, 1949 will be renamed as the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established on January 1, 1962 by an Act of Parliament The Corporation has been set up with the object of giving a measure of protection to depositors, in particular the small depositors, from the risk of loss of their deposits in the event of a bank's inability to meet its liabilities. Under the scheme, all functioning commercial banks (covered by the Banking Companies Act, 1949) are registered as insured banks, their number being 109 at the end of December 1965. The extent of insurance cover provided by the Corporation is, for the present, fixed at Rs. 1,500 in respect of all the deposits held by a depositor in the same capacity and in the same right with the offices of a bank in India. The deposits of the Central and State Governments, foreign Governments and banking companies are not, however, covered by the scheme. The Corporation has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore which is held by the Reserve Bank of India The Deposit Insurance Fund of the Corporation as on December 31, 1964 amounted to Rs. 3 21 crores

The Corporation's liability for the insured deposits under section 16 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 has so far arisen in respect of nine banks of which one bank was ordered to be wound up by the Calcutta High Court and the remaining were amalgamated with other banks under schemes sanctioned by the Central Government. Claims which arose during the year related to the insured deposits of only one bank and were met in due time, those in respect of the insured deposits of the other eight banks had been met during the previous years. Repayments were received by the Coiporation during the year towards some of the claims met

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India on November 30, 1965 was 27,144 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 2,708 6 crores. Of these, the number of public and private limited companies was 5,971 and 21,173 with paid-up capital of Rs. 1,308 2 crores and Rs 1,400 4 crores respectively. The total number of companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit was 1,168. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1965 and November 1965.

Since 1961-62, the number of companies at work has recorded a steady increase.

TABLE 101 COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

		Compa- nies					
Year ending Maich	Pul	olic	Priva	ite	Tota	limited by guaran- tee	
	No	up capital i	No	paid-up capital	No	paid-up capital	and associa- tions not for profit
1951 1956 1961 1965* 1965* (November)	12,568 9,575 6,702 5,978 5,971	566 5 690 4 948 2 1 286 0 1,308 2	15,964 20,399 19,447 20,675 21,173	208 9 333 8 870 3 1,350 2 1,400 4	28,532 29,874 26,149 26,653 27,144	775 4 1,024 2 1,818 5 2,636 2 2,708 6	1,213 1,394 1,169 1,162 1,168

New Registrations

Between April and November 1965, 958 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 206 49 crores were registered. Of these, 100 companies were public limited and 858 private limited, having an authorised capital of Rs 108 54 crores and Rs. 97.95 crores respectively.

The following table shows the number of companies registered in different regions** during the five years ending 1965 and between April and November 1965.

TABLE 102 REGION-WISE TRENDS IN NEW REGISTRATIONS

Region	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April- Novem- ber 1965
Eastern Western Northern	477 431 323	428 414 381	388 371 343	294 340 335	469 344 334	287 280 234
Southern .	1.683	391	395 1,497	258	1,365	157 958

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1965 and of the newly registered companies during the period April to November, 1965.

**For the purpose of this study, the different regions comprise as follows

*Eastern . Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Manipur and Inpura Western : Gujarat,

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Goa Northern Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh

Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Southern : Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore.

^{*}Provisional.

TABLE 103
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/U	nion	Territo	ry			Number* of	Companies during Apr 196	registered il-November 5
						companies as on March 31, 1965	Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of rupecs)
Andhra Pradesh	•••			•••		483	34	3,19
Assam .						391	17	3,17
Bihar						346	13	23,91
Gujarat					. 1	944	43	4,31
Kerala			,			1,058	23	89
Madhya Pradesh						358	12	3,68
Madras .						3,094	66	24,78
Maharashtra		•		•	Ť	5,377	199	27,45
Mysore						696	31	7,39
Orissa .	•			•		226	3	1,11
Punjab	_					863	32	5,66
Rajasthan			•			420	8	1,45
Uttar Pradesh				••	- 1	1,077	48	14,48
West Bengal	•	•		•		9,031	254	51,66
Andaman & Nice	obar	Islande		•	1	1	1	1
Delhi		201025-00	•			2,240	145	24,54
Goa						28	26	8,89
Himachal Prades	h			•		8	i	1
Manipur .		•	•		1	6		1
Pondicherry						0	3	1
Tripura .		**	•			6		
•			To	TAL	.	26,653	958	2,06,49

Capital Raised

The amount of capital raised by joint stock companies limited by shares during the year ending March 31, 1965 was Rs. 46·13 crores in respect of public companies and Rs. 140 59 crores in that of private companies During the six-month period April-September 1965 the amount of capital raised was Rs. 20·68 crores and Rs. 52·05 crores respectively.

Companies Ceased to Work

The number of companies which, having gone into liquidation or been struck off under Section 247(5) of the Companies Act, 1913 or under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 or been otherwise defunct, ceased to work during the last five years was 1960-61. 2,449, 1961-62 2,841; 1962-63: 825; 1963-64: 749; and 1964-65: 714.

Government Companies

At the end of November 1965, 196 Government companies, (i.e. companies in which the Central or a State Government or both own not less than 51 per cent of the share capital) were at work with a paid-up capital of Rs 1.176.0 crores.

The table below gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies at the end of March, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1965 and November 1965.

TABLE 104
GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

GOV	ERNMENT	i compan	ILES		
Year ending March	1951	1956	1961	1965*	1965* (Novem- ber)
Number Paid-up Capital (Rs. crores)	36 26·3	61 66·0	142 547 0	183 1,114·9	1 96 1,176·0
Provisional.					

The table given below shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies based on the location of their registered offices. The five Government companies in Bihar account for 59.88 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies at work on March 31, 1965. Of these, the Hindustan Steel Ltd. alone has a paid-up capital of Rs. 528 crores.

TABLE 105 STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1965)

State/Unic	on Ter	ritory			Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	-				 7	10 78	0 97
Assam					7	1 74	0 16
Bihar					6	667.63	59 B8
Gujarat					4	4 29	0 38
Jammu & Kashmir					1	0 08	0.01
Kerala .					17	21 41	1 92
Madhya Pradesh				,	5	54 20	4 86
Madras .					5	86 61	7 77
Maharashtra .					16	107 36	9 63
Mysore					17	25 65	2 30
Orissa					43	8 98	0 80
Punjab					5	0 75	0 07
Rajasthan					6	2 65	0 24
Uttar Pradesh					 5	1 60	0.14
West Bengal					 10	22 22	1.99
Delhi .			•		27	98 42	8 83
Himachal Pradesh					1	0 40	0 04
Manipur					1	0 14	0 01
				TOTAL	 183	1,114 91	100 00

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies at work at the end of March 1965. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs 1,1149 crores, Rs. 1,0184 crores, i.e., about 91.3 per cent, was owned by the Central Government

. TABLE 106 OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1965)

Types of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
1 Central Government 2 Central and State Governments 3 Central and State Governments and private col-	51*	1,018 39	91 34
	1	1 45	0 13
laboration 4. Central Government and private interests 5 State Governments	8	32 83	2 95
	5	2 72	0 24
	118*	59 52	5 34
Total	183	1,114 91	100 00

Foreign Companies

On March 31, 1965 there were 586 foreign companies (i.e. joint stock companies incorporated outside India but having a place of business in this country) at work. The distribution of these companies according to the country of their origin was UK: 386; USA: 82; Pakistan: 14; France and Japan: 13 each; West Germany: 12; Switzerland: 10; Sweden and Canada: 7 each; Netherlands: 6; Italy an 1 Australia: 5 each; Hong Kong and Panama: 4 each; New Zealand, Yugoslavia and Bahama Island: 3 each; Ceylon: 2; and Kenya, Singapore, Philippines, Uganda, Burma, Lebanon and Kuwait: One each.

^{*}Includes 2 subsidiary companies.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation and certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of Section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, inter alia, certain standards of solvency and the minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis

Another wing of the Association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961. Provision has been made therein (a) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding 30 per cent of his bisiness, as may be specified by the Central Government, and (b) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1965 there were 72 Indian insurers and 64 non-Indian

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insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below.

TABLE 107 NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of	 business for		Indian	Non- Indian	Total
Fire Marine only Miscellaneous only Fire and marine only Fire and misc only Marine and misc, only Fire, marine and misc	 	* *	3 11• 8 -7 -43	7 4 3 3 7 40	10 15 11 3 14 — 83
	 TOTAL		72	64	136

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life, fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business. It commenced transacting general insurance business from April 1, 1964. During 1964-65, the first year of operation, the L.I.C. completed a gross direct premium of Rs 46.52 lakhs, the net premium being Rs. 38.90 lakhs.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1964

TABLE 108
GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(in crores of rupees) Indian Insurers Non-Indian Insurers Miscella-Fire Marine Miscella-Fire Marine ncous neous Premium less rein-18 71 8 91 4 24 2 64 3.95 surances 24 40 Claims under rohcies less run-12 36 1.69 **surances** 8 14 6 12 1 - 41 1 51 0 06 0 09 0 40 Net commission 3 14 0 41 3 63 Expenses of ma-4 36 1 80 4 99 1 97 nagement 0 81

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, ... d the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1 (4.

TABLE 109
GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

	•	201420420		L-I KEMIC			of rupees)		
Class of insurance business			Gross Premi written dire		Net Premium income				
		Indian	Insurers	Non- Indian Insurers	Indian	Non- Indian Insuiers			
		Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India		
Fire Marine Miscellaneous	•	14 51 9 41 20 14	1 78 1 74 6·34	7 06 3 81 5 02	10 23 5·98 17 67	8 48 2 93 6 73	4 24 2 64 3 95		
TOTAL		44 06	9 86	15 89	33 88	18 14	10 83		

*These insurers are registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1964 amounted to Rs. 101.62 crores as against Rs. 90.22 crores and Rs. 82.03 crores at the end of 1962 and 1963 respectively. The assets at the end of 1964 were invested as follows:

									()	Per cent)
Central and State	Governm	eni	t securities						. `	7-8
Indian municipal,	port and	ım	provement	trus	at securitie	39				0.2
Shares and debenti									*	37.7
Foreign governmen						•	•			1.8
Agents' balances, o				and	amounts	dise	from	other	insurers	22.0
Deposits, cash and			,				** 0121			18.2
Other assets	•		• •		• •		• • •		•••	12 3
								_	_	100.0
								FOTAL	• •	100-0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation adopted the calendar year from 1958 to end of 1961, and the financial year thereafter

On March 31, 1965, the Corporation had 36 divisional offices, 388 branch offices, 145 sub-offices and 181 development centres in India.

New Business

During the year ending March 1965, 15,31,672 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 746.82 crores and 14,44,352 policies were issued (being 94 3 per cent of the proposals received) assuring Rs. 701.08 crores. The figures for the previous year were 17,51,217 proposals for Rs. 757.80 crores and 16,46,291 policies assuring Rs. 702.76 crores.

A total of 5,20,047 policies (being 36.2 per cent of the total new policies in India) assuring Rs. 197.84 crores (being 28.7 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued in the rural areas.

During the same period 5,89,723 policies (41·1 per cent of the total policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 144·59 crores were issued under the non-medical schemes

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five accounting periods.

TABLE 110
LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

In 1		ndia	Out	of India	Total		
Year	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured	
1960 1961 1962-63* 1963-64** 1964-65†	12,49,821 14,61,608 17,58,046 16,37,759 14,35,601	(Rs. crores) 487 84 598 79 734 72 692 55 690 03	7,736 8,056 9,498 8,532 8,751	(Rs crores) 9 70 10 03 11 24 10 21 11 05	12,57,557 14,69,664 17,67,544 16,46,291 14,44,352	(Rs crores) 497.54 608.82 745.96 702.76 701.08	

^{*}Fifteen months ending March 31, 1963

^{**}One year ending March 31, 1964.

[†]Oneyear ending March 31, 1965.

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Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force (inclusive of group insurance business) at the end of each of the last five accounting periods.

TABLE 111

LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Business in force on		odia	Out of	India	Total		
		Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	
	(lakhs)	(Rs	(lakhs)	(Rs.	(lakhs)	(Rs.	
•	74.56	2,176	2 57	109	77.13	2,285	
						2,738 3,165	
	101 19	3,458	2.09	113	103 28	3,571 3,878	
	æ	Number of policies (lakhs) . 74.56 83.41 . 92.67	Number of policies Sum assured	Number of policies assured Sum policies (lakhs) (Rs crores) 2,176 2 57 3,051 2 26 101 19 3,458 2 09	Number Sum policies Sum policies Sum policies Sum policies Sum policies Sum assured	Number of Sum policies assured Sum policies assured Sum policies assured Sum policies assured Sum policies Su	

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, Tanzania, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

During the year ending March 1965, the Corporation received from these countries 10,238 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 12.97 crores and issued 8,751 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 11.05 crores as against 10,674 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 12.48 crores and 8,532 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 10.21 crores during the preceding year.

Financing of Housing Schemes

During the year ending March 1965, loans amounting to Rs. 15 crores were advanced to State Governments for financing various housing schemes. A sum of Rs 3 40 crores was advanced to co-operative housing finance societies in different States

The 'Own Your Home' Scheme operated in 89 centres during the year. It was extended to 29 more centres from September 1, 1965 and now covers all the cities and towns in India having a population of one lakh and above and also some other centres with population less than one lakh During the year, 939 loans amounting to Rs. 2 47 crores were sanctioned to the policy holders for construction or purchase of houses.

Other schemes for financing houses include (i) loans to public limited companies for the purpose of providing houses to their employees and (u) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of public companies. During the year, loans amounting to Rs. $52 \cdot 50$ lakks were sanctioned to four companies and a loan of Rs. 5 lakks was sanctioned to one co-operative

housing society of the employees of a public limited company

The Corporation also grants loans to co-operative housing societies formed by the employees of the Corporation and also to individual employees for purchase or construction of houses. During the year, 12 societies were formed at various centres bringing the total number of such societies to 107 on March 31, 1965. Applications for loans amounting to Rs. 78.61 lakhs were sanctioned to 12 societies during the period; 34 societies have taken advantage of the scheme so far and they have been sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 170.42 lakhs. Loans totalling Rs. 7.04 lakhs were also sanctioned to 33 employees during the year.

The total assistance given by the Corporation to housing development in India by way of loans to State Governments and co-operative housing finance societies and loans under other schemes up to March 31, 1965 amount-

ed to Rs. 76.18 crores.

Investment

The total book value of the investments of the Corporation at the end of March 1965 amounted to Rs. 842.42 crores. Of this, the total book value of the investments pertaining to the general business (including capital redemption and annuity certain business) was Rs. 2.46 crores and that pertaining to life business was Rs. 839.96 crores.

The break-up of the investments pertaining to the life business of the

Corporation on March 31, 1965 is given in the following table.

TABLE 112 L.I.C. INVESTMENTS (As on March 31, 1965)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	In India	Out of India
Central & State Government and other approved securities. Municipal securities not included above Foreign Government, municipal, etc., securities including	525,43 89 67 79	
loans to such authorities Shares and debentures	159,23 29	16,48 81 37 30
Total stock exchange investments Loans to State Governments for housing schemes	685,34 97 59,02 22	16,86 11
Loans to a State Government for water supply scheme. Amount due from State Governments in respect of the controlled business taken over	1,50 00 4,62 55	anned Anneld
Loans to municipal committee, guaranteed by Government Loans to co-operative housing finance societies guaran- teed by Government	2,90 53 15.09 34	
Loans to co-operative sugar factories guaranteed by Government Loans to industrial estates guaranteed by Government	1 60 00 33 23	
Fixed deposit guaranteed by Government Loans to improvement trust guaranteed by Government Loans to State electricity boards	3,50 00 30 00 5,00 00	an result described types res
Contributions to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India Total stock exchange investments and loans & deposits guaranteed by Government, loans to electricity boards and contri-	75 00	
bution to the initial capital of UTI Loans on mortgage of property other than to State electricity	779,97 89	16,86 11
House property	11,27·74 30,75·03	8 68 1,00,60
TOTAL	822,00 66	17,95 · 39

Other Insurance

The Emergency Risks (Goods/Factories) Insurance Scheme and the War Risks (Marine Hulls) Insurance Scheme introduced during recent years have been dealt with in the Appendix, 'The Emergency'.

ICAR PUBLICATIONS

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the largest publisher of technical and popular literature relating to agriculture, snimal husbandry and horticulture. Published in English and Hindl, ICAR publications include monographs, books, handbooks, research bulletins, reports and journals.

The popular farm journals published by the Council are:

INDIAN FARMING

English-Monthly Single Copy

iingle Copy Rs. 0-85 Annual Rs. 10-00

This is India's oldest, well-produced and complete farm magazine covering agriculture, animal husbandry and related subjects and is well known for its simple and down-to-earth yet authoritative articles by specialists.

KHETI

Hindi-Monthly

Single Copy
Annual

Rs. 0-60 Rs. 7-00

Occupying a top position among the Hindi farm magazines of India, "Kheti" is by far the widest circulated agricultural magazine providing complete coverage of agriculture, animal husbandry and related subjects in simple language.

INDIAN HORTICULTURE English-Quarterly Single Copy

Rs. 1.00

Annual

Rs. 4-00

Renowned for its excellent get up printing and lavish treatment of colour and black-and-white illustrations, "Indian Horticulture" is the premier horticulture publication, of the country covering fruit gardening, vegetable growing, nursery propagation, ornamental gardening, canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

Avery popular and outstanding series of publications issued by the Council Framers OF INDIA".—Series

This series of books is brought out to promote a proper understanding and appreciation of the farmers of this country and their problems. Each volume vividly portrays the story of tillers of a particular region and provides realistic account of their ways of life, the soil they tend, the crops they grow, the animal they rear, the festivals they celebrate, and the songs they sing.

It is said that India lives in its villages and to those who wish to know india—its people, economy, social system and culture—this series is the complete answer.

Volume. I (Northern India) Pp. 302. 6½"×9½" III. 104 (1959) by M. S. Randhawa and Prem Nath Price Rs. 14:00 Postage Rs. 2:50

Covers States of Punjab, Himachai Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Volume. II (Southern India) Pp 428. 6½"×9½" III. 166 (1961) by M. S. Randhawa, M. S. Sivaraman, I. J. Naidu and Suresh Vaidya. Price Rs. 23:00 Postage Rs. 2:50

Studies the farmer of Southern India comprising of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala State.

Volume. III (Eastern India) Pp. 429. 6½"×9½" III. 83 (1964) by M. S. Randhawa, Asok Mitra Gisela Mehta. Price Rs. 23:00 Postage Rs. 2:50

Presents detailed account of the farmers of the Eastern India comprising of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar, NEFA and Tripura.

UNDER PRINT

Volume IV (Central India)

by M. S. Randhawa and others

Copies available with

The Business Manager

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH



GIVE HIM THE TOO

He is a typical Indian Farmer Sincere and hard working Fully responsive to the appeal to grow more food for his country.

But can he increase production by hard work and sincerity alone? Of course not!

He needs efficient tools to raise agricultural yields. He needs modern farm tractors and agricultural machinery, vital for raising better and bigger crops.



manufacturing and marketing Massey-Forguson tractors and farm machinery in India

CHAPTER XVI

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of lac. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rapeseed, sesamum and castorseed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 32.68 crore hectares. Land utilisation statistics are available for 29.98 crore hectares or 91.8 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1962-63.

TABLE 113 LAND UTILISATION

(in crore hectares) 1950-51 1962-63 Total geographical area 32 63 28.43 29 98 Total reporting area* 4 05 5.67 Forests. Not available for cultivation-1.12 (i) Land put to non-agricultural uses 1.47 (u) Barren and uncultivable land . 3 63 3 42 4.75 4 89 TOTAL Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands-(i) Permanent pastures and grazing lands (ii) Land under tree crops and groves 0.67 1.40 0 57 1 74 1.99 (iii) Cultivable waste . 2.29 3 71 4 95 TOTAL Fallow lands-1 07 1 06 (1) Current fallows 1 74 1 03 (u) Others 2 81 TOTAL 2 09 13.62 11 87 Net area sown Area sown more than once 1 32 1 99 Total cropped area 13 19 15 61

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 19 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1962-63, the net irrigated area increased by 49 lakh heotares as shown in the following table.

^{*}Does not include data for Gos, Daman and Diu, Nagaland, NEFA and Pondicherry, which are non-reporting.

TABLE 114
AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(in crore hectares)

	Source	e		 		1950-51	1962-63	Increase of decrease
Canals Tanks Wells Other s	ource	·	**	 ••	•	0 36	1 09 0 47 0 77 0 24	+0·26 +0·11 +0·17 -0·05
				Total	• •	2 08	2 57	+0.49

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. The table below shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1964-65.

TABLE 115
AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(in thousand hectares)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65*
Rice ,	3,08,10	3,15,21	3,41,28	3,60,77
Jowar .	1,55,71	1,73,62	1,84,12	1,80,12
Bajra	90,23	1,13,38	1,14,69	1,17,12
Maize .	31,59	36,96	44,07	45,91
Ragi .	22.03	23,07	25,15	24,29
Small millets	46,05	53,35	49,55	45,55
Wheat	97,46	1,23,67	1,29,27	1,34,53
Barley	31,13	34,18	32,05	26,68
TOTAL CEREALS	7,82,30	8,73,44	9,20,18	9,34,97
Gram	75,70	97,79	92,76	90,11
Tur	21,81	22,87	24,33	24,73
Other pulses	93,40	1,11,50	1,18,54	1,25,02
Total Foodgrains	9,73,21	11,05,60	11,55,81	11,74,83
Potatoes	2,40	2,80	3,75	4,17
Sugarcane	17,07	18,47	24,15	25,44
Black pepper	80	89	1,03	1,03
Chillies	5,92	6,04	6,67	7,14
Ginger .	17	16	19	22
Tobacco	3,57	4,10	4,01	4,23
Groundaut	44,94	51,33	64,43	70,72
Castorseed	5,55	5,74	4,66	4,49
Sesamum	22,04	22,93	21,69	25,03
Rape and mustard	20,71	25,56	28,83	28,14
Linseed .	14,03	15,29	17,89	20,11
Cotton .	58,82	80,86	76,10	81,54
Jute	5,71	7,04	6,29	8,41
Mesta	NA.	2,31	2,74	3,59
Tea	3,14	3,16	3,31	NA.
Coffee .	91	1,01	1,14	NA.
Rubber	58	70	1,29	NA.
Coconut	6,22	6,47	7,17	N.A

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (i) kharif and (u) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

^{*}Final estimates

N.A -Estimates not available.

TABLE 116 CROP SEASONS

Crop				Season	Duration*
Ricet .				Winter	51-6 months
				Autumn	4-44 ,,
				Summer	2-3,
Wheat				Rabi	551 ,,
Jowar			•	Kharif	44-5
	•	• •		Rabi	44-5 ,,
				Zaid Kharif	
Вајта .		• •		Kharif	21 41
Maize	•	• •	• • •	Kharif	4-41
Ragi .		•		Kharif	31
Barley	•			Rabi	1 6 61
Gram		* *	•	Rabi	1 4 *
Sugarcane ,	•	•		Perconial	10 12
Sesamum	•	•	•	Kharif	21 /
Desail out		•		Rabi	3
Groundnut				Kharif Early	4-41 "
Orounding	•		•	Late	11. 8
Rape and mustare	1			Rabi	7
Mape and mustare	1		•	Zaid Rabi	4-3 ,,
Linseed				Rabi	5-54 ",
		•			3-39 ,,
Castor				Kharif Early	6 ,,
Cathan				Others Vibrate Frederic	6-7
Cotton				Khanf Early	1 1 1 "
Tab.				Late	6-8 ,,
Tobacco				Kharif	
Jute			4.4	Kharif	6-7

Production

In contrast to the first three years of the Third Plan, the weather conditions in 1964-65 were, on the whole, quite favourable over major parts of the country, during both the seasons. The production of many foodgrains and oilseeds as well as sugarcane registered heavy increases. The total production of foodgrains reached a new high of 8,84 erors tonnes showing an increase of 10,2 per cent over 1963-64. The production of rice was 3.87 erors tonnes which was an all-time high. Among non-food crops records were established in the output of sugarcane, groundnut and oilseeds. The production of cotton and jute, however, showed a marginal decline. Table 117 shows

	imber of months the crop is in different States are known b		These are indicated
Assam	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro	Gujarat and Maharashtra	Early Middle Late
West Bengal.	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Summer or Borro	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar .	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani	Madras	First Crop Second Crop
Onesa	Autumn or Bhados Winter	Uttar Pradesh	Early Late
Mysore	Winter or khanf or Kartiki crop Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		

the production of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1964-65 and Table 118 shows the all-India index numbers of agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 117
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	PRODUC	HUN OF P	KHYCHAL	CROFS		
Crop		Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65
Rice (cleaned) .		'000	2,05,76	2,75,57	3,45,74	3,87,32
		tonnes			1 1	
Jowar .	• •		54,95	67,26	98,14	98,11
Вајга .		23	25,95	34,28	32,83	44,55
Maize		,,	17.29	26,02	40.80	45,58
Ragi .	• •	,,	14.29	18,46	18,38	19,21
Small millets		,,	17,50	20,70	19,09	19,77
Wheat		,,,	64,62	87,60	1.09.97	1,20,78
Barley .	•	,,	23,78	28,16	28,19	24,78
TOTAL CEREALS	•	99	4,24,14	5,58,05	6,93,14	7,60,20
Gram			36,51	54,18	62,50	57,63
Tur	•	99	17,19	18,61	2).66	18,94
Other Pulses	:	, ,,	30,41	37,66	43,88	47,21
					-	
TOTAL FOODGRA	INS	99	5,08,25	6,68,50	8,20,18	8,83,98
Potatoes		,,	16,60	18,59	27,19	34,52
Sugarcane (cane)		99	5,70,51	6,05,43	10,89,73	12,21,27
Black pepper	•	,,,	21	28	28	24
Chillies (dry)		**	3,51	3,61	4,19	4,55
Ginger (dry)		39	15	16	18	21
Tobacco .		59	261	3,03	3,07	3,70
Groundaut (nuts in	shell)	>>	34,81	38,62	48,12	61,76
Castorseed		39	1,03	1 25	1,07	1,01
Sesamum		13	4,45	4,67	3,18	4,66
Rape and mustard	**	29	7,62	8,60	13,47	13,75
Linseed			3,67	4,20	3,98	4,66
Cotton (lint)	• •	'000 balest	28,75	39,49	52,93	54,08
Jute (dry fibre)		,,,	33,09	42,32	41,34	60,79
Mesta (dry fibre)		**	NA	11,62	11,29	15,89
Tea	** **	'000 tonnes	2,75	2,85	3,21	NA.
Coffee	••	.,	25	34	43	N.A.
Rubber .		,,	14	23	25	NA.
Coconut	••	crore	3,58	4,23	4,64	NA.
					1	

TABLE 118

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(Base · Agricultural Year 1949-50==100)

Commodity/Group		Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65
A FOODGRAINS Rice Wheat Total cereals** Gram Total pulses††		35-3 8-5 58-3 3-7 8 6	87·9 101·1 90 3 98·0 91·7	114·2 131 3 114·9 138·9 118·4	137·7 162 8 138·3 160·4 129·0	153 9 178 9 152·6 148·0 125·8
Total—foodgrains		66.9	90.5	115 3	137-1	149-1

^{*}Final estimates

N.A.-Date not available.

^{†180} kgs. cach.

^{**}Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barloy besides rice and wheat, ††Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

TABLE 118 (concld.)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-36	1960-61	1964-65
B. OTHER CROPS					
Groundnut Total oilsocds*	5-7 9-9	101·4 98·5	112·4 108·6	142·1 134·0	182·3 163·4
Youthe	2-8 1-4	110·7 106·3	153·9 135·8	202·1 125·3	206·0 184·2
Total—fibres**	4.5	108-6	149-7	176.0	201-1
Coffee	3·3 0·2 0·1	103 · 8 112 · 3 93 · 8	107·2 196·1 146·1	120·9 246·4 167·0	141.6† 341·5† 293·2
Total—plantation crops	3.6	104.0	113-2	129-2	156-9
Tohogo	8.7	113 7 97·3	119·8 112 9	183·9 114·3	202 1 132·2†
Total-miscellaneous***	. 15-1	110-3	120:1	163-4	178.9
Total Other Crops	. 33 1	105-9	119-9	152.6	174-9
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities)	. 100 0	95.6	116 8	142.2	157 6

Import of Foodgrains

The import of cereals was stepped up during 1965. The total quantity imported during the year amounted to 74.6 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 290.32 crores as against 62.7 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 266.25 crores in 1964 and 45.6 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 183 6 crores in 1963.

Imports of wheat and rice from the USA were made under PL 480 Agreement excepting about 95.4 thousand tonnes of wheat obtained on commercial tasis. From Australia wheat was purchased on commercial terms except for a quantity of 1.50 lakh tons received as a gift. Wheat from Canada was imported under the Canadian Special Food Aid Programme. Rice from Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, United Arab Republic and Pakistan was obtained commercially.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India in 1956 and during 1961 to 1965.

TABLE 119 IMPORT OF CEREALS

(in thousand tonnes)

Year			Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other cereals	Total cereals
1956	 		3,30 3,84	11,13		14,43
1961		 	3,84	30,92	19	34,95
1962		 • •	3.90	32,50		36,40
1963		 • •	4,83	40,73		45,56
1964+		 	6.45	56,21		62,66
1965+		 	7,83	65,83	96	74,62

^{*}Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed. **Includes mesta.

^{***}Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger †Provisional estimates.

Food Situation

The food position in the country remained difficult during the major part of 1965. The production of foodgrains during 1964-65, no doubt, touched an all-time record of 8.4 crore tonnes, but even this level of production could not overcome the cumulative effect of the shortfall in production in the preceding two years. Market arrivals of foodgrains also shrank. Further, during 1965 the country was afflicted by one of the worst droughts in recent history, resulting in substantial damage to the 1965-66 crops.

The imports of cereals were stepped up from 46 lakh tonnes in 1963 to 63 lakh tonnes in 1964 and further to 75 lakh tonnes in 1965. Some arrangements for additional imports have been made. The USA authorised shipments to this country under PL 480 of 65 lakh tonnes of wheat and coarse grains during the USA, fiscal year 1965-66. Efforts to procure substantial quantities of foodgrains from domestic production were also intensified. Purchases of rice by the Central and State Governments during 1964-65 were as high as 31 lakh tonnes, as compared to 10 lakh tonnes in 1963-64. Issues of cereals from Central reserves to the deficit States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Kerala were also considerably stepped up. To curtail consumption, the system of distribution through fair price shops was tightened and family identity cards were introduced in a number of States. Restrictions were imposed on the number of courses that could be served at any meal. An appeal was also made by the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, to miss a meal on every Monday night.

Rationing and Procurement

In view of the heavy shortfall in production even in the traditionally surplus States, and with a view to ensuring that the available food resources at the command of the Government are distributed equitably between regions and persons, Government have taken two important steps, namely, introduction of lationing in urban areas and the maximisation of internal procurement. Statutory rationing has already been introduced in Greater Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Kanpur cities. In other States, preparations are in hand for the introduction of statutory rationing in major towns. Meanwhile, informal rationing continues in most urban areas and in some rural areas also where distribution is being done through fair-price shops, of which there are now over 1 10 lakhs

State Governments have recognised the need of maximising procurement and have accepted the principle of levy, though the procurement systems vary in intensity and scope from State to State. In addition to procurement on the basis of voluntary offers and levy on mills, the levy on producers and traders has been introduced in a number of States.

Price Policy

In January 1965, the Government of India appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise the Government on a continuing basis on price policy for agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. In pursuance of its terms of reference, the Commission made recommendations on price policy for cotton for 1965-66, the price policy for kharif cereals for 1965-66 season and on the price policy for jute for the 1966-67 season. Besides, the Commission advised the Government on certain aspects of price policy relating to rabi foodgrains, sugarcane, etc. To make available the advice of practical farmers to the

Commission, a Panel of Farmers was constituted in September, 1965. Leading farmers having knowledge of the crop complexes in different States are members of the Panel.

Based on the recommendations made by the Commission, as also the views of the Chief Ministers of different States, the Government of India announced in June 1965, the minimum prices for kharif cereals for 1965-66. The minimum prices of coarse paddy range between Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 per quintal. Minimum prices per quintal for other kharif cereals are Rs. 38 for jowar yellow (with suitable discount for red and premium for white varieties), Rs. 40 for bajra and Rs. 36 for maize. In order that the support prices become effective, the State Governments have been requested to set up purchase centres at important assembling points.

After the outbreak of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, there was some unloading of stocks by the farmers, particularly in the border areas of Punjab. In October 1965, the prices of paddy fell even below the minimum support level at a few centres in that State. To protect the interests of the farmers, substantial purchases were made by the Punjab Government which resulted

in restoring the prices above the minimum level

Food Corporation of India

The Food Corporation of India, which was established on January 1, 1965, with the primary object of undertaking purchase, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains and other foodstuffs in the southern States, set up a Central Office in Madras and Regional Offices in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Chandigarh, Jaipur and Bhubaneswar, and a Sub-Regional Office at Vijayawada Arrangements for setting up a Regional Office at Ahmedabad have been finalised District offices have also been set up at important centres

From April 1965, the Corporation took over all those godowns in the southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore which formerly belonged to the Central Government, along with the stocks of rice and wheat therein. The total capacity of these godowns was a little over 5 lakh tonnes. The Corporation also took up the supply of imported wheat to roller flour mills in the southern States and the distribution of wheat products manufactured by these mills. Sales of wheat products undertaken by the Corporation during April-December 1965, totalled about Rs. 10.7

crores.

The Corporation also undertook post-procurement operations of rice in the southern States These operations involved quality control, purchase, transportation, storage and issue of rice procured on Central Government account in Andhra Pradesh and Madras for supply to Kerala and other deficit States Similar operations in respect of rice procured by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore for internal distribution within the States were also taken over by the Corporation The Corporation made direct puchases of rice in the Union Territory of Pondicherry on behalf of that Administration The total quantity of rice handled under these operations during April-December 1965, amounted to about 7.31 lakh tonnes.

With the commencement of the new kharif season in November 1965, the Corporation undertook direct purchase of rice/paddy in the southern States on behalf of either the Central Government or the State Governments. The Central godowns in Rajasthan and Orissa were taken over by the Corporation from January 1966. It also took up the supply of imported wheat to roller flour mills in these States. In Punjab, the Corporation is arranging the purchase of gram and its export to Andhra Pradesh, Mardas, and Mysore. In Orissa, the Corporation is buying ragi and is also under-

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taking payment, quality control and movement work in respect of exportable quantities of rice in that State.

Storage Capacity

Storage capacity owned by the Government of India on January 1, 1965, was 18.57 lakh tonnes. During the year 1965, additional storage capacity of 83,000 tonnes was constructed, raising the total capacity owned by the Government of India to 19.40 lakh tonnes. During January to March 1966, a further capacity of about 69,600 tonnes is expected to be completed bringing the total owned capacity to about 20 10 lakh tonnes. The hired accommodation with the Department of Food on January 1, 1966 was 5.70 lakh tonnes as against 8.28 lakh tonnes a year earlier.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Third Plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 601 56 crores on programmes of agricultural production, including agricultural programmes under community development schemes, as against Rs. 260.65 crores in the Second Plan. This was in addition to the provision of Rs 80 10 crores for co-operation and Rs. 599 34 crores for major and medium irrigation projects.

The outlay on agricultural programmes of the States and Union Territomes was stepped up substantially during 1965-66. An outlay of Rs. 200.6 crores (including Rs. 18.1 crores of additional outlays recommended for the six months ending February 1966) was approved for 1965-66. A further allocation of Rs. 6.2 crores was made during 1965-66 for advance action schemes under the Fourth Plan, bringing the total outlay for the year to Rs. 206.8 crores against the outlay of Rs. 159.3 crores during the preceding year. For plans of the Centre, an outlay of Rs. 19.5 crores was provided during the year against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 18 crores in 1964-65. These provisions are exclusive of outlays on agricultural development in the programmes of Community Development and Cooperation and on major and medium irrigation

The principal technical programmes for increasing agricultural production, around which intensive work is being organised, are . (i) minor irrigation, (ii) soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation, (iii) supply of manures and fertilisers, (iv) seed multiplication and distribution, (v) plant protection, and (vi) better ploughs and improved agricultural imple-

ments, and adoption of scientific agricultural practices.

In view of the national emergency a new impetus has been given to agricultural development programmes. The Third Plan target for minor irrigation, soil conservation on agricultural lands and dry farming, were stepped up. Special development programmes of agriculture, horticulture, hvestock, poultry, piggery, sheep and fisheries were initiated in 1964-65 for increasing production and availability in the markets of subsidiary foods like vegetables, milk, meat, eggs, fish, etc.

Various measures have been taken to secure effective and continuous co-ordination of administrative activities at various levels, e.g. Centre, State, district, block and village. At the Centre, an Agricultural Production Board was constituted in November 1963. The Board and its committee of Secretaries meet frequently to consider important policy matters. The State Governments have set up co-ordinating committees at Cabinet and Secretariat levels. In a number of States, Agricultural Production Commissioners or Special Secretaries have been appointed.

Minor Irrigation

During the Third Plan it was proposed to bring an area of about 51.80 lakh hectares under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes as compared



to 36-42 lakh hectares during the Second Plan. An outlay of Rs. 61-08 crores was initially approved for minor irrigation programmes during 1965-

66. This was subsequently increased to Rs. 76.93 crores.

Under the accelerated programmes, priority is being given to such schemes as are expected to be completed within a short time and yield quicker results. Implementation of these schemes in compact areas together with the arrangements to ensure supply of other necessary developmental inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds, credit facilities, etc., is being encouraged to achieve maximum benefits. New wells and private tube-wells are being constructed in the command areas of existing major and medium irrigation projects for supplemental irrigation facilities during periods of peak demands. During 1965-66, the pattern of financial assistance for minor irrigation schemes was liberalised so as to bring all lift irrigation schemes under the

purview of the subsidy programme

The Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation carries out ground-water exploration in various parts of the country. During the period 1961-62 to 1964-65 the Organisation drilled 198 bores, out of which 65 proved productive, in addition, 450 production tube-wells were constructed during the same period. The programme of ground-water exploration had to be curtailed during 1964-65, as the Organisation undertook to assist the Rajasthan Government in the construction of 250 tube-wells in the scarcity areas. Between June 1964 and January 1966, drilling was completed at 198 sites of which 134 were successful. The Organisation also drilled 214 production tube-wells in Kutch, Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P., Punjab and Delhi, out of which 157 were successful. During the period April-October 1965, 444 tube-wells for irrigation were drilled in U.P., Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

During the first four years of the Third Plan an area of 37.64 lakh hectares benefited through minor irrigation works against the Plan target of 51 80 lakh hectares. An area of 14 97 lakh hectares was expected to be added during 1965-66, bringing the total benefited area to 52.61 lakh

hectares

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs. 72 crores was provided in the Third Plan for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs. 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan.

During the Third Five Year Plan period, an area of about 40 47 lakh hectares was expected to benefit from soil conservation measures against the target of 44.52 lakh hectares During the First and the Second Plan periods

12.95 lakh hectares were covered by soil conservation

During 1965-66, 165 soil conservation schemes were in progress and are expected to cover 14 84 lakh hectares of contour bunding, 28 94 lakh hectares of dry farming, 86,900 hectares under afforestation and pasture development and about 30,352 hectares of ravine, saline and alkaline soils. Besides, under the Centrally sponsored schemes in the catchment of river valley projects, an area of about 80,938 hectares is expected to be treated with different soil conservation measures to prevent the siltation of multipurpose reservoirs. Against a total of 45 dry farming demonstration projects, 33 projects have been completed and the remaining are in progress.

Under the all-India soil and land use survey scheme, 35 81 lakh hectares were surveyed up to the end of 1964-65 and another 7 69 lakh hectares were expected to be covered during 1965-66. Sixteen soil survey and land use reports covering an area of 4.98 lakh hectares were provided to the States concerned for use in planning and execution of soil conservation programmes. Aerial photo-interpretation and use of aerial photographs as base maps for field work were attempted in some areas and aerial photography covering an area of 1.38 lakh square kilometres has been completed.

Improved Seeds

The coverage under improved seeds of foodgrains is estimated to have usen from 4 21 crore hectares in 1964-65 to 4 86 crore hectares in 1965-66. The seed production programme has been re-oriented and the State Governments have been requested to pay special attention to (i) setting up of largersized farms up to 200 hectares, (n) selection of villages exclusively for purposes of seed multiplication instead of having registered growers in each and every village, to provide concentrated technical supervision on the standard and purity of seed produced, (m) establishment in each State of regional or commodity-wise corporations for dealing with procurement, storage and distribution of seeds, (1v) fortification and strengthening of the seed multiplication farms in respect of irrigation facilities, storage arrangements, etc, and (v) seed certification programme Seed testing laboratories have been set up one in each State, apart from one laboratory in Himachal Pradesh and the Central Seed Testing Laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (I A.R I) For imparting intensive training in the production, processing and certification of improved seeds, training courses are being organised by the National Seeds Corporation and the I A R I.

The National Seeds Corporation, set up in 1963, with the aim to ensure an adeq rate supply of seed of superior varieties has been entrusted with the production and supply of foundation seed for all the hybrid crops throughout the country. In addition, it has undertaken a large programme for producing seeds of Taichung Native I Paddy. Arrangements have been made to meet the seed requirements of land proposed to be brought under high-yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, jowar and bajra during 1966-67. To meet part of the requirements of seeds, about 200 tonnes of Sonora-64 and about 50 tonnes of Lerma Rojo, the two high-yielding varieties of wheat seed, were imported during 1965 from Mexico through the Rockefeller

Foundation for multiplication purposes

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1964-65, 35 3 lakh tonnes of town-compost were prepared in 2,508 urban centres. The production of town compost during 1965-66 is expected to be about 39 lakh tonnes. Schemes for utilisation of sewage and sullage were in progress and an area of over 12,788 hectares is being irrigated.

by utilising about 87 crore lities of sewage and sullage per day

The town compost and sewage utilisation schemes were given an added importance under the Special Development Programme for Agriculture. Additional funds to the extent of Rs 1 31 crores were made available to State Governments during the year for this purpose. Under the schemes for the development of local manural resources in NES and CD Blocks and night-soil composting in panchayats, about 12 4 crore tonnes of rural compost were expected to be produced in 1965-66 The State Governments have been advised under the Emergency Food Production Drive to conserve and fully utilise wastes like water hyacinth, green leaves and shrubs, tank silt and cattle urine which have potentialities but at present are not utilised or are being utilised only partially. The coverage under green manuring is expected to rise from 74 66 lakh hectares in 1964-65 to 87 lakh hectares in 1965-66 Distribution of green manure seeds in small packet, as well as in bulk continued in a number of States to enable the cultivators to develop their own supply of seeds. Arrangements were made for meeting the requirements of deficit States in respect of green manure seeds through supplies from surplus States

The use of nitrogenous fertilisers has been increasing steadily but it has not been possible to meet the full requirements on account of inadequate internal production and shortage of foreign exchange. In 1964-65, the

consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers amounted to 5.43 lakh tonnes (N) while in 1965-66 the level of consumption expected to be reached was estimated at 6 lakh tonnes (N). The consumption of phosphatic fertilisers was 1.50 lakh tonnes (P₂O₅) in 1964-65 and was estimated to be of the same order in 1965-66, owing to shortage of imported raw materials.

Efforts to extend the use of fertilisers in areas which are irrigated or have assured rainfall include off-season rebates on sale prices, subsidy on transport by road from factories or ports to godowns, and establishment of departmental sale depots or appointing private agencies where co-operatives do

not exist or are not effective.

The Committee on Fertilisers, set up in October 1964, submitted its report in September 1965. The main recommendations of the Committee relating to targets of consumption, pricing policy and freedom of marketing for producers of fertilisers, distribution arrangements and charges, etc., have been accepted.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assists the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations The stations also organise intensive plant protection-work in selected Gram Panchayat areas and conduct fortnightly surveys of pests, diseases and weeds in their respective areas so as to adopt prompt control measures wherever necessary.

During 1965-66, 4 10 lakh kgs and 4,240 litres of various pesticides were supplied and 16,200 plant protection machines loaned to State Agricultural Departments, farmers and others for combating pests and diseases. The aircraft of the Directorate and of private firms sprayed about 67,178 hectares of paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, rubber, cotton, gram and lentil in various States During 1965-66, there was no locust swarm or gregarious

breeding in the country

About 11,000 persons of various categories, including graduates in Agriculture, extension workers and gram sevaks were trained in various aspects of plant protection methods and techniques By the end of 1965-66, about 166 lakh hectares are estimated to have been covered by plant protection measures as against the Third Plan target of 202 lakh hectares.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

With a view to exploiting to the full the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' (Package Programme) was sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. The programme has the two-fold objective of (a) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortage as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and (b) demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of resources, both human and material, and setting a pattern of extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply. The object is to promote the adoption of a combination of improved practices by the farmers by making available the needed wherewithal of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc.

The scheme was launched in the first instance in seven selected districts, namely, West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Thanjavur (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (U.P.). It was subsequently extended, to Alleppey and Palghat (Kerala), Mandya (Mysore), Sambalpur (Orissa), Surat (Gujarat)

Burdwan (West Bengal), Bhandara (Maharashtra), Cachar (Assam) and the Union Territory of Delhi. During 1964-65 the programme was in operation in 280 blocks and covered a cultivated area of about 30 lakh hectares representing about 37 per cent of the total cultivated area of the selected districts Based on the experience of this programme, the package approach was extended during 1964-65 to additional areas possessing high production An Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was taken up in 114 districts covering 1,084 blocks in 1964-65, to be extended to 1,285 blocks in 1965-66. The programme covered 64 55 lakh hectares in 1964-65.

The adoption of 'package' practices in the IADP districts has resulted in appreciable improvements in crop yields The district of Ludhiana (Puniab) has doubled its wheat yield over a period of three to four years yields during 1964-65 recorded increases varying from 25 to 50 per cent in some of the predominantly paddy growing districts. The yields of maize and barley in Aligarh (UP) have registered increases of 90 per cent and 80

per cent respectively over those in the pre-package period

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act 1963, for granting medium-term and long-term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry

farming

The Corporation's authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores divided into 25,000 shares of Rs 10,000 each The issued and subscribed capital is Rs 5 crores consisting of 5,000 shares of Rs 10,000 each, fully paid up and held by (i) Reserve Bank of India, (ii) central land mortgage banks and state cooperative banks, (iii) scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India, insurance and investment companies and co-operative insurance societies The shares of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and payment of a minimum annual dividend The dividend has been fixed at 41 per cent in the case of the first The shares of the Corporation are deemed as trustee securities and approved securities for the purpose of the Insurance Act, 1938, and the Banking Companies Act, 1949

The Government of India has given the Corporation an interest-free lean of Rs 5 creres, the repayment commencing after 15 years. The Corporation is also authorised to accept deposits for periods exceeding 12 months and to issue bonds and debentures. The maximum borrowing power of the Corporation is limited to 20 times its paid-up capital and

revenue fund

The management of the Corporation vests in a nine-member Board of Directors including the Managing Director with the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, in charge of Agricultural Credit as Chairman Other directors include three representatives of the Government of India, a representative of the Reserve Bank, one representative each from (1) central land mortgage banks, (11) state co-operative banks, and (iii) scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation and insurance and investment companies

Assistance from the Corporation is available for financing the following

schemes

(a) Reclamation and preparation of land so that, in particular, facilities for irrigation are fully utilised

(b) Development of special crops such as arecanut, coconut, cashew-

nut, cardamom, coffee, tea, rubber, etc.

(c) Development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tube wells, pump sets, etc.

(d) Development of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture (including co-operative fisheries) and poultry farming.

Central co-operative land mortgage banks, state co-operative banks and scheduled banks which are shareholders of the Corporation are eligible for

refinance facilities from the Corporation.

Refinance facilities are available for both medium-term and long-term loans. Medium-term financial assistance is available for periods of three to five years. Long-term assistance, i.e., refinance or loans for periods exceeding five years are restricted to a maximum period of 15 years and in exceptional cases up to 20 years on merits.

Under Section 22(4) of the Act, the repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans granted by the Corporation are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Government. However, the Corporation may waive the requirements of Government guarantee in cases in which other security to the satisfaction of the Board is provided.

The Corporation has so far disbursed about Rs. 1.30 crores. Out of this, Rs. 1 21 crores represent its contribution to six series of special development debentures of the value of Rs. 1.35 crores floated by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., in connection with the K. C Canal, Kaddam and Nagarjunasagar schemes. Of the balance, Rs 3 lakhs is drawn by the National and Grindlays Bank, Ltd. and Rs 5 lakhs by the Bank of India, Ltd.

Central Mechanised Farms

A Central mechanised farm with an area of about 12,141 hectares was established at Suratgarh, in Rajasthan, in 1956 A similar mechanised farm

was established at Jetsar in the Rajasthan Canal area in 1964-65

At the Suratgarh farm, during 1965-66, an area of 1,344 hectares was sown in kharif season and 2,165 hectares in rabi as compared to 3,398 hectares in kharif and 7,106 hectares in rabi seasons of 1964-65. At the Jetsar farm an area of 1,137 hectares in kharif and 174 hectares in rabi seasons were sown as against 1.060 and 830 hectares respectively in the proceeding The shrinkage in the sown areas at these farms was due to acute scarcity of water supplies.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out various schemes for (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing investigations and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing, (e) market extension, and (f) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955 and of Cold Storage Order, 1964.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act are unmanufactured tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, vetiver oil, myrobalans, walnuts, chillies, cardamom, black pepper and various vegetable oils and their products. During 1965-66, compulsory grading has been extended to animal casings, ginger, turmeric, tendu leaves, potatoes, onion, garlic and pulses. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, gur, fruits, honey, etc.

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards, where necessary, a Central control laboratory at Nagpur and seven regional control laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Calcutta and Bombay have been established. One more regional laboratory is likely to be set up at Ghaziabad, near Delhi

With a view to ensuring adequate return to the producer-seller for the quality of his produce, 349 grading units for grading at the producer level have been set up in the regulated markets and selected marketing coopera-

tives in various States

Regulation of Markets

The number of regulated markets in the country is steadily increasing. Legislation for the regulation of markets has been enacted in all the States except Assam, West Bengal and Kerala (excluding Malabar district). The total number of regulated markets now stands at 1,528 as against 1,171 at the beginning of 1965

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and, since 1937, the Directorate has published over 130 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important commodities. During 1965, the Directorate published a monograph on tobacco, a directory of assembling markets and reports on the co-operative marketing of cotton, coconut and coconut products, turmeric and price-

spread of groundnuts Besides, 16 more reports are in press.

The Market Extension Cell of the Directorate, in collaboration with State Marketing Departments, organises effective services for the dissemination of information regarding marketing services, regulatory measures, han ling and storage of agricultural produce, etc among producers, traders and consumers. The cell has released a number of feature articles, leaflets, posters and cinema slides for popularising Agmark products, besides publishing the monthly Marketing Newsletter and Marketing Extension Newsletter and a quarterly Agricultural Marketing.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are three courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, viz., (i) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments (ii) five-month course organised at Sangli, Lucknow and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents of regulated markets, and (iii) three-month course for training graders, grading supervisors and assessors at Nagpur and Madias. During 1965-66 there were 30 candidates under training in the one-year course, and 128 and 164 candidates in the other two courses. The Government of India pays a stipend of Rs 75 per mensem to each trainee for the one-year course and Rs 50 per mensem to the trainees under the other two courses.

Administration of Fruit Products and Cold Storage Orders

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 90 licences were granted to manufacturers of fruit and vegetable products during 1965, raising the total number of licences up-to-date to 909. Inspection of 2,157 fruit preservation factories and 1,420 fruit products dealers were carried out in 1965-66, during which 58 unauthorised manufacturers were detected. The Cold Storage Order, 1965, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, came into force from January, 1965. The order makes it obli-

gatory for all cold storages with a capacity of 8.5 cubic metres or more, storing food articles, to take out licences from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. Since the inception of the Order, 560 licences have been granted.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 6.95 lakh sq. km., that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0-2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE 120 AREA UNDER FORESTS

kilometres) (sq 1961-62 1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1 From out-turn point of view (a) Merchantable (b) Inaccessible 5,64,936 5.09.807 5,27,091 5,84,599 1,38,725 1,64,154 1,52,333 1,33,431 6,89,550* 6,95,013* TOTAL 7.18.030 7.03.661 2 By legal status 3,12,292 2,37,218 (a) Reserved (b) Protected 3,59,468 3,16,091 3,44,405 1,17,928 1,68,523 2,40,572 1,24,551 (c) Unclassed 2,55,697 1,70,241 1,12,095 7,18,030 7,03,661† 6.89.550** 6.95.013*** TOTAL. 3 By composition (a) Consferous 43,056 43,481 36,304 25,216 (b) Broadleaved (1) Sal (u) Teak 1,05,535 43,470 1,13,509 1,87,503 1,04,561 1,08,389 81,484 58,132 (ui) Miscl 5,32,721 5,06,495 4,65,487 4,65,487 6,95,013 TOTAL 7,18,030 6,89,550 7,03,661†

Production

Table 121 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62

TABLE 121 PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

		Qua	ntity (tho	usand cubic	metres)		Total
Year	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match- wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	value (thousand rupees)
1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62	. 29,92 33,94 45,26 42,00	8,37 7,20 ,7,53 10,21	13 42 47 2,15	1,11,66 92,33 1,13,35 1,03,48	7,81 15,76 2,81 4,03	1,57,89 1,49,65 1,69,44 1,61,87	19,08,07 27,68,82 49,17,07 50,13,75

^{*}Includes 15,589 sq. kms. for which details are not available.

†Includes 5,429 sq kms for which details are not available.

^{***}Includes 20,792 sq kms. for which details are not available kms. for which details are not available

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Apart from providing the raw material for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 122 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE 122
VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(in thousand rupees)

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & flosses	Gum and resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1955-56	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
1960-61	2,16,99	43	2,04,78	6,90,75	11,12,95
1961-62	2,41,86	55	2,05,93	7,62,27	12,10,61

Development Schemes

Under the Third Plan, the forestry development programmes in the States included, among others, development of farm forestry, economic plantations, rehabilitation of degraded forests, improvement of forest communications and roads, development of forest research, nature conservancy schemes and forest portection measures A special programme for growing fast-growing species suitable for industries like match, plywood, paper and pulp and boards has been launched, for which a provision of Rs 2.75 crores was made in the Third Plan. An area of about 53,581 hectares was brought under quick growing species during 1961-62 to 1964-65 and another 28.733 hectares were expected to be added during 1965-66. Two other projects are to be undertaken with assistance from the UN Special Fund. One of these aims at surveying the availability of raw materials and possibilities of industrial development in three selected zones covering an area of 18,508 sq kms. The project will cost Rs 1.31 crores envisages the establishment of centres for imparting training in the use of modern logging equipment and techniques at four centres. The first course of training has been started at Dehra Dun.

On the recommendation of the Central Board of Forestry, a Central Forestry Commission has been set up to study the implementation of the national forest policy by the State Governments and Union Territories and make suggestions for improvement wherever necessary. The Commission will also collect, standardise and publish statistics, pool and disseminate technical information, conduct market studies on timber and other forest products and their utilisation, render assistance and technical advice in the implementation and evaluation of development programmes and provide liaison between the various agencies whose work has a direct or indirect bearing on forests and forest development.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Table 123 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1956 and 1961.

Cattle Breeding Policy

The All India Cattle Breeding Policy laid down more than a decade ago has since been revised. The salient features of the revised breeding policy are: (i) selective breeding in the breeding tracts of established/recognised milch, dual purpose or some important draught breeds of cattle, (ii) laying more emphasis on milk production in the breeding tracts of draught breeds/types of cattle and replacing the other existing draught breeds, (iii) grading up with recognised dual purpose or dairy breeds in areas where cattle do

not conform to any specific type or breed and are usually non-descript and of low productivity, (iv) cross breeding with exotic breeds in hilly areas and other places where there are facilities for rearing and maintaining of high yielding milch cattle and in urban areas and around industrial townships to ensure adequate supply of milk, and (v) improvement of buffaloes by selective breeding in breeding tracts and grading up with recognised breeds in other areas where buffaloes have established themselves. In pursuance of this policy, extensive areas would be covered by such recognised dual purpose and dairy breeds as the Hariana, Tharparkar, Gir, Sindhi Sahiwal, etc. Large tracts in the country have been proposed for cross breeding with exotic breeds. To ensure a continuous supply of bulls of selected breeds, a co-ordinated programme for production of progeny tested bulls on selected Central and State cattle breeding farms is proposed to be taken up.

A co-ordinated poultry breeding programme has also been initiated at

selected Central and State poultry breeding farms.

TABLE 123 LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

	1956 census	1961 census
A—Livestock 1. Cattle	(crores)	(crores)
(a) Males over 3 years	6.5	7 3-
(b) Females over 3 years	5 0	5 4
(c) Youngstock	4 4	4 9
TOTAL CAPTIE	15 9*	17 6
2 Buffaloes		
(a) Males over 3 years .	0.7	0 8
(b) Females over 3 years	2.2	2·5 1 8
(c) Youngstock	1 6	1 8
Total Buffaloes .	4.5	5 1
3 Sheep	3 0	4.0
4 Goats	3 9 5 5	6 1
5. Horses and pomes .	0.1	0 1
6 Other livestock**	0.7	07
TOTAL LIVESTOCK .	30 6	33 6
B—Poultry	9 5	11 4
C Agricultual machinery		
1. Ploughs	(thousands)	(thousands)
(a) Wooden	3,61,42	3,83,72
(b) Iron	13,76	22,98
2. Carts	1,09,68	1,20,72
3. Sugarcane crushers		22
(a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks	23 5,45	5.90
4. Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes).	1,23	2,30
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	47	1,60
6 Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	21	31
7. Ghanies (a) Five seers and more		78
(b) Less than five seers	96 2,12	1,72
(U) ADDRESS OF SECULAR OF SEC. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	2,12	1,/2

^{*}Includes 86,200 for which details are not available.
**Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

increase in the through-put of the dairies in these States. The cattle feed compounding factory at Anand set up in 1964-65, produced about 100

tonnes of mixed feed a day.

Two milk powder factories oriented to defence needs-one at Anand and the other at Mehsana-were commissioned during the year. Already two similar factories are in operation at Amritsar and Rajkot. In order to meet the emergent needs of defence forces in September 1965, arrangements were made for the daily supply of 23 tonnes of whole-milk powder of which 15 tonnes were through public/cooperative milk powder plants and

8 tonnes through private sector plants.

In addition to the creameries at Aligarh and Baraum, a new creamery was commissioned at Junagadh, thus completing the setting up of all the USAID-assisted creameries. The construction work of composite milk plants at Vijayawada with UNICEF assistance and at Miraj under the Danish credit programme is nearing completion. The UNICEF will also supply dairy equipment worth Rs 38 50 lakhs for the Ludhiana composite milk plant. All the major items of dairy equipment excepting bottling lines, milk drying equipment and certain ancillary items such as stainless steel pipes and fittings are now produced within the country.

Training in dairying was imparted at the six centres functioning at Karnal, Bangalore, Allahabad, Anand, Aarey and Haringhata. During the year, a diploma course in dairy engineering and a tutorial workshop for dairy teachers were also conducted. Nine persons were sent to Denmark for training in different branches of dairying under the FAO programme.

Poultry

The Third Plan targets in respect of most of the poultry development schemes have been achieved and, in many cases, exceeded. The Plan had envisaged the expansion of 56 State poultry farms and 17 poultry extension centres, setting up of 50 intensive development blocks, 12 marketing centres, 17 duck extension centres and 43 feed manufacturing centres and training of 20,000 persons in modern methods of poultry-keeping As against this target, 80 States poultry farms and 41 poultry extension centres have already been expanded, 53 intensive poultry development blocks, 12 marketing centres, 20 duck extension centres and 44 feed manufacturing centres set up and about 21,100 persons trained in modern methods of poultry-keeping. In addition, during 1965-66 four more intensive poultry development blocks and one duck extension centre were expected to be set up along with five State poultry farms to be expanded and another 255 persons to be trained in modern methods of poultry-keeping. Besides, under the special development programme for animal husbandry, 26 intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres, 2 poultry dressing plants and 8 poultry feed manufacturing plants are being set up and expansion of 20 State poultry farms has been taken up. Credit facilities for providing loans to the extent of Rs 85 48 lakhs have also been provided by the Central Government for setting up poultry farms in the private sector.

At the regional poultry farms at Bangalore, Delhi and Bhubaneswar, the target of maintaining 5,000 layers has been achieved while the farm at Bombay is maintaining 3,000 layers During 1965-66, these farms were expected to produce about 26 lakh eggs and distribute 3.6 lakh breeding stock as against 21.4 lakh eggs and 2.7 lakh birds in the preceding year.

A pilot project for the manufacture of egg powder has been undertaken at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. Based on the results obtained, it is proposed to set up an egg powder manufacturing plant in Kerala to utilise the surplus egg production in that State. A factory to manufacture filler flats is being set up at Poona and is likely to go into production in May-June 1966.

FISHERIES

The production of fish during 1964 was 13.2 lakh tonnes as against 10.5 lakh tonnes in 1963. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish in 1961, 1962 and 1963.

TABLE 129
PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(in thousand tonnes)

to the second se	Total		Disposal			
Year	catch and	Fresh	Cured		Reduction	
	landings	marketing	Sun-dried	Salted		
1961	944	453	219	194	79	
1962	958	459	222	197	80 52	
1963	1,046	705	151	138		

The value of exports of fish and fish products reached a record level of Rs 6 53 crores in 1964. During the first ten months of 1965, the value of exports (Rs. 5.27 crores) was higher than that in the corresponding period of 1964 (Rs 4.89 crores).

Development Programmes

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

In addition to the usual development schemes under the Plan and non-Plan provisions, 43 fisheries schemes covering nine States and involving an outlay of Rs 4 3 crores have been sanctioned under the special development programme. These include provision for harbours, cold storages, construction of feeder roads, quick transport facilities, development of reservoir and estuarine fisheries, boat building yards and acceleration of some of the Plan schemes like mechanisation of fishing craft.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised craft for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. As against the target of 4,000 mechanised boats, 1,600 boats were mechanised up to 1964-65, the fourth year of the Third Plan. The slow progress was due to import restrictions and inadequate indigenous supply Contracts have been entered into for the inport of 1,137 marine diesel engines; in addition 710 indigenous engines are expected to be made available. Schemes for collaboration with Japanese and Norwegian firms with the purpose of stepping up domestic production capacity are under consideration.

The Deep Sea Fishing Station with its 22 boats carried out exploratory fishing operations to chart fishing grounds. These vessels operated from Veravel, Bombay, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam

Under the Indo-Norwegian Project, 7 vessels operated from Cochin, Karwar, Cannanore and Mandapam. Regular research cruises were conducted by the two research vessels, Varuna and Kalava, in collaboration with the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute. A large ace

plant and cold storage with facility for deep freezing and deep freeze storage was installed at Ernakulam. Work on a marine workshop and slipway at

Ernakulam is also nearing completion.

The construction of fishing harbours at Veravel in Gujarat, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam in Madras and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh was completed Work on the fishing harbours at Porbunder and Umbergaon in Gujarat, Karwar and Bhatkal in Mysore, Beypore, Baliapatnam and Vizhinjom in Kerala, and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh is in progress. Hydrographic surveys, model tests and subsoil investigations in the major ports of Bombay, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras and Haldia were also in progress for the location of fishing harbours. Financial and technical assistance to undertake pre-investment surveys in about 30 fishing harbours was sought from the U N Special Fund

Fisheries Extension Units

The eight Fisheries Extension Units conducted short-term training courses on various fishery subjects, in which 2,744 persons drawn from State fisheries departments, community development blocks, fish farmers and fishermen participated The Extension Units conducted surveys for the location of fish seed collection centres on rivers, and assisted the States in the construction of fish farms They tendered technical assistance on various specific problems. The Units demonstrated the technique of major carp breeding by hormone injections and common carp breeding under controlled conditions, and produced 53 lakhs of spawn

Fish Marketing and Co-operatives

In order to facilitate quick and safe transport of fish from landing to interior areas, refrigerated rail vans were introduced a few years back as an experimental measure In addition to six broad gauge vans running on the Calicut-Madras, Vijayawada-Howrah and Palasa-Howrah routes, one broad gauge van and two metre gauge vans were expected to be introduced. In order to meet the urgent requirements of refrigerated road transport, arrangements were made for importing 26 road vans. A few such trucks have also been fabricated indigenously During 1965, six ice and cold storages were established, one each in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and two each in Orissa Work on four freezing plants with provision for frozen storage, one each in Kerala, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are expected to be completed during the year

During 1965, loans amounting to Rs 30 lakhs were sanctioned as working capital to fisheries co-operative societies, raising the total loan advanced to such co-operatives to Rs 72 77 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 1 crore

during the Third Plan period.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Finquiry was conducted in 1950-51, in 800 villages, covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55 The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57, in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison with the corresponding data of the first enquiry has been published in the

earlier editions of this Reference Annual (INDIA 1961-1965)

Rural Labour Enquiry

Another enquiry, known as the Rural Labour Enquiry, was undertaken in 1963. Although it was originally intended that this enquiry should be more comprehensive than the first two enquiries, the scope had to be curtail-

ed due to the national emergency.

Data regarding income and consumption expenditure of rural labour households, including agricultural labour households, were collected during the 18th round (February 1963—February 1964) of the National Sample Survey and data relating to employment and unemployment, earnings and indebtedness of rural labour households were collected in the 19th and first sub-round of the 20th round of the NSS (July 1964—July 1965). These data have not, however, yet been published.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which inter alia applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura and in specified areas in Gujarat and Maharashtra. The Cential Government has also fixed minimum wages for workers in certain agricultural research institutions, military farms and archaeological gardens.

CHAPTER XVII

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development and set out a broad outline of the policy to be followed in the States. The policy was restated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

and eliminate social inequalities.

The Third Plan envisaged as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation of the various aspects of land reform which the

States have undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies.

A number of States have made considerable progress in the implementation of the legislation in recent years. The progress was reviewed by the National Development Council in November 1963. The Council called upon all State Governments to complete implementation of land reform before the end of the Third Plan and set up committees to suggest measures for strengthening and improving the implementation. The Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan emphasised that in the interest of agricultural production and social policy, land legislation which has been enacted should be fully implemented before the end of the Third Plan, and the deficiencies in the legislation in relation to approved policies and programmes be remedied as early as possible. The programmes include abolition of intermediaries, regulation of tenancy including security of tenure, fair rents and conferment of ownership on tenants, as well as ceiling on land holdings and consolidation of holdings.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

The programme for abolition of intermediaries has been mostly completed. These measures have brought more than two ciores of tenants into direct relationship with the State and made available to the Government considerable areas of cultivable waste lands for distribution to landless agriculturists.

The main problem now engaging the attention of the State Governments is the assessment and payment of compensation. The total amount of compensation including rehabilitation grant and interest is estimated at Rs. 570 crores. Of this about Rs. 300 crore has so far been paid

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reforms recommended in the Plans are (i) security of tenure, (ii) reduction of rent, and (iii) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions in different States is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, the existing provisions for security of tenure are of a temporary nature and ejectment of all tenants has been stayed.

^{*}For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'

The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for irrigated lands (28½ per cent for lands irrigated by baling) and 45 per cent of produce for dry lands. In the Telangana area, the *Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act* applies. The Act conferred protected tenancy rights on tenants who were in continuous possession of land on specified dates. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for irrigated lands and one fifth in other cases, or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to the class of soil, whichever is less.

The optional right of purchase under the Hyderabad Act was exercised by 14,284 tenants in the Telangana region in respect of 1.05 lakh acres. The provision of compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants has been enforced in parts of the area, and about 18,700 tenants have been made owners.

A comprehensive legislation for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of the State legislature.

Assam

Under-ralyats and share croppers (adhiars) have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. Each under-ralyat or adhiar is, however, to be left with 3\frac{1}{3} acres until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality.

The right of resumption expired on February 18, 1963 and under-raiyats and adhiars now enjoy complete security of tenure. The crop share payable by the adhiar is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord and one-fifth where the cost is met by the adhiar.

Bihar

The tenant acquires occupancy rights on 12 years' possession. The tenant holding land on a written lease is liable to ejectment on the expiry of the term of the lease. Tenants holding land on oral lease cannot be evicted except for misuse of land or non-payment of rent. An underraiyat of a landlord possessing more than the ceiling limit (20 to 60 acres depending upon the class of land) has been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. A minimum area is, however, to be left with the tenant. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

Gujarat

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land on the condition that every tenant generally retains half the area leased. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment, or one-sixth of the gross produce, whichever is less.

In the former Bombay area, 9.20 lakh tenants are eligible for acquisition of ownership of an area of 30.6 lakh acres. The actual ownership is transferred on payment of purchase price. So far the work relating to rent fixation has been completed in 4.6 lakh cases covering about 14 lakh acres.

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume a limited area. A landlord whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land. Smaller landholders can receive up to half the produce as rent.

Kerala

The Kerla Land Reforms Act provides for fixity of tenure for tenants subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation in specified cases. The time for application for resumption expired on April 1, 1965; till then 6,869 applications had been filed. The rate of maximum rent has been laid down for various crops. For paddy lands the fair rent normally is one-fourth of the gross produce. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable land. The optional right of purchase came into force on April 1, 1964.

Madhva Pradesh

Tenants have been conferred fixity of tenure in respect of a minimum area of 5 to 25 acres, depending on the class of land and the period of lease. The period in which a landlord could resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable lands

Madras

An interim measure for protecting tenants from eviction was enacted in 1955, giving tenants security subject to the landlord's right to resume land under specific conditions. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of the produce for irrigated land (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33½ per cent in other cases.

Maharashtra

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure. The landowners were permitted to resume a limited area for personal cultivation. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has already expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment or one-sixth of the produce, whichever is less.

Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants. In the former Bombay area ownership in respect of 16.5 lakh tenants would be transferred. Out of these about 14 lakh enquiries have been completed and nearly 5.7 lakh tenants have acquired ownership of 12 lakh acres of land. In the Marathwada area, 36,184 tenants have been declared owners in respect of 5 lakh acres.

Mysore

A comprehensive legislation applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume up to half the leased area. The fair rent is not to exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the gross produce, depending on the class of land. The Act has since been amended to remove certain defects, and enforced from October 1965.

Orissa

A comprehensive legislation was enacted and later amended in 1965, which provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume land not exceeding half the leased area, fair reat is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce. Tenants in non-resumable area are to be provided with ownership rights. Provisions relating to regulation of rent came into force in October and resumption for personal cultivation in December 1965.

Punjab

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least 5 standard acres unless

he is allotted alternative land by the State. The maximum rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce. Tenants have been given optional right to purchase in specified cases. Nearly 20,000 tenants have acquired ownership of 1.3 lakh acres.

Rajasthan

Tenants have been given complete security of tenure for a minimum area varying from 15.6 to 125 acres in different parts of the State. The land-owner was permitted, up to October 1958, to resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership for non-resumable area. The rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the produce.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State and given complete security.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-raiyats and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with it. Crop sharers (bargadars) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the area leased. In case a person owns less than 7½ acres, he can resume the entire area from the bargadars. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases, where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of the gross produce or four times the land revenue

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. The landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur and Tripura, comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-fifth to one-fourth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

In Goa and Pondicherry, interim protection has been given to tenants, pending comprehensive legislation.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Legislation for ceiling on holdings has been enacted in all the States except in the former Punjab area of the State of Punjab where, however, Government has been empowered to settle tenants on lands under personal cultivation of owners in excess of the permissible limits. Although there is no outright ceiling on ownership in this area, Government has been empowered to settle tenants on lands under personal cultivation of owners in excess of the permissible limits.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (1) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. The levels vary in different States, in different regions of the same State in certain cases, and for different classes of land.

Ceilings imposed in different States and Union Territories are as follows:

State	Future Acquisition	Existing Holdings
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihai Gujarat Jammu and Kashmir Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Himachal Pradesh	18 to 216 acres 50 acres 20 to 60 acres 19 to 132 acres 221 acres 15 to 36 acres 25 to 75 acres 24 to 120 acres 18 to 126 acres 18 to 144 acres 20 to 80 acres 30 standard acres 25 to 336 acres 121 acres 25 acres 24 to 60 acres 30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 n other areas	27 to 324 acres 50 acres 20 to 60 acres 19 to 132 acres 22½ acres 15 to 36 acres 25 to 75 acres 24 to 120 acres 18 to 126 acres 27 to 216 acres 20 to 80 acres 30 standard acres 25 to 336 acres 40 to 80 acres 40 to 80 acres 25 acres 24 to 60 acres 25 acres 24 to 60 acres 30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 in other areas,
Manipur Tripura	25 acres 25 to 75 acres	25 acres 25 to 75 acres

Some progress has been made in the implementation of legislation regarding ceilings. In Jammu and Kashmir 4.5 lakh acres have been taken over and distributed. In West Bengal 7.8 lakh acres have been declared The State Government has come into possession of 4 35 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to share-croppers and landless workers on a yearly basis pending its final disposal; further area will become available as implementation proceeds. In Uttar Pradesh 2.2 lakh acres have been declared surplus of which 95,598 acres have been distributed. In Maharashtra about 90,918 acres held by sugar factories have been declared surplus and 57,247 acres have been taken over by the State Government. Pending formation of co-operative farming societies, this area has been entrusted for management to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation. In addition to this, 76,924 acres held by landlords have been declared surplus. In Assam 24,666 acres have been acquired. In Madras, out of 10,449 cases of surplus holders, final settlement has been prepared in 32 cases and 729 acres have been declared surplus. In Punjab 3 92 lakh standard acres were declared surplus out of which 1 22 lakh standard acres have been utilised for settling tenants. In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Tripura the provisions in the legislation relating to ceiling have been brought into force, rules framed and preliminary steps are being taken for implementing the legislation In Mysore and Orissa provisions were amended to remove certain deficiencies before enforcement.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

By the end of the Second Plan, about 2.95 crore acres had been consolidated. The target proposed for the Third Plan was 3.10 crore acres. Progress has been made mainly in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The Plan target is expected to be achieved to a substantial extent.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the

detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this ten-

dency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Bills are under consideration in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of Indian rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans. The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricul-

tural lands was cultivated on co-operative lines.

During the Third Five Year Plan, 318 pilot projects, each comprising 10 co-operative farming societies, were to be organised in selected community development blocks in the country. Their purpose was to demonstrate to farmers that by pooling their land, manpower and other resources, they could increase agricultural production, develop agro-industries, improve employment opportunities and raise their standard of living. Societies formed outside the pilot areas were also to be encouraged and assisted.

As against the programme of 3,180 pilot co-operative farming societies to be organised during the Third Plan period, 2,328 were organised up to the end of November 1965, with a membership of 40,017 and covering an area of 2,32,458 acres. In addition, 2,192 societies were organised outside pilot project areas with a membership of 46,969 and covering an area of 2,55,672 acres. By the end of the Third Plan, about 5,300 societies—2,800 pilot societies and 2,500 non-pilot societies—against a target of 4,000 were likely to come into existence.

A Committee of Direction, constituted to assess the performance of pilot projects, has suggested that, for the Fourth Plan, an intensive approach should be adopted in relation to both the established successful areas and the potentially successful areas. It has also emphasised the need for wider efforts in other areas to help disseminate the ideology. The programme of co-operative farming is being reviewed by the Planning Commission and

others concerned, in the light of these recommendations.

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming. It was reconstituted in November, 1964. For planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming, 14 States have set up advisory boards and one State has set up a sub-committee of the State Co-operative Council. Thirteen co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres wherein 1,132 secretaries have been trained so far. These centres also organise orientation courses or extension staff and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies.

The Third Plan laid down that preference should be given to co-operative farming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Government and cultivable waste lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings. The Dandakaranya Development Authority has taken a decision to organise co-operative farming societies for the benefit of the displaced persons. A special scheme has also been formulated for lands

located in the Tungabhadra irrigation project area in Mysore State.

BHOODAN

The Bhoodan or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says. "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustment can be corrected without serious conflicts"

In its practical application, Bhoodan takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land from owners for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as Sampattidan (donation of money or other resources), Buddhidan and Jivandan (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the Bhoodan ideals), Sadhandan and Grihadan

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India The target is to obtain 5 crore acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into Gramdan, i.e., donation of village, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

About 42 lakh acres were donated under Bhoodan till the end of October 1965. Eleven lakh acres of this donation have been distributed. Nearly

11,370 villages have joined the Grandan movement.

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfers of land offered in Bhoodan and Gran:dan and for the management of lands thus Bye-laws have been framed in some States for the management of Gramdan lands under the Co-operative Societies Act

CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five-Year Plan period. The co-operative movement* which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat It also resolved that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the Third Plan period. The targets suggested in the Third Five Year Plan as against the estimated achievements at the end of the Second Plan period are as follows:

TABLE 125 PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

	Achievements at the end of the Second Plan (estimated)	Targets for the Third Plan
Number of primary co-operative societies Membership Coverage of villages Coverage of agricultural population Loans through co-operatives	2 1 lakhs 1 7 crores 33 per cent	2 3 lakhs 3 7 crores 100 per cent 60 per cent
Short-term and medium-term Long-term (outstanding)	Rs 203 crores Rs 38 crores	Rs 530 crores Rs 150 crores

Provision was also made for starting 600 primary marketing societies and for constructing 2,200 rural godowns and 980 godowns at market

The mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan estimated a sizable short-fall to occur in the Plan targets for co-operative credit for agriculture. A detailed action programme for co-operative development was, therefore, formulated, intended to apply to the whole country, priority being given for its implementation in the large number of districts selected for the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme, launched as a major effort for stepping up agricultural production

The annual conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in Bombay in November 1965 recommended several important measures to step up credit for agricultural production and marketing of agricultural produce to help the weaker sections and to promote co-operative farming, consumer co-operatives and processing units.

The conference decided that loan procedures be simplified and the crop loan system be put into operation without delay. It envisaged the establishment of processing units in the consumer sector, building up of a common cadre of managerial personnel for wholesale stores, and creation of State

^{*}For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the co-operative movement till 1956, see Chapter XXII in 'INDIA 1962'. Also, for information on co-operative farming, see Chapter XVII on 'Land Reform'.

federations of wholesale stores, where such federations do not exist, and a national federation of State units On co-operative marketing of agricultural produce with special reference to foodgrains, the conference felt that, by the end of the Fourth Plan, the marketing societies could increase their turnover

to Rs. 850 crores as against Rs 100 crores in 1964-65

A Study Group which was appointed in May 1963 to examine the working of co-operatives in the non-agricultural credit sector and to suggest measures to ensure their sound and speedy growth, submitted its report in December 1963. Mainly dealing with the urban banks and employees' credit societies, it recommended the establishment of one urban bank in each town having a population of over one lakh, and diversification of their loaning activities with emphasis on advances for industrial purposes. The Study Group also suggested that employees' credit societies should be set up in every institution with more than 50 employees

The Working Group on Housing Co-operatives has recommended a federal structure for co-operative housing organisations in each State and also made recommendations in regard to their financial resources and opera-

tions.

The Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha in December 1964 was passed by Parliament in September 1965. The Act which comes into force from March 1966 provides for extension of certain provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act and the Banking Companies Act to co-operative banks

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are indicated in the table below

TABLE 126
NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1962-63	1963-64*
Number of societies	1,85,630	3,46,174	3,56,410
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	4,15,69,800	4,52,89,219
Working capital** (in lakhs of rupees)	3,06,34	17,69,04	20,99,46
(a) Share capital	49,80	3.01.61	3,50,28
(b) Reserve and other funds (c) Loans from	43,51	1,27,42	1,46,45
(1) Central financing agencies	49,77	5,27,14	6,33,59
(u) Government	14,12	87,12	1,02,46
(tit) Other sources	9,73	1,30,87	4,06,17
(d) Deposits from:	,,,,	2,00,0.	1,00,2
(i) Central societies	4,76	37,50	71.68
(ii) Primary societies	15,86	93,16	85,05
(iii) Individuals and other sources	96,44	2,51,90	2,97,48
(e) Deposits held by marketing societies	70,11	_,,,,,,	6,30
(f) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7,91	68,19	92,59

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1963, roughly 20 78 crores or about 45 4 per cent of the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The credit societies have a three-tier structure con-

^{*}Provisional.

^{**}Bxcludes figures relating to general insurance societies.

sisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1963-64 are given below:

TABLE 127
STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

							1951-52	1963-64
Number						,	16	2
Membership .		• •		• •	•	•	23,272 (in lakhs	23,15 of rupees
Share capital					* *		1,90	25,4
Reserve and other fu	nds				• •	•	2,36	10,7
Deposits Other borrowings .						• •	21,18	1,12,2
Working capital			•	• •	• •	**	11,27 36,72	1,79,7 3,28,2
Cash in hand and wi	th banks				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2,81	25,0
Investments Government and	- 4 la A	-4					10.53	20.70
Others			arrues			•	10,52 78	32,79 18,83
Loans advanced	•					•	55,27	3,17,8
Loans outstanding	g .					1	20,01	2,41,2
Loans overdue							3,22	6,79

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies. Table 128 gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 128
CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE [BANKS

					1951-52	1963-64
Number Membership Loans advanced (R Working capital (R	s. lakhs		•	 •	509 2,31,319 1,05,64 60,11	372 3,65,009 5,29,14 4,60,32

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.62 crores and Rs. 5.18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 61.31 crores and Rs. 20 89 crores in 1963-64 The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 129
COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

			Amo (Rs. cro		Percentage of working capital		
			1951-52	1963-64	1951-52	1963-64	
Owned funds Deposits Other borrowings	**	• •	9 ·80 38 ·23 12 ·08	82 ·20 172 ·27 205 ·84	16 · 3 63 · 6 20 · 1	17 ·9 37 ·4 44 ·7	

Loans outstanding at the end of June 1964 against individuals and against banks and societies totalled Rs. 2.74 crores and Rs. 337.36 crores respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 15.7. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 62.64 crores at the end of 1963-64 of which Rs. 31.60 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1964, there were 2,09,622 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 2,37,28,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs 440 39 crores During 1963-64, the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 297.14 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June 1964 amounted to Rs. 342 93 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 77.31 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Government amounted to Rs 288 66 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 117.79 crores and Rs 20.33 crores respectively. An analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was only 5.9 per cent. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 130
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

				***************************************		1951-52	1963-64
Membership per society						44	114
Share capital per society						827	4,402
Share capital per member Deposits per society	٠	•			••	19 408	1,243
Deposits per member			•			9	11
Working capital per society						4,190	21,009

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1964, there were 9,007 grain banks with a membership of 13 47 lakhs and a working capital of Rs 7 35 crores. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa accounted for the majority of the grain banks in the country. In Orissa, particularly, the banks play a significant role in providing credit. The number of grain banks in the State was 2,336 with a working capital of Rs. 4.90 crores and a membership of 7.07 lakhs. Loans advanced by all grain banks in the country amounted to Rs. 3.14 erores, of which Orissa alone accounted for Rs. 2.74 crores.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Of the 18 banks functioning in 1963-64, 11 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 24-99 crores. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 4 96 crores to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs 92 59 crores were in circulation at the close of 1963-64. Table 131 indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 19 1-52 and 1963-64.

TABLE 131 CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

							1951-52	1963-64
Number		••••					6	18
Membership			• •			• •	 34,579	4,32,933
₩.							(in lakhs	of rupees)
Share capital	,						 44	9,59
Reserve fund			••	••			 25 i	1,03
Other funds							12	77
Debentures							 7,83	92,59
Borrowings						• •	1,53	7,28
Working capital							 10,17	1,14,13
Sinking fund inve	stmen	ts					 1,27	20,56
Investments inclu			d bank	balanc	268		77	4,55
Loans advanced					• •		 2,51	29,58
Loans recovered							44	7,33
Loans due				• •		_	 8.05	90,18

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 583 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1963-64, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madras continued to account for the bulk, about 65 per cent of the total. The membership stood at 12,78,316 and working capital at Rs. 74 08 crores. Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 23.21 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1963-64.

TABLE 132
PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS
(in lakks of rupees)

	 						1951-52	1963-64
Share capital	 			· · · · ·			58	5.94
Reserve fund					•		13	5,94 58
Other funds	 						5	45
Debentures and	borrowings						6,84	67,12
Working capital					•		7,60	74,08
Loans advanced	• •	•			* 4		1,30	23,21
Loans repaid	•		•	-	*	-	48	5,71
Loans due	 						6,96	68,88

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1964, there were 13,323 societies with a membership of 56.77 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 135 95 crores at the end of 1963-64 accounted for 62 per cent of the working capital The table below indicates the progress made by the societies between 1951-52 and 1963-64.

TABLE 133
OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES
(in lakhs of rupees)

						-	1951-52	1963-64
Share capital							13,36	48,70
Reserve fund						1	3,78	10,68
Cash in hand and with	banks						5,65	18,25
Investments in .						{	•	
Land buildings					٠.		73	2,40
Trustee securities							6,67	17,78
Others							4,68	22,17
Loans advanced .				-			50,67	199,57
Loans recovered						1	47,01	178,67
Loans due							44,36	166,69
Loans overdue		• •	•			t	4,16	9,30

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as at the end of June 1964 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES (June 1964)

Type of society	Number	Member- ship	Working capital (Rs. lakhs)
Marketing societies			
State .	21	5,937	14,48
Central.	159	95,997	15,89
Primary .	3,166	19,15,645	41,49
Sugarcane supply societies.			
State	2	147	44
Central .	69	8,846	95
Primary	9,269	26,74,816	13,62
Milk unions	126	19,612	7,16
Milk supply societies	5,942	4,33,954	3,87
Farming societies .	5,850	1,47,324	8.17
Irrigation societies	1,499	64,211	2,66
Sugar factories	70	2,39,512	88,34
Cotton ginning and pressing societies	151	83,831	5,80
Other processing societies	8,467	3,18,830	6,63
Weavers' societies	9,.07	-,-,-	, ,,,,
State .	21	7,823	7,68
Central	117	7,695	1,5
Primary	12,733	13,13,363	27,12
Spinning milis	47	32,238	13,16
Other industrial societies	25,065	11,84,639	26,63
Consumers' societies	25,005	11,01,000	20,0.
Wholesale	210	2,52,081	10,85
	9,900	19,13,147	12,61
Primary Housing accusting	3,500	17,13,147	12,01
Housing societies State	10	4,154	18.67
	9,886	6,20,058	95,73
Primary	2,932	3,00,847	3,11
Fishermen's societies	4,932	11.033	
Insurance societies Other non-credit societies	23,166	17,02,913	1,05
Other mon-credit societies	. 1 21,100	17,04,713	27,8

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1963-64, there were 924 supervising unions with 54,255 affiliated societies, for supervision of credit societies in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore and special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale, etc., in other States.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

At the end of June 1964, there were 20 state co-operative unions and institutes and 206 district unions and institutes. The number of societies affiliated to them was 52,812 and 4,710 respectively. These unions and institutes imparted training to 5,45,325 members, 1,09,651 honorary office-bearers and 13,969 paid staff of co-operative societies. The total income of the state unions was Rs 1,77.12 lakhs including Rs 1,01.73 lakhs of government grants; the total income of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 30 99 lakhs of which Rs 8.81 lakhs constituted government grants

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1963-64, 25,430 co-operative societies were under liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 1,15.50 lakhs and Rs. 1,06.15 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 16,725,99 lakh cubic metres, of which approximately 5,550,66 lakh cubic metres are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Up to 1951, about 937,44 lakh cubic metres, i.e., about 17 per cent of the usable flow or 5.6 per cent of the total annual flow, had been utilised. By the end of the Second Plan about 1,480,18 lakh cubic metres representing about 27 per cent of the usable flow or 8.9 per cent of the total annual flow was estimated to have been utilised. An additional 493,39 lakh cubic metres were likely to be used in the Third Plan, bringing the proportion to about 36 per cent of the usable flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

Central Organisations

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 21 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission

and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, on which CW&PC is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation. The CW&PC in collaboration with the Ganga Basin Organisation, has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining respectively to minor irrigations works and domestic and navigational purposes. The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country.

IRRIGATION AND MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Third Plan are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 143 and 144. The major irrigation and multipurpose projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Gandak Project (Bihar)

An international agreement on the Gandak irrigation and power project was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of

^{*}Description of only selected projects is given.

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India on December 4, 1959 It is an inter-State project in which Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States and Nepal would also derive irrigation and power benefits from it

The project comprises the following components:

(1) A 743 metre long barrage with road-bridge across the river

Gandak at Bhaisalotan in Bihar

(ii) Main western canal to irrigate 4 84 lakh hectares in the Saran district of Bihar, and about 3.44 lakh hectares in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh. A separate canal will also take off from the western bank to irrigate 16,605 hectares in the Bhairwa district of western Nepal

(iii) Main eastern canal to irrigate 6 03 lakh hectares in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, and 0.42 lakh hectares in Parsa, Bara and Rautuhat districts of Nepal.

(iv) A power house with an installed capacity of 15 mw at the 14th km of the main western canal in Nepal territory, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift when the connected load in Nepal has developed to a firm potential of 10 mw.

The construction of the barrage and excavation of all the canals are in

progress

The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 111.38 crores will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities to the people of Nepal and India

Kosi Project (Bihar)

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs 64 23 crores, consists of.

Unit I—A barrage near Hanumannagar in Nepal and appurtenant works.

Unit II—About 240 km long flood embankments and other protective works, and

Unit III—The eastern Kosi canal system

The barrage and headworks including the road bridge have been completed and were inaugurated by H M the King of Nepal on April 24, 1965.

Flood Embankments and Protection Measures

Construction of about 240 km long flood embankments on the eastern and western banks of Kosi was completed in 1959. The flood embankments have freed an area of about 20,720 sq kms in Bihar and Nepal from the ravages of the Kosi and afforded direct protection to about 0.61 lakh hectares of cultivable land in Nepal and 2.02 lakh hectares in Bihar from recurring submergence.

In addition to the above components, the following schemes have been

sanctioned as Stage II of the project .

(1) Kosi power house A power station with an installed capacity of 20,000 kw comprising four generating units of 5,000 kw each, on the eastern Kosi canal along with connected transmission lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 79 crores is under construction. Half of the power generated at the power house will be supplied to Nepal and the other half will be available for use in Bihar The design of the power house has been finalised by the CW&PC.

(ii) Western Kosi canal · This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 18·38 crores comprises the construction of a main canal, 112 km long taking off from the right flank of the Kosi barrage to irrigate 3·12 lakh hectares in Darbhanga district of Bihar, and 12,120

hectares in Saptari district of Nepal.

(tii) Extension of eastern Kosi canal: This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 4.67 crores, comprises the construction of a canal system

taking off from the eastern Kosi main canal to irrigate 1 60 lakh hectares in Saharsa and Monghyr districts.

Kakrapara Project (Gujarat)

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 621 metres long and 14 metres high, on the rocky river bed near Kakrapara 80 km upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Most of the earth work of canals and on distributaries has been completed. The project will irrigate 2.27 lakh hectares in Surat district.

A new project, namely, the Ukai multipurpose project, scheduled to be completed in the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.20 crores will, besides irrigating 85,000 hectares, firm up the irrigation planned under the Kakrapara project.

Tawa Multipurpose Project (Madhya Pradesh)

The Tawa multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 47 00 crores (revised), envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Tawa river (a tributary of the Narmada river) less than a kilometre downstream of its confluence with its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh.

The 1,330 metre long dam will be earth-zoned type. Two canals, together 221 km in length, will take off from the right and left flanks and will provide irrigation facilities to a total area of 3 2 lakh hectares annually. Two power houses will be constructed which will have an installed capacity of 42 mw.

Bhadra Reservoir Project (Mysore)

This multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 35.75 crores (irrigation) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 99,015 hectares of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. It has two power stations with a total installed capacity of 40,400 kw.

Upper Krishna Project (Mysore)

The Upper Krishna project across Krishna river in Mysore will consist of two dams, one at Almatti and the other at Siddapur in Bijapur district. The dams will be 1,631 and 6,949 metres long respectively. The main canals taking off from these two dams, totalling a length of 392 6 km will irrigate 24,282 hectares The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 59 crores.

Malaprabha Project (Mysore)

The Malaprabha project envisages the construction of 154-metre long and 43 0 metre high masonry dam across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of Krishna, in Belgaum district of Mysore State. The right bank canal of the project will irrigate 1.2 lakh hectares in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 20 croies.

Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Nagarjunasagar project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a 1,450-metre long masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 161 km from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 204.4 km long, and the left bank canal, 178 km long, will together irrigate 8.1 lakh hectares including stabilisation of irrigation in Krishna delta. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 656,20 lakh cubic metres and its water spread will be 19,078 hectares. The dam and the canal are expected to be completed in 1970-71. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 4.27 metre diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project.

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The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 149.53 crores.

Tungabhadra Project (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 2,450 metre long and 49.30 metre high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram, a 203 km long canal (called the left bank canal) with a power house on the left side; a 347 km long canal (called the low level canal) with two power houses, and a 195 km long canal

(called the high level canal) on the right side

The dam was completed in July 1958 The reservoir has a water-spread of 37,914 hectares. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 4.2 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of a 22.5 km long hydel channel at Hampi. Four generating units of 9,000 kw each in the dam power house and four units of the same capacity in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station has also been constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw each have been installed in the first instance and another unit of 9,000 kw will be added shortly. The low level canal, including the hydel channel and its major distributaries and the distribution system and the left bank canal up to 347 km and the distribution system have been completed Work on the construction of the high level canal, stage I, is in progress.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa)

The 4,800-metre long mam Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam. Flanked on both sides by 21 km of dykes, it impounds 81 crore cubic metres of Mahanadi water. The project is divided into two stages. Stage I of the project has been completed in all respects providing perennial irrigation to 2 43 lakh hectares in the two districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir in Orissa. The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 1,23,000 km. Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Brajrajnagar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Sundergarh, Bargarh and Cuttack. An expenditure of Rs 65 56 crores was incurred on stage I of the project up to the end of March 1965.

The Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa as an adjunct to stage I of the Hirakud dam project at an estimated cost of Rs 34 34 crores. It consists of a diversion weir at Mahanadi to pick up the regulated release from Hirakud and remodelling of the existing canal system and weirs on the Mahanadi and Birupa rivers. On completion, it will irrigate 6 59 lakh hectares gross (including the existing area of 0.82 lakh hectares) in Cuttack and Puri districts. The diversion weir at Mundali and canals have been completed and an irrigation potential of 2 32 lakh hectares was created by June 1965. The project is likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

Stage II of the project, estimated to cost Rs 14 96 crores, has also been virtually completed with the installation and commissioning of three generating units of 24 mw each at the Chiplima power house and two generating units of 37.5 mw each at the Hirakud power house bringing the installed capacity of the former to 72 mw, the latter to 198 mw and the overall total

of the Hirakud Project to 270 mw.

Bhakra Nangal Project (Punjab and Rajasthan)

A joint venture of Punjab and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal Project is India's biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175.60 crores. It consists of a 226 metre high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra; 29 metre high Nangal dam; 64 km long Nangal hydel channel;

one power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 1,104 kms of canals and over 3,360 kms of distributaries. Started in 1948 the project has been practically completed. The project was dedicated to the nation by the late Brime Minister Januaharlal Nichts of October 22, 1963

late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on October 22, 1963.

The Bhakra canal system commands a gross area of about 27.4 lakh hectares, of which the cultivable commanded area is 23.7 lakh hectares. On full development an area of 14.60 lakh hectares is expected to be annually irrigated. In addition, about 14.60 lakh bectares will get increased water supply. An area of 13.02 lakh hectares in Punjab and Rajasthan received irrigation during 1964-65.

The three power houses at Bhakra, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 604 mw and a total firm capacity of 337 mw.

Beas Project (Punjab-Rajasthan)

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, consists of two units, viz, (i) Beas-Sutley link, and (ii) Beas dam at Pong The former provides for a diversion dam at Pandoh, a combination of tunnels and an open hydel channel, and a power plant with an installed capacity of 636 mw. The firm power capacity of this unit will be 391 mw at 100 per cent load factor including 120 mw of the additional unit to be installed at Bhakra—It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 5.26 lakh hectares in Punjab, the annual irrigation being of the order of 3.24 lakh hectares.

A project report prepared in May 1959, for the second unit, is under revision in the light of the latest hydrological studies. Primarily intended for storing water for the Rajasthan canal, the project will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about 20.24 lakh hectares in Punjab and Rajasthan. The 115.8 metre concrete dam will have a storage capacity of 678,41.5 lakh

cubic metres.

Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan)

The Rajasthan canal project is now estimated to cost Rs. 184 crores and is intended to provide irrigation by flow supplies to about 11.6 lakh hectares in the district of Bikaner, in Rajasthan. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts:

(a) Rajasthan Feeder 214 4 km. long, of which the first 179 6

km he in Punjab.

(b) Rajasthan Canal · 469 · 8 km long lying entirely in Rajasthan To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers.

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan feeder and the first 196.3 km of the Rajasthan canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed in 1969-70. The second stage envisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system below Naushera branch. The Suratgarh branch and Rawatsar distributary have been completed.

The entire length of the canal and the feeder will be lined to save water

losses through seepage.

Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam will have a gross storage capacity of 77,460 lakh cubic metres of water. The canal system will irrigate 4.46 lakh hectares in

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Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw of power will be generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar power station. The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with four units have been completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. The Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was released on November 20, 1960. Work has commenced on the second stage of the project which envisages the construct on of the Rana Pratap Sagar dam and a power house below it When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 1.21 lakh hectares and generate 90,000kw of power at 60 per cent load factor. Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project which comprises the construction of the Jawahar Sagar (Kotah) dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units of 33,000 kw each with provision for the installation of a fourth one. On completion, it will produce 60,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor.

Ramgunga River Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The river Ramganga, one of the major tributaries of the Ganga, is being harnessed by constructing a 123 6 metre high earth and rock fill dam 32 km upstream of Kalagarh in district Garhwal and a 75.6 metre high saddle dam. Power will be generated at the saddle dam. The project will irrigate an area of 6.9 lakh hectares and would also firm up 113 mw of power in the Ganga-Sarda-Yamuna grid.

The scheme likely to be completed in the Fifth Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 91 7 crores, of which Rs 62 25 crores is for irrigation, Rs 19 70 crores for

power and Rs 9.75 crores for flood control.

Mayurakshi Project (West Bengal)

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of 4,000 kw hydroelectric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 3.2 km below the dam in West Bengal. The 47.24 metre high and 612.6 metre, long Massanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 2.47 lakh hectares annually. The Canada dam with a capacity of 6,160 lakh cubic metres of water will provide rabi irrigation for nearly 20,235 hectares. The first 2,000 kw generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February, 1957

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta (West Bengal)

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the port of Calcutta requires immediate remedial measures

The problem of the Calcutta port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga barrage project envisages the following principal components.

(1) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka,

(u) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal;

(iii) a feeder canal, 42.6 km long, taking off upstream of the Ganga barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagrirathi, downstream of the Jangipur barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region and improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc.

Damodar Valley Corporation (West Bengal and Bihar)

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total capacity of 1.04 lakk kw attached to all the dams except Konar; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6.25 lakh kw; an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries. Two more units of 1.25 lakh kw each are to be added to the DVC system raising the total power generating capacity to 9.79 lakh kw.

The Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in September 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 13,618 lakh cubic metres of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, completed in December 1959, stores 14,970 lakh cubic metres of water. A 40,000 kw hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959

The 692 metre long and 11 58 metre high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. The operation and maintenance of the barrage and irrigation system was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from April 1, 1964. Nearly 137 kms of the main left bank canal have been made navigable. Under an agreement with the Corporation, The Hindustan Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta have started a bi-weekly cargo service between Durgapur and Calcutta.

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 1 50 lakh kw was commissioned in February 1953. An additional unit of 75,000 kw has since been added to this station. At Durgapur two 75,000 kw units have been commissioned. One of the two units of 1.25 lakh kw each at Chandrapura was put into commercial operation on December 1, 1964, while the second was commissioned in April 1965. Two more units of 1 40 lakh kw each at Durgapur and Chandrapur are in advanced stages of construction.

The National Projects Construction Corporation, Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd, which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore, contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Gujarat. Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal

The Corporation has in hand the execution of works on river valley and

other projects costing over Rs. 39 crores,

Indus Waters Treaty, 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for India Waters. With the appointment of the two Commissioners by the respective Governments the Permanent India Commission, as provided for the implementation of the Treaty, came into being

The Permanent Indus Commission has so far submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan annual reports for five years ending March

1965.

As required under Article V of the Treaty six out of the ten annual instalments of £62,06,000 each, of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, have been paid to the World Bank for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Plan was 216.03 lakh hectares, of which about 96 64 lakh hectares were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects. The progress of irrigation at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan are shown below.

TABLE 135 NET AREA IRRIGATED

(In lakh hectares) Major and Minor Year medium urrigation Total projects schemes 1950-51 96 64 1,19 39 216 03 1955-56 109 28 130 08 1,26 67 235 95 287 ·91 1960-61 1.57 -83 1965-66 (Targets) 157 20 1,92 23

lrrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes, at the end of the First and Second Plans are given in the following table.

TABLE 136

IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

Bad of the year	Potential at channel outlets for utilisation	
1955-56	26-31	12-55
1960-61	47-35	33-59

The total irrigation potential remaining to be utilised at the end of the Second Plan was 13.76 lakh hectares. During the Third Plan, additional irrigation potential of about 31.16 lakh hectares was expected to be created from major and medium irrigation schemes. The total utilisation in the Third Plan period was expected to be 28.73 lakh hectares

The new projects commenced during the Third Plan included (i) about 100 new medium irrigation schemes of value both for agricultural purposes and regional development; (ii) storage schemes on the Beas in Punjab undertaken as a result of the conclusion of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960; and (iii) schemes representing the irrigation component of multipurpose projects taken up primarily for power development and those necessitated by irrigation projects in neighbouring States. The cost of the irrigation

and flood control programmes of the Third Plan was estimated at Rs. 661 crores—about Rs. 442 crores for irrigation projects carried over from the Second Plan, about Rs. 1.58 crores for new projects and 61 crores for flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-crossion schemes

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multipurpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The recently completed 137 km. long left bank main canal of the Damodar Valley project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-cum-navigation canal It links the lower Raniganj coalfields with Calcutta via the Hooghly. Its utilisation for transport of coal is being considered. The condition of the Mahanadi river from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of 171 km) has been considerably improved as a result of regular discharges from the Hirakud dam reservoir. Recent surveys reveal that it may be possible to introduce navigation of this river by shallow-draft power crafts with proper conservancy works. The left bank low level canal of the Tungabhadra project on the Mysore side is also designed to serve the needs of navigation.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw, by 1945, it had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1964 was 62, 28,000 kw—an increase of nearly 239 per cent since 1951. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 5,86,19 lakh kwh to 25,50,000 lakh kwh showing an increase of nearly 335 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel, and hydro plant capacity during the period was 146, 124 and 451 per cent respectively. The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939—1964 in act al figures, and in terms of index numbers during March 1961 to 1964 is shown in Tables 137 and 138

TABLE 137
PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Year					apacity ants (*00	of	Aggregate of max. de-mand during	Energy genera- ted		load factor* (per	Ave- rage plant uti-
1 car			Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total	the year ('000 kw)	(crore kwh.)		cent)	lisa- tion** (per cent)
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1939		b- 0	5,41	87	4,42	10,70		244	203	48 4	53 ·8
1947		-	7,57	98	5.08	13,63	8,83	407	336	52.7	64 8
1951	. •	9.6	10,97	1,63	5,75	18,35	12,05	586	479	55 5	65 7
1956			15,98	2,28	10,61	28,86	19,90	966	795	55 4	68 9
1967-61		. •	24,36	3,00	19,17	46,53	35,46	1,634	1,395	54 5	76 2
1961-62	••	**	24,71	3,29	24,19	52,19	39,71	1,967	1,645	56 5	76 3
1962-63			25,38	3,27	29,26	58,01	46,35	2,236	1.868	55 1	79 9
1963-64			26,96	3,65	31,67	62,28	52,56	2,550	2,138	35.4	84 .4

^{*}Based on Cols. 6 and 7. **Based on Cols 5 and 6.

	TABLE 138	
INDEX NUMBERS	OF ELECTRICITY	SUPPLY (1951=100)

	March	March	March	March
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Installed generating capacity Steam plant Oil Plant Hydro plant	220 · 0	225 1	231 2	245 ·9
	184 · 5	202 ·1	201 1	224 ·6
	333 · 2	420 3	510 ·6	550 6
Index of total generating capacity	253 5	284 3	316 1	339 4
Generation of electricity Steam plant Oil Plant Hydro plant	314 2	341 -0	366 ·2	402 · 6
	167 ·5	172 9	174 6	161 0
	274 ·0	343 2	412 ·8	488 · 0
Index of total generation .	289 -1	335 -5	381 -8	435 -1
Coal consumption Fuel oil consumption Sale of electricity	270 3	292 0	322 6	353 5
	153 1	161 6	163 3	154 ·6
Domestic or residential Commercial light & small	251 2	285 8	322 8	361 1
power Industrial Traction	256 9	283 0	317 7	347 0
	317 0	377 4	428 · 7	514 3
	137 7	177 · 4	219 6	145 0
Irrigation . Public lighting Water works .	410 2	488 1	543 5	567 9
	285 ·8	318 8	362 2	361 6
	207 6	228 1	252 5	265 2
Index of total sale	288 9	345 3	389 6	446 0

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an agreegate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw at 60 per cent load factor, as follows

West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats			• •		Lakh kw 43
East-flowing rivers of southern India	•				86
Central India rivers .		444			43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)					48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding th	e potentia	l in	Sikkim)	•	1,25
lndus	• •		•	•	66
			Тот	AL .	4,11

The pattern of power development in India at present is as follows:

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan	mainly hydro mainly thermal
Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar	partly thermal
Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh . }	partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as State organisations

known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and during subsequent years State Electricity Boards were constituted in all the States.

Regional Electricity Boards

With a view to deriving the maximum possible benefits from the available fuel and hydro-electric resources in India as a whole, the country has been demarcated into five regions. Five Regional Electricity Boards were formed in February-March 1964 for furthering the objective of achieving regional operation of power systems as shown below.

Regional Elec	tricit	y Boar	ds	Areas covered
Northern		•	,	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
Southern			* *	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala
Eastern				West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and the Damodar Valley Corporation system
Western .				Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
North-Eastern				Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland.

The Boards are advisory and are entrusted with the following functions

(1) Reviewing the progress of power development schemes in the

(11) Planning and ensuring integrated operation of the system in the region in such a manner that at any time the total amount of electricity generated and transmitted shall give the maximum possible benefits to the region as a whole;

(111) Preparation of a co-ordinated overhaul and maintenance pro-

gramme for the generating plants in the region;

(11) determining the operation schedules to be followed by the

constituent systems,

(v) determining the quanta of power available for exchange from time to time between the States, over and above the requirements of each State; and

(vi) determining and suggesting a suitable tariff structure to govern

exchanges of power within the region.

Electric Power Surveys

Under the auspices of the Electric Power Survey Committee set up by the Government of India in December 1962, the first annual electric power survey was carried out and finalised in July 1963. The report embodying the results of the survey also presents a broad picture of the country's power requirements during the next few years. The project was assisted by USAID which arranged for the participation of a number of foreign experts in the survey

The second and third annual power surveys were finalised and published in May 1964 and May 1965 respectively. The fourth survey is under way.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1964, private companies owned about 23-8 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown in Table 139.

TABLE 139 OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS

(March 1964)

Ownersh.p				galengaleng (Periode general)			Number of under- takings (reckoned on the basis of owernship)	Installed generating capacity (in kw)
State governments or Power corporations Municipalities Private companies	State	electri	city bo	ards	* *	•	23 1 57 218	40,79,005 5,24,000 1,38,704 14,86,824
					Тот	AL	299	62,28,533

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1963-64.

TABLE 140
CLASSFS OF CONSUMERS
(1963-64)

-		Consume	rs	Conne		Energy sales		
r _	Nature of use	Number	Percent- age of total	Total (thou- sand kw)	Percent- age of total	Crore kw	Percent- age of total	
1234	Traction	51,10,782 11,96,409 2,41,791 37,316 171 3,35,207 4,074	73 8 17 3 3 5 0 5 4 8	2,795 1,019 5,154 87 184 1,416	25 9 9 4 47 8 0 8 1 7 13 1	206 32 118 0 1,570 5 24 4 47 8 115 3	9 7 4 5 5 5 7 3 5 1 1 1 2 2 2 5 4 2 6	
	TOTAL .	69,29,750	100	10,798	100	2,138 0	100	

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihai, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtia, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

At the beginning of the First Plan, only 3,641 villages—were electrified. The progress of rural electrification gathered momentum—during the First and Second—Plan—periods, the total number of electrified villages—having reached nearly 26,900 at the beginning of the Third Plan. During the Third Plan against the target of electrifying 20,000 additional villages, 19,000 additional villages had been electrified by the end of March 1965. By the end of the Third Plan the target was expected to be exceeded by about 7,800 villages bringing the total number of electrified villages to about 54,700.

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, numbers electrified during different Plan periods, and

those electrified by the end of March 1965.

TABLE 141
TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

	Total					
Population range	number (1951 census)	1951	1951 1956		1965 (esti- mated	
Over 1,00,000 50,000 to 1,00,000 10,000 to 50,000 Below 10,000	73 111 1,257 / 5,70,051	49 88 500 3,603	73 111 716 9,619	73 111 1,099 26,891	73 111 1,257 46,016	
TOTAL	5,71,492	# 4,240	10,519	28,174	47,457	

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country, at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11.2 lakh kw or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34.2 lakh kw to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity of about 102 lakh kw is expected to be in commercial operation. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity would have risen from 18 kwh in 1951, 28 kwh in 1956 and 47 kwh in 1961 to about 81 kwh in 1966

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan

TABLE 142
POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (estimated)
Installed capacity (in lakhs of kw) public utility undertakings (a) State-owned (b) Company-owned Self-generating industrial establish-	6 11	15 12	32 14	74 ·00 16 ·50
ments	6	7	10	11 -50
TOTAL	23	34	56	102 -00
Energy generated (in crores of kwh) Public utility undertakings (a) State-owned (b) Company owned Solf-generating industrial establish-	210 300	457 402	1,102 592	} 3,450
ments	147	219	319	390
TOTAL	657	1,078	2,013	3,840

The estimated outlay on power development in the public sector in the Third Plan is Rs. 1,277 crores. Investment in the private sector is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The approximate breakup of the programme in the public sector is Rs. 832 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, about Rs. 320 crores for transmission and distribution schemes and Rs. 125 crores for rural electrification.

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. A nuclear power station is planned for construction at Tarapur, near Bombay. It will consist of two reactors, each producing 190 mw of power. The power station is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1968. A nuclear power station of the capacity of 200 mw is also under construction at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan and is expected to be commissioned in 1969-70. Extension of the Rana Pratap Sagar nuclear station by 200 mw and the establishment of the third nuclear station of 400 mw capacity at Kalpakkam in Madras State have been sanctioned under the Fourth Plan

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes of the Third Plan are given in Table 145 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power projects are briefly described below.

Machkund Project (Andhra Pradesh)

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam, 53 5 metres high above foundations and 410 metres long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw each and three units of 21,250 kw each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

Srisailam Hydro-electric Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Srisailam project (estimated cost Rs 38 48 crores) envisages the construction of a 117.5 metre high and 514 metre long stone masonry dam across the Krishna river, about 105.4 km upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam site. The releases from the reservoir are proposed to be utilised for power generation at the toe of the dam, with an initial installation of four units of 110 mw and with provision for adding three such units at a later stage. The power station is in the early stages of construction and its benefits are expected to be realised in theearly Fifth Plan period.

Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (Andhra Pradesh)

The Kothagudem thermal power station, stage I, involves installation of two generating units of 60 mw each. The cooling water required for this project is proposed to be supplied from Kinnersani dam. Work on the power station as well as the dam is in an advanced stage and it is anticipated that the generating units will be commissioned by May and August 1966. The revised estimated cost of the power station including. Kinnersani dam is Rs. 22.93 clores. Stage II involves extension of the power station by two more generating units of 60 mw each, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.77 crores. This Stage is expected to be completed in 1967.

It is proposed to install three more generating sets of 60 mw capacity each under stage III at an estimated cost of Rs. 19 65 crores

Lower Sileru Hydro-electric Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)

The scheme envisages the construction of a 61-metre high dam across Sileru river at Donkarayi village to form a reservoir with a storage capacity of 12·1 T M. cft The water will be utilised at a head of 201·3 metres to generate 1,22,400 kw of power at 100 per cent load factor. Initially four generating sets of 100 mw each will be installed with provision to add two

more similar sets at a later stage. The power station is expected to be commissioned in 1969-70.

Naharkatiya Thermal Project (Assam)

Stage I of the project which involves installation of three gas turbo generating units of 23 mw each mainly for supplying power to the Namrup fertiliser factory has been completed. The project is to cost Rs. 8-62 crores. The power station utilises natural gas available from the Naharkatiya oil fields as fuel. Stage II involves installation of two more similar units and will be implemented during the Fourth Plan.

Barauni Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

In order to meet the growing power demand in north Bihar, installation of a steam power station of 30 mw capacity was sanctioned under the Second Plan. Following the installation of the oil refinery at Barauni it was decided to instal a third set of 15 mw. The project involving an aggregate installed capacity of 45 mw and costing Rs. 5·19 crores has been completed. Extension of the power station involving installation of two units of 50 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs. 8·9 crores is in progress.

Pathratu Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

The Pathratu thermal power station (cost Rs. 48.20 crores for stage I) is located 5.4 km from Pathratu railway station and about 40 km from Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district. In the first stage this power station will have an installed capacity of 400 mw comprising four units of 50 mw each and two units of 100 mw each. The first 50 mw unit has been commissioned and the remaining works will be completed by 1967-68. The second stage extension approved for implementation during the Fourth Plan involves installation of four units of 100 mw each.

Dhuvaran (Cambay) Thermal Power Station (Gujarat)

In order to meet the growing demands in the Saurashtra and Genarat areas, a thermal power station (cost Rs 34.08 errores) is to be installed at Dhuvaran, a village situated near the Gulf of Cambay. The power station has four generating units with an installed capacity of 62.5 mw each. The extension of the power station by installation of two units of 125/140 mw has been sanctioned for the Fourth Plan and is estimated to cost Rs 22.76 crores.

Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme (Kerala)

The project (estimated cost Rs 62.65 crores) located in the high range of Periyar about 160 km south-east of Ernakulam envisages (i) a common storage reservoir formed by two main dams, one 168 metre high across Periyar at Iddiki Gorge and the other 132 5 metre high across Cherutoni, a tributary of the Periyar, (ii) a power house with three units of 130 mw each initially and three similar units at a later date. The first generating unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1970-71.

Satpura Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)

This is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (estimated cost Rs. 37.8 crores) and is being executed to meet the anticipated load demand in the areas of western Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan served by the Chambal grid system. It will be a thermal station in the Patherkheda coalfields, in Betul district where five generating units each of 62.5 mw are under installation. The cost and benefits of the project are to be shared between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the ratio of 3:2. The project is expected to be completed by 1968-69.

Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric Scheme (Madras)

The scheme (estimated cost Rs. 11.81 crores) provides for the utilisation of the discharge of 20,000 cusecs from the Mettur Reservoir during the irrigation period for power generation by installing four units of 50 mw each. Three of the four units of 50 mw each have been installed and the fourth is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1966.

Koyna Project (Maharashtra)

The first stage of the project inaugurated in January 1954, and estimated to cost Rs. 38.28 crores, envisages the construction of a 63.5 metre high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel for diverting the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 478 metres. The underground power house has four units of 60,000 kw each, all of which have been commissioned. The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts.

The second stage of the project envisages the raising of the storage capacity of the reservoir and the addition of four more generating units of 75 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs 14.61 crores. The first generating unit has been commissioned and the remaining three units are expected to be completed during 1966-67.

Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project (Mysore)

The Sharavathy Valley project is proposed to be developed in three stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a 55 2 metre high dam near Linganamakki village with a reservoir, necessary water conductor system and installation of two generating units of 89 mw cach. The first stage works have been completed. The second stage contemplates raising the dam, construction of other civil works and installation of six more generating units of 89 mw each. The third stage which envisages installation of the 9th and 10th 89 mw generating units has been approved for implementation during the Fourth Plan. The three stages are estimated to cost Rs. 58.43 crores, Rs. 42.84 crores and Rs. 22.24 crores respectively

Taicher Thermal Station (Orissa)

The scheme (cost Rs 30.35 crores) envisages the construction of a thermal power station comprising four generating units of 62.5 mw each at Talcher, where abundant reserves of low grade coal are available

Yamuna Hydel Scheme (Uttar Pradesh)

The scheme proposes to harness the river Yamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages. Under stage I there will be two power houses on the power channel, one at Dhakiani and the other at Dhakipur with an installed capacity of 33 75 mw and 51 mw, respectively.

Stage II envisages the construction of a diversion dam 47 6 metres high near village Ichari on river Tons, situated 28.8 km upstream of its confluence with Yamuna Two power houses are under construction, one with for runts of 60 mw each and the other with for runts of 30 mw each. The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 16 83 croics and the second Rs 55.88 croics

Rihand Dam Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The Rihand project, estimated to cost Rs 37.5 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 91.5 metres high and 992 metres long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 46.4 km south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The power house at the foot of the dam has

mix generating units of 50 mw each. A net-work of 132 kv and 66 kv transmission lines with the necessary sub-stations covers the entire eastern and south-eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. Power is being supplied for use by cottage, medium and major industries and for irrigation pumping.

Obra Thermal Power Station (Uttar Pradesh)

The first stage of this project involves installation of five generating units of 50 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs 27.25 crores. The power station has been located near Singrauli coal fields and is designed to use low grade coals. The first stage is expected to be completed by 1967-68 Stage II envisages extension of the power station by three units of 100 mw each and is to be executed under the Fourth Plan.

Bandel Thermal Station (West Bengal)

This power station (cost Rs. 32 crores) is located about 46 km north of Calcutta close to the river Hooghly, by the side of Bandel-Baharwa railway line and at the centre of a rapidly growing industrial area. The project involves installation of four generating units of 82 5 mw each, three of which have been commissioned

Badarpur Thermal Power Station (Delhi)

A Central thermal power station with three generating units of 100 mw each has been approved for installation at Badarpur under the Fourth Plan. Estimated to cost Rs 34 crores the project is intended to supply bulk power to Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. The third phase envisages long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-waterlogging measures

Flood Control Boards assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees exist in 15 States with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. Seven major schemes, each costing Rs. 1 crore and above and 1,355 minor schemes each costing less than Rs. 1 crore, received from the various. States, have been approved by the Centre since 1954-55, involving outlays of Rs. 20.54 crores and Rs. 64.72 crores respectively. In addition, the State Governments have approved 96 schemes costing less than Rs. 10 lakks each with an outlay of Rs. 2.81 crores.

Aerial photography of a total programmed area of 135 lakh hectares has almost been completed by the Survey of India. The progress in regard to photomosaics was 170 9 lakh hectares out of a programme of 171.5 lakh hectares. About 6,942 km of embankments and excavation of 7,885 km of drainage channels were completed in various States. These works and other flood control works and the embankments on the Kosi have benefited an area of about 40.47 lakh hectares. In addition, 80 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of 4,300 villages has been raised above flood level.

Although much progress has been made in the field of investigations and execution of schemes, floods during the past few years have posed new problems demanding fresh thinking on the subject. The problems of water-logging and drainage in different parts and sea-erosion in Kerala call for

particular attention

Flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of sufficient data, the flood control programme had to be taken up on an ad hoc emergency basis during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan, as a result of surveys and investigations carried out in recent years, flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-crosson schemes were incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States for which an outlay of Rs 61 crores was provided. The expenditure during the Third Plan is expected at Rs. 85 crores, while the tentative outlay for 1966-67 is Rs. 8 72 crores.

TABLE 143
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hec- tares)
Andhra Pradesh			
Godavarı delta system	1890	2,95 5	449 64
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,91 8	111 29
Romperu dramage	. 1956	1,28 4	4 01 4 45
Raliapad Upper Pennar	- 1957 1958	1,04 0 1,58 0	3 93
K C canal	1963-64	7,56 0	112 51
Godavari (stage I)	1962-63	7.84 1	26 -31
Prakasam barrage	1959-60	3,91 0	44 11
Bhairavani tippa .	1961-62	1,14 6	6 88
Bihar			
Sone canal .	1891	2,68 2	347 23
Kamia canal	1958	30 9	15 38
Mayurakshi left bank canal Tribeni canal extension	1957 1958-59	81 1	10 12
Nagi dam	1960-61	40 2	25 13 3 04
Gujarat			
Kangola	1952	67 0	7 89
Brahmani	1954	90 8	10 93
Maj	1956	96.5	6 07
Aji Machu T	1961-62 1961-62	68.5	1 70 8 90
Sammu and Kashmir	1901-02	1,59 0	0 90
Sind Valley	1956	1,24 0	7 28
Kerala			P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
Kuttand	1957	59 6	48 98
Peechi	1957-58	2,35 0	28 08
Chalakudy (stage I) Walayar reservoir	1957-58	1,53 2	22 99
Wadakancheri (Vazhani)	1958-59 1959-60	1.07.6	6 47
Nayyar I	1959-60	2,24 0	7 12 15 38
Malampuzha	1959-60	5,45 0	40 47
Madhya Pradesh	1		
Tandula canals	1921	120 1	65 76
Mahanadi canals	. 1927	159 0	84 09
Sampna .	1959	45 2	3 84
Gungulpara	1960-61	51 9	3 44

^{*}This is not an exhaustive list but contains only selected works

BRIGATION AND POWER

TABLE 143 (concld.)

TABLE 143 (concld.)									
		Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hec- tares)					
Madros Periyar system Kaveri Mettur Perinchari Lower Bhavani Mettur canals Araniar reservoir Krishnagiri Sathanur		1897 1934 1956 1956 1957 1957 1958 1959	1,08 4 6,62 ·9 44 ·0 10,20 0 1,92 9 105 9 1,60 4 2,83 5	9 19 134 · 36 47 · 4 78 · 92 18 16 3 64 8 47					
Amaravathy Kattalai high level canal scheme Pullambadi canal scheme		1959 1958 19 5 9	3,24 4 2,24 6 2,06 0	21 ·65 8 32 8 ·94					
Maharashtra Nira left bank canal Pravara river works Nira right bank canal Gangapur reservoir		1906 1938 1938 1939	1,05 8 1,52 5 6,02 0 3,96 0	33 46 33 86 32 85 18 21					
Mysore Krishnaraja Sagar dam & canal Tunga anicut Nugu Ghataprabha left bank canal (stage I)		1930 1958-59 1958-59 19 5 8-59	4,50 0 2,96 9 3,11 1 5,74 0	40 47 8 70 8 09 48 56					
Orissa Rushi Kulya canal system		1901	56 25	45 00-					
Punjab Upper Bari Doab canal Western Yamuna canal Sirhind canal Bastern canal extension Western Yamuna canal extension Nangal barrage Dadri		1878-79 1886 1886 1933 1944-45 1954 1961	226 6 158 4 268 ·7 3,36 ·8 1,58 0 3,95 0 76 0	335 17 48 94 600 17 97 13 48 97 11,12 92 Linked with Yamuna canal					
Rajasthan Jawai project Prabhati project Meja project Sareri Namona	•	1958-59 1961 1961 1960 1959	2,50 0 1,10 0 71 0 38 0 53 0	7 69 12 14 9 71 5 26 4 45					
Uttur Praesh Upper Ganga canal Lower Ganga canal Betwa canal Ghagar canal Sarda canal Sarda canal stension Mata Tila (stage I) Jirgo reservoir Sarda sagar (stage -I) Belan and Tons canal Agra canal (remodelling) Ban Ganga canal		1884 1878 1886 1917 1926 1955-56 1957-58 1960 1960-61 1958-59 1959-60 1956-57	4,75 0 4,58 ·9 1,40 2 2,18 7 1,507 2 1,37 8 11,99 4 1,21 4 4,79 5 2,94 1 80 0 43 1	690 ·01 465 ·93 83 ·30 22 ·20 795 ·00 71 ·23 165 ·20 25 ·81 67 ·50 41 ·90 11 ·09 8 ·87					
West Bengal Damodar canal Mayurakshi		1935 1970	1,24 1 20,46 0	80 94 246 87					

TABLE 144 PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE THIRD PLAN

	Total cost* (Rs lakhs)	Provision for the	Annual bene tares	fits ('000 hec-
		III Plan (Irrigation) (Rs lakhs)	On com- pletion	By the end of III Plan
Continuing Schemes	1			
Bhakra-Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan) .	175,31**	4,19	1,456 -92	1,456 -92
Damodar Valley (W. Bengal & Bihar)	34,68	2,56	416.03	394 - 18
Hirakud-stago-I (Orissa)	70,78**	2,35	242 -82	242 -82
Chambal-stage-I (Rajasthan &				
M P)	60,51	11,38	445 - 17	407 -53
Tungabhadra (Andhra	45.55	5.45	222.25	040.00
Pradesh and Mysore)	46,00	6,40	332 26	259 ·82 228 66
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	20,46	4,67	246 87 97 •94	48 56
Bhadra (Mysore)	31,93 36,80	13,41 12,00	568 60	107 - 24
Kosi (Bihar)	30,00	12,00	200 00	101 24
Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	139,53	63,00	809 40	234 32
Kakrapara canal (Gujarat)	18,57	3,00	264 - 67	181 71
Rajasthan canal	138,70	38,00	1,163 -51	121 -41
Tungabhadra high level canal-				1
stage-I (Andhra Pradesh				1
and Mysore)	19,57	10,26	76 49	25 70
Ukai (Gujarat)	58,21**	6,00	158 -64	_
Tawa (Mudhya Pradesh)	27,10**	10,00	318 90	61 81
Purna (Maharashtra)	14,71	8,94	61 51	61 51
Narmada (Gujarat)	41,41	11,00	403 09	44 52
Banas (Gujarat)	10,70	6,05	44 · 52 88 63	44 32
Mula (Maharashtra) . Girna (Maharashtra)	15,14 13,69	6,00 5,19	57.06	40 47
Khadakvasala (Maharashtra)	12.85	5,96	28 33	10 11
New Kattalai (Madras) .	12,85 2,25	()2,60	8 - 50	8 50
Salandı (Orissa)	11,21	4.71	132 74	24 28
Gurgaon canal (Punjab)	7,46	1,50	111 29	-
Kanguabat. (West Bengal) .	25,26	5,09	384 46	80 94
Chandrakeshar (Madhya				
Pradesh)	97	81	4 86	-
Kabini (Mysore)	10,00	1,20	20 23	
Banas (Rajosthan) .	10,07	1,50	64 · 75 18 21	5.42
Bhadar (Guiarat) Boothathankettu (Kerala)	4,47 6,40	4,64 1,81	40 87	20 23
Lidder canal (Jammu and	0,40	1,01	40 01	20 23
Kashmir .	11,03	50	3 - 24	
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	5,56	2.00	66 37	
Laxamanathirtha (Mysore)	1,62	22	2 83	_
Vidur (Pondicherry and				
Madras)	89	(-)1,94	1 21	1 21
Ram Ganga (Uttar Pradesh)	38,53	16,00	690 42	_
Now C-Laure	{	1	}	1
New Schemes Vamsadhara (Andhra	}			
Pradesh) .	13,60	2,861	134 76	
Vottigedda (Andhra Pradesh)	77	78	4 - 53	0.40
Krishna irrigation scheme	1	10	1	1
(Maharashtra)	50,51	1,50	123 -84	-
Bhima irrigation scheme		į į	1	1
(Maharashtra)	40,51	78	170 78	
Pus river scheme (Maha-	1	((ļ
rashtra) .	3,37	1,37	10 12	-

^{*}Irrigation portion only.

**Total cost
†Including Pochampad

TABLE 144 (concld.)

	Total cost (Rs lakhs)	Provision for the		fits ('000 hec-
		III Plan (Irrigation) (Rs. lakhs)	On com- pletion	By the end of III Plan
Malaprabha project (Mysore)	20,00	3.00	121 -41	
Hemavathi project (Mysore)	3,90	30	13 -35	
Anandpur barrage scheme				
Orissa) .	18,93	1,50	90 63	
Jamuna irrigation schemes (Assam)	1.93	1,68	32 78	
Western Kosı canal system				
(Bihar)	13,39	2,00	325 38	_
Tista Multipurpose barrage project (West Bengal)	120 08	1,50		_
Hasdeo Project barrage—	120 08	1,00	_	
phase I (Madhya Pradesh)	9, (0	1,50		
Beas project (Punjab and			ĺ	
Rajasthan)	207,46	37,00	619 19	_
Gandak canal (Uttar Pradesh				
and Bihar)	55,63	30,00	1,319 73	_
Sarju canal (Uttar Pradesh)	38,00	2,00	253 75	_
High level canal from Vishow				
to Nawkarawa (Jammu & Kashmir)	75	10	6.07	}
Kailada (Kerala)	12,90	50	105 22	
DVC-extension & improve-	12,50	-		
ment, etc (West Bengal)	9 00*	8,35	†	
Baur (Uttar Pradesh)	2,95	1,53	19 02	4 05
Jamni (Uttar Pradesh)	2,42	89	12 55	_

TABLE 145
PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES OF THE THIRD PLAN WITH BENEFIT POTENTIAL

Name of the Scheme					
Tungabhadra hydro-electric project—stage II (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore) Nellore thermal station (Andhra Pradesh) Upper Sileru hydro-electric project—stage I (Andhra Pradesh) Umam hydro-electric project—stage I (Assam) Baraum thermal station (Bihar) Pathratu thermal station (Bihar) Chandrapura thermal station (DVC) Ahmedabad thermal station extension—private sector (Gujarat) Heriamangalam hydro-electric project (Kerala) Penniar hydro-electric project (Kerala) Sholayar hydro-electric project (Kerala) Gandhi Sagar dam power station—IV unit (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) Amarkantak thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	36 30 1,20 36 45 1,00 2,80 60 45 30 54				
Neyveli lignite power station (Madras)	2,50- 35				

^{*}Total cost. †Shown under D.V.C.

TABLE 145 (contd.)

Name of the Scheme	- 				Total instal led capacit (in thousan kw)
Koyna hydro-electric project—stage I (Maharashti	ra)				2,4
Purna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)		• •	• •		2,2
Bhadra hydro-electric project (Mysore)					} 3
Tungabhadra left bank power house (Mysore)	• •	• •			1 2
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage I (Mysore	;)			•	1,7
Hırakud hydro-electric project (Orissa)		•	•	• •	1.4
Bhakra-Nangal project (Punjab & Rajasthan)		44			2,6
Rana Pratap Sagar dam power house (Rajasthan	k Ma	idhya i	radesh) .	1,7
Rihand hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)		•		616	2,
Kanpur thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	• •	• •	•	• •	1 8
Harduaganj thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	• •	•			}
Matatila hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	• •	• •	* *	*	3,3
Yamuna hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh) Ramganga hydro-electric project (Uttar Ptadesh)	•	•	**		1,0
Jaldhaka hydro-electric project (West Bengal)	* *		•	•	
Durgapur coke-oven plant power house extension	(We	st Rena	al) .	•	1,
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi)	***	v north	1517 1		1
w Schemes					
Kothagudam thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)		45		* *	1,
Ramagundam thermal station extension (Andhra 1	LLWOC	78 G J	7.4		4,
Srisailam hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	•	* *	•		3
Gas turbines (Andhra Pradesh)	lheen 1	n Deadaas		•	1,3
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project—stage II (And Naharkatiya thermal station (Assam)	HILE I	LINGEST	1)		**;
Umiam hydro-electric project—stage II (Assam)	• •	*	•		
Diesel extensions (Assam)	•	•	•	•	
Barauni thermal station extension (Bihar)	•	•	**		1
Pathratu thermal station extension (Bihar)	*	*	**		3.
Thermal extensions in DVC area	•	•	•	•	1 2,
Gandak hydro-electric project (Bihar)					-
Kon hydro-electric project (Bihar)					1
Shahpur thermal station extension (Gujarat)					1
Dhuvaran (Cambay) thermal station (Gujarat)					2,
Kandia thermal station (Gujarat)					
Chenani hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashm	ır)				
Jhelum hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmii	r)				1,
Kalakote thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)					
Sabirigiri (Pamba) hydro-electric project (Kerala)					3,
Iddiki hydro-electric project (Kerala)					3,
Kuttiadi hydro-electric project (Kerala)	4.3				7
Korba thermal station extension (Madhya Prades Satpura thermal station (M.P. and Rajasthan)	n)	•	•		3
Gandhi Sagar—V unit (M P and Rajasthan)					3,
Tawa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh)	•				1
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madriya Fradesh)			*		2
Mettur tunnel hydro-electric project (Madras)			•		2
Periyar hydro-electric project (Madras)			•		
Neyveli lignite power station extension (Madras)					1
Parambikulam hydro-electric project (Madras)					1.
Koyna hydro-electric project.—Stage II (Maharas	htra))			3
Trombay thermal station extension (Maharashtra	ı).				1
Khaperkheda thermal station extension (Mahara	shtra	.)	-		(
Akola Paras thermal station extension (Maharas	htia)				1
Bhusawal thermal station (Maharashtra)					}
Sahasrakunda hydro-electric scheme (Maharasht	га)				1
Nuclear power station (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	4.4				. 3
Vaitarna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)			* *		
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage II (Mys	ore)	•			5
Package gas turbines installation (Mysore)	*		*		_
Talcher thermal station (Orissa)					2

TABLE 145 (concld)

Name of the Scheme		Total instal- led capacity (in thousand kw)
		2.50
Balimela hydro-electric scheme (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) .	•	3,60
Faridabad thermal station (Punjab)		15
Bhakra right bank power house (Punjab & Rajasthan)	•	6,00
Uhl river hydro-electric power project—stage II (Punjab)	•	45
Diesel station (Punjab)		10
Upper Bari-Doab canal project (Punjab)	•	30
Beas project—stage I (Punjab & Rajasthan)	• •	7,56
Diesel station (Rajasthan)		10
Kctah hydro-electric project (Rajathan & M P) .		1,00
Harduaganj thermal station extension (UP)	• •	30
Singrauli thermal station (UP)	•	2,50
Obra hydro-electric project (UP)	*	1,02
		64
Martin Burn extensions, Agra & Lucknow— private sector (UP) Hindustan Aluminium self-generation (UP)		20
Rihand—VI unit	•	1,25
Bandel thermal station (West Bengal)		3,30
Durgapur coke-oven plant station extension (West Bengal)	•	7,30
Calcutta Flectric Supply Co extension—private sector (West Bengal)		50
Jaldhaka— stage II (West Bengai)	• •	1
15 m w. thermal station (Delhi and Punjab)	•	15
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi and Punjab)	•	1,88

The table given below lists schemes approved for advance action in the Fourth Plan.

TABLE 146
ADVANCE ACTION SCHEMES FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

Name of scheme						Installed Capacity M W
Kothagudem State II						120
Kothagudem Stage III					,	180
Lower Sileru Hydro						400
Gauhati Thermal Extension						30
Naharkativa Thermal Extension						46
Subarnrekha Hydro	,					120
Dhuvaran Fytension						250
Chenani Extension						10
Diesel Sets .						
Ennore Thermal						330
Kodiar Hydro						100
Basin Bridge Extension						30
Kalpakkam Nucleat						400
Neyvelt Extension						200
Nasik Thermal						280
Purli Thermal .						60
Koyna, Stage III						320
Bhatgar and Vir						2.3
Nagpur Thermal						480
Sharavathi 9th & 10th Units						178
Rana Pratap Sagar Nuclear Extension						200
Harduaganj Extension .						240
Yamuna H E Stage IV						52
Dhukwan Hvdro						22
Obra Extension .			• •			300
Santaldih Thermal						480
Durgapur VI Unit Extension .						150
'C' Station 4th Unit Extension						_55
Badarpur Thermal	•			* *		300
Gumti Hydro		• •			- 1	11

POWER—Where needed; When needed As much as needed.

Available in Madhya Pradesh

Large blocks of power from the following Power Stations of the M. P. Electricity Board shall be available to Industries

- *2.00.000 KW, extension to Korba Power Station.
- *1,80,000 KW. Satpura Power Station

60,000 KW. Amarkantak Power Station

(Inaugurated on 17th April, 1965)

*1,47,000 KW. Chambal Project

Board's 220 KV and KV. Transmission system interconnects all power stations and carries power to all parts of the M.P. IS A STATE WITH state.

M.P. ABOUNDS IN NATURAL RESOURCES

M.P. HAS ADEQUATE TRAINING FACILITIES

M.P. IS CENTRALLY SITUATED

M.P. IS A VAST SPARSELY POPULATED STATE

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

The First 50,000 KW. set at Korba and the first 60,000 KW. Unit at Satpura Stations will be Commissioned during 1966.

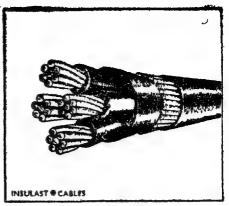
Itarsi-Jabalpur. 220 KV. Transmission line has been commissioned. POWER now flows from the large colliery pit-mouth based thermal stations in Eastern M.P. to Western region which recently experienced power shortage. Adequate power is now avaliable in All corners of this state.

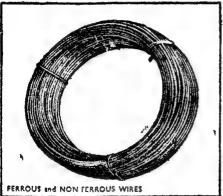
PLAN YOUR INDUSTRIES IN MADHYA PRADESH

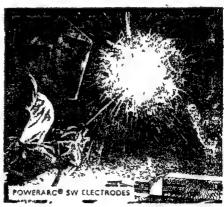
Enquiries-

M. P. ELECTRICITY BOARD **JABALPUR**









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D. We, at Power Cables Pvt. Ltd. manufacture products that help to build india's steel projects, convey electricity—Powerarc® welding electrodes, insulate® cables, ACSR & AAC conductors and ferrous & non-ferrous wires. Every electrode welds faster because of its high erganic properties. Every cable provides perfect insulation because of its superior sheathing. D. Our uncompromising standards of manufacture ensure a growing demand for our products. a demand based on a scewing awareness of their excellence.



CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

The Annual Survey of Industries in India, undertaken from 1959, replaces both the census and the sample survey of manufacturing industries which

were being conducted previously.

The survey covers the entire factory sector excluding those under the control of the Ministry of Defence, oil storage depots and technical training institutes. For the purpose of the survey, a factory means any premises whereon 10 or more workers are working on any day of the preceding 12 months and where the manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers are working without the aid of power. While factories working with 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power are completely enumerated, the remaining are covered on the basis of probability sample.

According to the survey for 1961, registered factories in India numbered 9,161 (8,704)*, out of which returns were received from 8,930 (8,391) or 97 (96) per cent. The total productive capital employed was Rs. 2,374 15 (Rs. 1,999.54) crores comprising Rs 1,474.26 (Rs. 1,286.63) crores of

fixed and Rs. 899 89 (Rs. 712 91) crores of working capital.

The number of persons employed was 27,38,759 (25,80,599) workers and 3,10,977 (3,23,949) other than workers, or a total of 30,49,736 (29,03,948) The man-hours worked totalled 613 3 (591 2) crores.

The salaries, wages and benefits of the employees totalled Rs. 535.73 (481.56) crores, of which workers accounted for Rs 386.85 (342.36) crores and other than workers for Rs 104 81 (98 69) crores, and money value

of benefits or privileges amounted to Rs. 44 06 (40.51) crores.

The total input amounted to Rs. 2,705.41 crores (2,286 crores), the major heads being (a) fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed Rs. 170 08 (143.48) crores, (b) materials consumed Rs 2,234.57 (1,896.90) crores, (c) work done by other concerns Rs. 29.75 (28.28) crores, (d) depreciation Rs. 127 42 crores (103 60) crores, and (c) others Rs. 143 58 (113 74)

The total output was of the order of Rs 3,693.32 (3,150.38) crores, made up of (a) products and by-products Rs 3,475.57 (2,994.69) crores, (b) addition in stocks of semi-finished products Rs 11.37 (13.59) crores, (c) work done for customers Rs 178.52 (142 10) crores, and others Rs 27 85 crores Value added by manufacture worked out to about Rs 987 91 (864 38) crores

Other studies of the finances of Indian joint stock companies conducted by the Reserve Bank of India; show that in 1963-64** the value of production of 1,333 selected large and medium-sized companies*** increased by

†Seo Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, November, 1965 **Based on accounts closed during July 1963 to June 30, 1964

At the end of November 1965, the total number of joint stock companies in India was 27,144, with a total paid-up capital of Rs 2,708 6 crores, comprising 5,971 public limited and 21,173 private limited companies with total paid-up capital of Rs 1,308.2 crores and Rs 1400 4 crores respectively. In addition there were 1,168 companies

limited by guarantee and associations not for profit.

^{*}Figures in brackets are for 1960, and are presented for comparison

^{***}Including tea, coffee and rubber plantations, cotton and jute textiles, coal, sugar, tron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper and electricity industries with a paid up capital of over Rs 5 lakhs, the breakup according to size of capital was Rs 5-10 lakhs-284 companies Rs 10-25 lakhs-440, Rs 25-50 lakhs-266, Rs 50 lakhs to Rs 1 crore-187 and above Rs 1 crore-156 companies

11.1 per cent during 1963-64 as compared to 9.3 per cent in the preceding year. Aggregate sales rose by 12.2 (10) per cent.* While gross profits rose by 13.6 (9.7) per cent, pre-tax profits at Rs. 286.1 crores showed an increase of 12.7 (9.2) per cent. The lower rate of increase in pre-tax profits compared to gross profits was mainly on account of higher interest charges which rose by 19.8 per cent during the year. The share of interest charges in gross profits rose from 14.1 per cent in 1960-61 to 16.5 per cent in 1964-65. reflecting an increase in the magnitude of borrowings. Net profits showed an appreciable increase of 16.4 per cent in contrast to a decline of 8.3 per cent in 1962-63. The overall better performance was the result of more favourable business conditions as well as the benefit from the fiscal concessions flowing from the Finance Act of 1964.

The favourable conditions were reflected in increased industrial activity resulting in a higher growth rate of $9 \cdot 1$ (7.9) per cent in output, in physical

terms

Operating expenses were higher. Prices of industrial raw materials and intermediate products increased by 6—7 per cent as compared to an increase of 2—3 per cent in the prices of manufactures. There was also an increase

in the wage bill and interest charges

Gross assets of the companies increased by Rs. 389.9 crores, to a total of Rs 4,443.42 crores, and net assets by Rs. 274.91 crores. The growth rates at 9 6 per cent and 8.8 per cent were somewhat lower compared to 9.8 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The growth rates in gross fixed asset formation at 10.6 per cent and in net fixed assets at 9.2 per cent were, however, higher than in the preceding year (9 6 and 7.9 per cent respectively), particularly in respect of plant and machinery, indicating an increase in productive capacity. The proportion of plant and machinery in gross fixed asset formation was 79 (71-72) per cent.

The contribution of internal sources to gross assets formation was 51.4 (48.8) per cent, with a corresponding reduction in the funds supplied by

external sources 48 6 (51.2) per cent.

Capital issues by the companies under review at Rs. 34.1 crores were

higher by Rs 4.6 crores compared to 1962-63.

The working, in 1963-64 of 1,015 small companies** (paid-up capital of Rs 5 lakhs or below), accounting for about 24 per cent of the paid-up capital of all non-government, non-financial small private limited companies at the end of 1962-63, showed that, compared to 1962-63, their aggregate sales increased by Rs. 12·1 crores to Rs. 129·1 crores or by 10·2 per cent. Their value of production, however, showed a smaller increase of 7·9 per cent Expenditure also went up, particularly in respect of raw materials consumed and other manufacturing expenses as well as in salaries and wages. Their profits before tax amounted to Rs. 4·33 crores and profits after tax to Rs. 1·60 crores, of which Rs. 1 crore was distributed as dividends and Rs. 60 lakhs retained. Compared to 1962-63, profits after tax were higher by Rs. 27 lakhs and profits retained by Rs. 31 lakhs. Dividends distributed, however, declined by Rs 4 lakhs.

The total gross assets formation in 1963-64 was Rs. 7.2 crores, showing a growth rate of 7.8 per cent compared to 10 4 per cent in 1962-63. Gross fixed assets accounted for 54.3 per cent, with plant and machinery account-

ing for nearly 50 per cent of the fixed assets formation

External sources provided 57.6 per cent of the total sources of funds compared to 70.4 per cent in 1962-63. The contribution of internal sources was 42.4 per cent compared to 29.6 per cent in the preceding year.

^{*}Figures in brackets represent data for 1962-63

^{**}See Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, April 1966

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On the liability side, the proportion of net worth to total liabilities declined from 33.5 per cent in 1962-63 to 32.8 per cent in 1963-64. Borrowings also declined from 31.1 per cent to 29.8 per cent. Trade dues showed an increase from 27.2 per cent to 28.6 per cent. As for the assets, the net fixed assets at 32.6 per cent maintained the preceding year's level, but inven-

tories declined from 24.3 per cent to 23.8 per cent.

The Reserve Bank has made an analysis of the working of 47 selected fully operating non-financial government companies having a paid-up capital of over Rs. 5 lakhs each for 1963-64*. The 47 companies are divided into two major groups, namely, five giant companies including the Hindustan Steel, the Fertiliser Corporation of India, the National Coal Development Corporation, the Shipping Corporation of India and the Hindustan Aircraft, each having a paid-up capital of Rs. 20 crores or above. The other companies include 42 from the two industrial groups "Engineering" and "Chemicals". The coverage in terms of paid-up capital of the 47 companies works out to about 97 per cent of all fully operating non-financial government companies as on March 31, 1964.

The value of production of the five giant companies rose from Rs 203 crores in 1962-63 to Rs 258 crores in 1963-64, showing an increase of 27 per cent. Sales went up by 34.4 per cent from Rs 194 crores to Rs. 260 crores. The main items of expenditure, viz., raw materials, other manufacturing expenses, salaries, wages and bonus and provision for depreciation did not show a corresponding expansion, the rates varying from 7 to 18 per cent. In 'other expenses' also, the increase was of about 28 per cent. Gross profits of the companies, which were only Rs. 3.7 crores in 1962-63, thus rose to Rs. 20 crores in 1963-64. Interest commitments in both the years were high which resulted in an overall deficit of Rs. 45 lakhs in 1963-64

as compared to a loss of Rs. 16 88 crores in the preceding year.

The net assets of the five companies rose from Rs 997 crores at the end of 1962-63 to Rs 1,134 crores by the end of 1963-64. Net fixed assets accounted for about 73 per cent of the total net assets in 1962-63 which declined to

about 69 per cent in 1963-64

The paid-up capital in 1963-64 was Rs. 582 crores or 51 4 per cent of the total liabilities, compared to Rs. 487 crores or 48.9 per cent in the preceding year. The share of borrowings (Rs. 449 crores) came down to 39.6 per cent against 43 8 per cent in 1962-63 "Trade dues and other corrent liabilities" formed about 12 1 per cent of the total liabilities in 1963-64 compared to 11 per cent in the preceding year

In the case of the other 42 companies, the turn-over amounted to Rs 247 crores in 1963-64 against Rs. 213 crores in 1962-63, the rate of increase being 15.8 per cent. Sales of these companies recorded a higher increase of 18.2 per cent, from Rs. 210 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 249 crores in 1963-64

Gross profits of the 42 companies during 1963-64 at Rs. 18.75 crores were up by Rs. 1.03 crores compared to 1962-63 Interest payments had a steep rise of 54.9 per cent from Rs. 2.35 crores to Rs. 3.64 crores. Profits before tax in 1963-64 fell short by Rs. 26 lakhs from the level of the preceding year But profits after tax were up from Rs. 8 10 crores to Rs. 8 40 crores (a rise of 3.8 per cent) primarily because of a fall in the tax provision. Dividends rose steeply from Rs. 2 36 crores to Rs. 3.13 crores, so that the profits ploughed back declined from Rs. 5.74 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 5.27 crores in 1963-64.

The net value of total assets, which amounted to Rs. 229 crores in 1962-63, was Rs. 281 crores in 1963-64, the share of net fixed assets being 37 5 per cent in 1963-64 (34 8 per cent in 1962-63)

Of liabilities, the paid-up capital was the most important item in 1962-63, accounting for 31-1 per cent of the total liabilities, followed by borrowings with 26 per cent. This position was reversed in 1963-64, borrowings

^{*}See Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, September 1965.

forming the largest part of liabilities (33 per cent) and paid-up capital coming next (27.1 per cent). The 'trade dues and other current liabilities' showed a decline from 22 per cent to 20.6 per cent.

Foreign Companies

According to the Company Law Administration there were in all 586 foreign companies at work in India as on March 31, 1965. A study of the finances of 251 branches (excluding banking, insurance, financial, shipping airlines and construction companies and mere contact offices) for 1962-63. accounting for about 78 per cent of the book value of assets held in India by all branches of foreign companies at the end of 1961-62 shows the following main results.

Sales of the 251 branches increased by 8.4 per cent from Rs. 659 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 715 crores in 1962-63. Compared to 1961-62, production

at the level of Rs. 730 crores in 1962-63 was up by 10.3 per cent.

Gross profits showed an impressive rise of Rs. 10 crores (or 27.8 per cent compared to 0.4 per cent in 1961-62), to Rs. 45 crores. Even though tax provision increased substantially, by Rs. 5.7 crores to Rs. 25 crores. profits after tax at Rs 15 crores showed a substantial increase of Rs. 3.6 crores (or 31·1 per cent) over those of 1961-62.

Their total assets formation amounted to Rs. 48.1 crores (which was more than $2\frac{1}{8}$ times the amount of Rs. 17.9 crores in 1961-62), mainly under fixed assets (Rs. 19.2 crores), inventories (Rs. 17.7 crores) and trade credit (Rs 10 crores) Under the sources side 'other borrowings' alone contributed Rs 28.7 crores or 59.7 per cent of the total finance in 1962-63.

Countrywise, 212 of the 251 branches were of companies in the UK, 27 of the USA and 12 of other countries. Classified according to main business, tea plantations accounted for over 40 per cent and trading companies

about 30 per cent of the sample.

The working of another 169 foreign controlled rupee companies in 1962-63 generally reflected the moderate recovery which was noticed in the case of public and private limited companies. Both total income and sales showed marginal increases as compared to the preceding year.

Of the 169 companies surveyed, 117 were of the UK, 13 of the USA and 39 of other countries. Classified according to business, 124 companies were manufacturing, 31 trading and 14 others.

The value of production of the companies under study showed a rise of 10.5 per cent in 1962-63. Income from sales increased by 11 per cent from Rs 746 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 828 crores in 1962-63. Expenditure also rose correspondingly, the major part being mainly attributable to the companies belonging to the manufacturing group.

Gross profits improved by 14.2 per cent to Rs. 94 crores in 1962-63. Pre-tax profits at Rs 86 crores were also up by Rs 10.2 crores, the increase being far outstripped by the increase in tax provision of the order of Rs. 16.5 crores to a total of Rs 51.6 crores. Profits after tax worked

out to Rs 34 crores, Rs 7 crores less than in 1961-62.

Gross assets formation of the companies amounted to Rs. 80.5 crores in 1962-63, showing a marginal increase over the 1961-62 figure of Rs 79 8 erores, of this Rs 57-4 crores (or 71-3 per cent compared to 87-1 per cent in 1961-62) went towards capital formation. Internal sources provided Rs. 38.3 crores. External sources amounted to Rs. 42.2 crores including Rs. 21.2 crores of borrowings.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948**. A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated

**See 'India 1957', p 289.

^{*}See Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, March 1965.

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by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, i industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields, (The two Schedules are enumerated below) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy, iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government, heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines, coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft, air transport; railway transport, shipbuilding, telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools, ferro-alloys and tool steels, basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs, fertilisers, synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp, road transport, sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistent with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings and any substantial expansion of, and the manufacture of new articles by, existing undertakings were required to be licensed. The Act authorises. Government to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they consider necessary. If the undertaking continues to be mismanaged, the Government are empowered to take over its management or control. The Act also empowers Government to scaure equitable distribution and fair prices of any article produced by the scheduled industries. Under the provisions of the Act, a Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers has been constituted to advise the Government on all matters concering the development and regulation of the industries; several Development Councils for individual or groups of industries have also been set up

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Precious metals, including gold, silver and their alloys have, by an amendment of the Act, been brought within its scope. Under the provisions of the Act, the Central Advisory Council of Industries has been constituted to advise Government on development and regulation of the Scheduled industries.

Development Councils have also been set up for various industries. present, 14 councils are functioning covering the following industries: (i) art silk, (ii) woollen, (iii) paper, pulp and allied industries, (iv) food processing, (v) oils, detergents and paints, (vi) sugar, (vii) organic chemicals, (viii) anorganic chemicals, (ix) machine tools, (x) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (xi) automobiles, automobile ancillary industries, transport vehicle industries. tractors and earthmoving equipment, (xii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (xui) heavy electricals, and (xiv) textile machinery. Five councils, set up earlier, have since been abolished. These covered: (1) glass and ceramics, (ii) leather and leather goods, (iii) instruments, bicycles and sewing machines, (iv) internal combustion engines, power driven pumps, etc., and (v) light electrical industries. The councils, consisting of representatives of industrial undertakings, labour, consumers and specialists, provide a forum for discussions on problems of the industries concerned. Their functions primarily aim at increasing efficiency and productivity and improving the services of the related industries A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. Following recommendations of the Industries Development Procedure Committee, procedures for obtaining Government approval for industrial schemes have been considerably simplified. During 1965, 546 new licences were issued under the Act. High priority is being given to measures for increasing output of defence-oriented industries.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The purchases during 1964-65 totalling Rs. 456 26 crores contained about 21.9 per cent imported stores against an average of 41 and 24 per cent during the First and Second Plans, respectively. The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 357 45 crores as against

Rs 75.87 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 452.68 crores in 1963-64.

PRODUCTIVITY

To inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, a National Productivity Council (NPC) was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The NPC has so far set up 47 local productivity councils in industrial centres and six regional productivity directorates, manned by specialists at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Ludhiana The Council has developed a number of training courses including those on material, production and personnel management and productivity techniques. It has established several services, viz productivity survey and implementation services, fuel efficiency service, etc., run through fact finding surveys, seminars, symposia and conferences. It has also established an Agricultural Productivity Division to consider steps for increasing agricultural productivity. The NPC is observing 1966 as India Productivity Year with the aim to increase national awareness and importance of productivity as the key to development India is a founder member of the Asian Productivity Organisation an inter-Governmental organisation, set up in May 1961, to promote mutual co-operation in this field.

STANDARDISATION

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Union Ministry of Industry, lays down national standards for commodities,

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materials, practices, processes, etc., and promotes standardisation, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce. It also operates the ISI Certification Marks Scheme and issues licences to manufacturers for applying the ISI Mark of Certification as third party guarantee about the quality of products. Till the end of 1965, a total of 3,267 Indian Standards were published and 1,188 licences covering 289 Indian Standards were issued. The Institution collaborates with several international standards organisations.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under an Act of Parliament, in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. 1957* The Act amended in and again was m 1960 with a view to enlarging and diversifying the assistance provided by the Corporation The 1960 amendment, among other things, empowered the Corporation directly to subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns Since its inception, up to the end of March 1964, the total net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 190 5 crores. Loans totalling Rs 119 crores had been actually disbursed.

The State Financial Corporations** assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation total amount of effective loans sanctioned by them in 1963-64 was Rs. 17 9 crores (Rs 19 4 crores in the preceding year). Disbursements, however, were comparatively higher at Rs. 12 5 crores (Rs. 11.7 crores in

1962-63).

During the calendar year 1963 the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, sanctioned gross assistance of Rs 24-9 crores (Rs 19 6 crores in 1962). Disbursement (including foreign currencies) amounted to Rs 10.8 crores (Rs 9.9 crores in 1962) Since its inception up to the end of 1963, the Corporation had sanctioned aggregate assistance of Rs 83 20 crores to 248 companies including 105 new undertakings.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd. was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan. Its business was taken over by the Industrial Development

Bank from September 1964

The National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1954, to act, among other things, as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units Till the end of October 1965, loans amounting to Rs 28 02 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries, out of which Rs 16.77 crores were disbursed. On recommendation by the Estimates Committee, the Corporation has stopped to entertain fresh applications for loans, and only such cases as are in an advanced stage of processing are considered for loans. The Corporation has also started supply of machinery to the cotton and jute textile industries on bire-purchase basis, and had granted over Rs 3 lakhs as assistance up to the end of October 1965, under this Scheme

The Film Finance Corporation Ltd. has been dealt with in the chapter

on "Mass Communication".

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was set up in July 1964, as an apex institution co-ordinating the operations of other institutions providing term finance to industry as well as an agency providing direct

^{*}See also 'India 1951', p 302
**Fifteen State Financial Corporations have been set up. The Madras. Industrial Investment Corporation is functioning as a State Financial Corporation in the State

financial assistance to industrial units. It has also been conceived as a developmental agency to locate and fill gaps in the industrial structure, and it can undertake promotional activities like marketing, investment research surveys, techno-economic studies, and give technical and administrative assistance to any industrial enterprise for promotion, management or expansion

The IDBI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores, which may be raised to Rs. 100 crores, and an issued capital of Rs. 10 crores, which may also be increased. This has been supplemented by a 30-year interest free loan of Rs. 10 crores from the Central Government. To augment its resources, the Bank can sell bonds, obtain deposits from the public, and borrow from the Reserve

Bank or other sources under conditions prescribed.

The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, came into force from February 1964. The Trust has an initial fund of Rs. 5 crores contributed by the Reserve Bank, the State Bank, the LIC and financial institutions giving loans to industry. Managed by a board of trustees comprising nominees or representatives of these bodies, the Trust aims at encouraging savings by providing facilities to various classes of investors for investment in units of the face value of Rs. 10 in shares and other securities. The units were put on sale from July 1, 1964, sold at face value till August 14, and thereafter at prices fixed daily by the Trust. From November 16, 1964, the Trust has also been repurchasing the units at prices determined from day to day. The Trust sold units worth over Rs 19·13 crores during the year ending June 1965, units offered for repurchase accounted for 2 1 per cent of those sold. Income distribution for the year was 6·1 per cent to unit holders and 3 per cent to se bscribe sof mitial capital Income up to Rs. 1,000 is exempt from income tax

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, has been reviewing the progress of protected in-

dustries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See also Chapter XXVII 'India and the World')

Foreign Capital

To supplement the capital resources and know-how for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable cases. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that

(i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases,

(ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;

undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy; (in) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country.

(iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid

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According to a Reserve Bank study* the aggregate book value of foreign investments in business enterprises at the end of 1962 amounted to Rs. 735.5 crores of which foreign private sources accounted for Rs 625.5 crores and official sources for Rs 110 crores. The largest single source was the UK, accounting for Rs 482.8 crores, all from private sources. The US investments amounted to Rs 108.9 crores, comprising Rs. 79.4 crores private and Rs. 29.5 crores official Investments from other countries totalled Rs. 143.8 crores, of which Rs 63.3 crores were from private sources and Rs 80.5 crores from official sources

During 1962, the net inflow of official capital in the private sector amounted to Rs 10.7 crores, which was Rs. 6.1 crores lower than in 1961. The gross inflow, however, was Rs. 22.8 crores which was only Rs. 2.3 crores below the 1961 level. The IBRD provided Rs. 56 crores and other official agencies such as the US Exim Bank and the AID lent a little under Rs. 8 crores. The private sector also received loans amounting to Rs. 5 crores sanctioned out of PL 480 counterpart funds, and there were further drawings of Rs. 3.5 crores on the deferred credit extended by Czechoslovakia. Repayments of loans in earlier years were negligible but beginning from 1960 the outflow has progressively increased; in 1962, business enterprises repaid Rs. 12 crores—nearly two-thirds related to IBRD loans to the iron and steel concerns in private ownership.

In the seven years from the end of 1955 to the end of 1962, long-term foreign private capital inflow (gross) has varied between the low of Rs. 25.7 crores in 1959 and the high of Rs 63 2 crores in 1960. In 1961, the inflow was Rs. 35 6 crores and in 1962 it was Rs. 38 7 crores. The 1962 figure was largely the result of fresh capital inflow which registered

a rise from Rs. 19 8 crores in 1961 to Rs 30 8 crores in 1962.

India's foreign habilities in the official sector in 1962 amounted to Rs 1,892 crores (including Rs 20 6 crores of UK War Loan) Together with private habilities of R 737 crores (long-term foreign business investments, including those of insurance companies) and Rs. 66 crores in the banking sector, the total habilities amounted to Rs 2,695 crores compared to Rs. 2,365 crores in 1961. Her foreign assets in 1962 totalled Rs. 610 crores, comprising Rs. 505 crores (including the Partition Debt of Rs. 300 crores due from Pakistan), Rs 39 crores private (foreign securities, shares and branch investment) and Rs 66 crores in banking India's net investment liabilities thus amounted to Rs 2,085 crores compared to Rs 1,689 crores in 1961.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. Coalmining had also progressed around this time. These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world war. During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development. Several industries rapidly expanded and a number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on. But their production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

^{*}See Reserve Bank of In ha Bulletin, April 1966.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61) the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were set up in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. Foundations were laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to large units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products: urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The butput of many other industries increased substantially bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery skills were learnt by the workers and a large and growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years, the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang in the environs of the main cities of the country

At the same time there were some large shortfalls. The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also fell short of the target set for the Second Plan period The expansion of the Government Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi was not completed till 12 to 18 months after the scheduled dates The three new fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61 were all delayed by one or two years. The delay in their case, as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, was mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should by now have been far advanced would only begin to yield output at the end of the Third Plan The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan has shown that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than presumed. This highlights the importance of advance planning

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and

sugar, the targets were exceeded.

The actual cost of many projects was more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up, often owing to lack of experience in project engineering. The importance of more accurate estimates was emphasised in the Third Plan. Consultant organisations which could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible. Similarly in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of underdeveloped regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible. The overall fixed investment in public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956-61) came to about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of

Rs 560 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures

are Rs 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores respectively.

In spite of this large investment of Rs. 1,620 crores (over 30 per cent above the Plan estimate of about Rs. 1,244 crores), the physical targets set under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the rather high target originally set for the cement industry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in the physical performance.

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan was on the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on machine building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following Plan periods the growth of the economy wold become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid. The priorities laid down were as follows

(1) completion of unimplemented or deferred Second Plan projects,

(ii) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilizers and petroleum products,

(iii) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products

of petro-chemical origin, and

(iv) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper,

cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan entailed an outlay of about Rs 2,993 crores. The foreign exchange component was placed at about Rs 1,338 crores, with the following break-up

TABLE 147
OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rurecs)

	Public	sector	Privat	e sector	Both sectors		
	Iotal	Foreign exchange	Total	I oreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	
New investment Mineral deve-				nd on Militaglindamayon, addit Militage		The proof is a super section.	
Industra I deve-	478	200	60	28	538	228	
Industric deve-	1,330	660	1,125	450	2,455	1,110	
FOTAL	1,808	860	1,185	478	2,993	1,338	
Replacement		- 1	150	50	150	50	

The fixed investment of Rs. 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the public sector shown in the table above does not include (i) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manufacturing industries; (ii) the cost of the construction subsidy given to Hindustan Shipyard; (iii) programmes of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures; (iv) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC); and (v) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost worked out to about Rs. 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it was possible to make for them was only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs. 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs. 70 crores in the States). With more detailed information now available on the basis of project reports, a general increase in construction costs and enlargement of the scope of some projects, the costs as estimated in The Third Pan—Mid-term Appraisal would amount to Rs. 1,630 crores for industrial and Rs. 662 crores for mineral development (total Rs. 2,292 crores compared to the original estimate of Rs. 1,808 crores). Public sector investment was expected to reach the level of Rs. 1,225 crores under industries and Rs. 529 crores under minerals (total of Rs. 1,754 crores compared to the original allocation of Rs. 1,520 crores). On this basis, there would be spillover of Rs. 405 crores in the industries and Rs. 133 crores in the minerals sector. Private sector programmes also changed in content and priority, but the increases over the original estimates are difficult of assessment.

Tables 148 and 149 show the mineral projects in the public sector (Central Government) and projected investment (including foreign exchange component) in each in the Third Plan and proposed for the Fourth Plan

Table 162 given at the end of this chapter lists the Third Plan industrial projects in the public sector (Central Government), location, investment proposed (including foreign exchange component) and the targets of capacity as originally envisaged in the Plan

TABLE 148

MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)

THIRD PLAN*

Name of %heme	Total outlay (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange compo- nent (Rs crores)
A Projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan		
Coal Coal programme of National Coal Development Corpora- tion Washeries at Bhojudih Patherdih and Dugda	8 00 7 50 15 50	4 00
Oil Oil India Crude pipe line Share capital in Oil India	8 00 1 42 9 42	
Lignite Neyvell Lignite Project Mining scheme Housing	3 29 3 00	1 30
Iron ore Kuiburu	6 29 6·00	1 30 3 93
TOTAL	37 21	9 23

^{*}For Third Plan targets of capacity and production for selected categories of indstries and minerals in general, see Table 173, pp. 305—308, of 'India 1962'.

TABLE 148 (concld.)

Name of scheme						Total outlay (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)
B. New projects with external co	edits :	asture	i, who	lly or pa	utly		
Coal							
Additional coal (1 7 crore	ons)	from I	Vation	al Coal	Do-	##.000	30.00
velopment Corporation Singareni expansion (30 lak)	tone	٠	* *	••		57·00* 20·00	28·00 6·00
Maintenance of production		,	•	••		16.00	10.00
Central workshop		• •		• •	••	8.00	2.70
Drills for prospecting Advance action for the Fou	L DE	-		•	**	2·00 10 00	1·40 7 00
Central ropeways	rus Pu	R.U.	**	• •	• •	16.00	8.00
Additional washing capacity	for c	oking	coal	• • •		20 00	11.30
				TOTAL	••	149 00	74.40
Oul amplements					•	116.00	53 -53
Oil exploration Iron ore	* *	• •	• •	••		115 -00	60.66
Bailadila iron ore project Copper projects	••	••	••	-	t -p	17 -00	8 -55
Khetri copper project	••	• •		**	9-8	10-007	6.36
Daribo copper project	••	••	••	••	••	2.50}	
						12 50	6 36
				[OTAL		293 -50	142 -84
C. Other projects				IOIAL	2-0	275 50	342.04
Coal Non-coking coal washeries						12 -00	7 00
Neyvell lignite project	•	• •	••	• •	••	12-00	, 00
Expansion of mine output	••	••	••	••	**	3 80	1 45
Oil							
Oil distribution programme				••		10 -00	
Oil India		•	••	• 4		8 .00	
Crude oil pipe lines Oil products pipe lines		•		••	• •	4 00 37 00	10.00
On products pape lines	•	• •	••	••	• •	37 00	10-00
Other minerals			•	TOTAL	**	59.00	10 00
Sikkim copper project		• •			••	2 50	1 30
Panna diamond project	•		• •	• 4	• •	1 -50	0 60
Manganese ore beneficiation	ı plan	ta	* *			5.00	1 00
Project for sulphur from py Kolar gold mines	rites			* *		5.00	2 50
Hutu gold mmes		•	**	•	•	1 50 0 50	0 84 0 ·20
Typonelon of Kiriburu				••		6 00	3.00
Uranium mining, fabrication	and g	lutoni	um ext	raction	plant	24 -00	8 17
Comment			•	TOTAL	••	46 00	17 -61
Surveys GSI expansion						10 00	3 19
IBM expansion		*	**	••	**	5.00	1 89
						15.00	5 .08
		_		_			
		G	GRAND	TOTAL	0- W	466 -51	193 -21

^{*}In addition, some further amount would be needed for deep and gassy mines.

TABLE 149
MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)
FOURTH PLAN

(Rs. crores)

Name of Scheme	Expenditure up to end of Third Plan	Outlay in fourth Plan	Foreign Exchange component
A. Projects continued from Third Plan			
Iron ore Mine at Bailadilla	5 -95	10 00	4 · 78
Copper Khetri Copper Project	4 - 71	32 00	12-00
B. New Projects Iron ore (i) New Mine at Bailadilla (ii) Pelletisation plant at Bailadilla (iii) Bellary Hospet iron ore		19 10 10 00 10 00	10 00 3 00
Aluminium Koyna Korba	I	30 90 35 00	15 ·00 20 ·00
Copper Rakha Copper Project		5 00	3 -00
Zinc Vizag Zinc Smelter		3 .00	1 -50

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries in different years since 1950-51 is given in Table 150. The index numbers of industrial production (base 1956=100) for 1951, 1955 and 1960 to 1965 are given in Table 151. The general index for January-October 1965 at 184 was 6.4 per cent above the index figure for the corresponding period of 1964.

TABLE 150
PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	1950- 51	1955- 56	1960- 61	61- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	1964- 65
I Mining							
I Coal (lakh tonnes)	3,28	3,90	5,55	5,52	6,38	6,63	6,44
2 Iron ore (lakh tonnes)	30	43	1,10	1,30	1,35	1,48	1,51
II Metallurgical Industries.							
3 Pig iron (lakh tonnes)	16	18	43	51	61	65	66.7
4 Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	15	17	35	43	54	59	61 4
5 Finished steel (lakh tonnes) .	10	13	24	30	40	43	44.3
6 Steel castings ('000 tonnes)	-	15	34	40	44	50	55
7 Aluminium (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes) 8 Copper (virgin metal) ('000	4.0	7-4	18 3	19 9	42 6	54.0	54 1
tonnes)	7.1	7.6	8.5	9 2	9-7	9.6	94
III Mechanical Engineering Indus- tries;							
9 Machine tools (lakh rupees)	30	80	7,00	9,30	12,60	20,10	25,70
10 Railways wagons ('000 nos.)	-	15 3*	8 2	11.2	15 7	20 4	24 .2
11 Automobiles (total) ('000 nos.) (1) Commercial vehicles	16.5	25 3	55.0	54.6	54 8	56 7	70 8
('000 nos.)	8.6	9.9	28.4	25.4	26.5	29 5	36 8

^{*}Relates to calender year.

TABLE 150 (concid.)

1/45	JLE 130	(concia.	.)			 .	
	1950- 51	1955- 56	1960- 61	1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	1964- 65
(ii) Passenger cars, etc ('000 nos')	7 9	15 4	26 6	29 2	28.3	27 2	34 0
12 Motor cycles and scooters ('000 nos')	-	0.9*	19 3	23 5	23 8	24 9	37.4
13. Power driven pumps ('000 nos) 14 Diescl engines (stationary)	35	37	1,09	1,32	1,32	1,53	1,84
('000 nos.) 15 Bicycles ('000 nos.) 16 Sewing machines ('000 nos.)	5 5 99 33	10 4 5,13 1,11	44 7 10,71 3,03	43 4 10,43 3,23	45 3 11,11 3,47	57 7 12,59 2,82	74·1 14,42 3,30
V Electrical Engineering Industries.		.,	3,00	1 3,23	3,41	-,05	3,50
17 Power transforme's (lakh k v a) 18 I lectric motors ('000 h p) 19 Hectric fans (lakh nos) 20 Licchic lamps (lakh-nos) 21 Radio receivers ('000 nos) 22 Hectric cables and wires	1 8 99 2 0 1,40 54	6 2 2,72 2 9 2,50 1,02	14 1 7,28 10 6 4,35 2,82	19 5 8,73 10 7 4,88 3,43	24 2 10,41 11 7 6,16 3,58	27 6 11,82 10·7 7,18 4,13	35·9 14,36 12·75 6,81 5,12
(i) Aluminium conductors (2000 tonnes)	17	94	23 7	22 6	31 6	33 0	48 8
(10) Bare copper conductors (2000 tonnes)	5 0	87	10 1'	71	4 2	5 2	5 3
V Chemical and Albed Industries 23 Nitiogeneus fertilisers (2000 tonnes (f.N.)		20			4.50		2.22
24 Phosphat c fertilisers ('000 tonnes	9	80	99	1,45	1,78	2,19	2,33
of P ₂ () ₅) 25 Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes) 26 Soda ash ('000 tonnes) 27 Causic soda ('000 tonnes)	1,01 45 12	12 1,67 82 36	3,68 1,52 1,01	63 4 30 1,83 1,23	80 4,85 2,36 1,30	1,08 6,02 2,74 1,63	1,31 6,95 2,86 1,92
28 Paper and paperboards ('000 tonns) 29 Rubber tyres	1,16	1,90	3,50	3,67	4,01	4,78	4,94
(1) Automobiles tyres (1/kh nos) (1) Bicycle tyres (lakh nos) 30 Cement (lakh tonnes) 31 Refractories ('000 tonnes) 32 Petrolcum products (refined, lakh tonnes)	n a n a 27 2,37	9 0 58 0 47 2,93	14 4 1,11 5 79 5,67	16 0 1,13·3 83 6,31	17 6 1,24 3 88 6,86	19 7 1,48 4 94 6,45	21 5 1,64 5 98 6,91
VI Textile Industries		}					
33, Jute textiles ('000 tonnes) 34 Cotton yarn (crore kg) 35 Cotton cloth (total) (crore me-	8,37 53 4	10,71 74 4	10,71 80 1	10,01 87 3	12,02 85 7	12.48 91.6	12 92 96 7
(1) Mill sector (crore metres)	421 5 340 1	626 0 466 5	673 8 464 9	711 5 468 6	700 0 449 8	741 0 448 4	774 5 46 7 6
(crore metres) 36 Rayon! yarn ('000 tonnes) 37 Woollen manufactures'	81 4 2 1	159 5 13 5	208·9 43 8	242 9 52 1	250 2 62 1	292 6 67 9	306 9 72 2
(1) Woollen and worsted yorn (lakh kg) (11) Woollen and worsted	87	98	1,30	1,58	1,96	2,27	2,03
fabrics (lakh metres)	1,111**	1,34	1,33	1,45	1,89	1,91	1,12
VII Food Industries 38 Sugar (Nov-Oct) (lakh tonnes) 39 Tea (crore kg) 40 Coffee ('000 tonnes) 41 Vanaspati ('000 tonnes)	11 3 27 7 21 · 0 1,70	18 9 29 9 29 0 2,80	30 3 32 0 54·1 3,40	27·1 35·2 66·7 3,41	21-5 34-3 49-0 3,66	25 7 34 2 61 2 3,98	37 3 63 4
VIII Electricity (generated) (billion kwh)††	5 3	8 8	17 0			25 9	
	dudan m				42-1	2.7	27 0

^{*}Relates to calend ir year *Relates to 1951.

fincludes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn. †Provisional. ††Relates to public utilities only

TABLE 151
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base: 1956 = 100)

			(Tation:	1370 = 100	• /			
	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 (Jan. Oct)†
General Index	73.5	91 -9	130 1	138 3	150 6	162 7	174 -8	184 0
Mining and quar-					, i		-	
rying	87 0	97 1	137 2	147 3	161 - 5	175 -9	169 · 1	181 9
Pood manufac-								1
turing	79 -6	93 -3	117 -4	129 3	127 -4	122 3	135 - 6	144 - 6
Cigarettes .	81 6	86 8	140 -6	150 0	156 -3	154 -9	175 -7	210 0
Cotton textules	80 -1	95 4	103 0	108 5	109 4	115.6	123 3	123 3
Woollen textiles	70 7	82 1	101 -3	107 3	138 -5	165.6	128 1	110.8
Synthetic fibres	64 8	77 2	135 1	144 9	153 1	169 .8	211 ·3	219.9
Jute manufactures	78 8	93 5	99 3	89 6	110 4	117 2	121 0	125-9
Footwear (leather)	91.5	86 3	144 0	166 0	180 -4	214 4	212 2	237 0
Wood and cork								
except furniture	55 3	87 7	147 8	150 2	169 0	194-8	202 6	229 -9
Paper and paper						}		
products	66.5	95 9	173 4	181 9	190 -9	226 8	237 8	248 1
Leather and fur								
products, except								
footwear and	1	1				1		
other wearing				i		1		
apparels	109 -5	93 1	167 1	115 6	125 2	149 1	138 4	139 9
Rubber products	75 4	92 D	141 3	157 4	169 5	187 0	198 1	218-2
Chemicals and	}							
chemical pro-	1	! !		1	}			
ducts	72 9	96 3	147 7	170 5	185 9	205 2	226 · 3	237 6
Petroleum pro-								
ducts	6.4	77 7	147 7	156 5	169 2	196 6	217 2	229 5
Non-metallic mi-				- I				
neral products	64 4	87 5	168 1	180 -8	220 2	204 6	216 0	231 -5
Basic metals	83 5	96 6	183 1	181 6	225 0	259 1	260 6	269 2
Metal products	54 4	96 5	105 9	152 3	179 1	218 5	225 .8	241 7
Machinery, ex-			1					
cept electrical			١,			1		
machines	45 2	83 3	236 7	268 7	293 2	364 -5	411 1	480 - 3
Electrical ma-		1	, ,					
chinery, appa-		1	}			ţ		
ratus, applian-	-							
ces and supplies	43 6	71 9	175-9	183 .2	211 1	237 7	282 4	310 6
Transport equip-	1						.,	
ment	46 1	73 1	119 4	130 8	151 -4	150 9	192 - 5	204 - 2
Plectricity	60.9	88 -1	171 -0	198 8	233 4	257 9	297 -2	322 3

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table

TABLE 152
GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year					Number of spindles	Number of looms	Produc (lakh li	
1641					(thousand)	(thousand)	Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80					14,08	13 · 3		-
1889-90					29,35	22 1	-	
1901					48,41	40 -5	57,30	12,00
1911			·		60,95	85 8	62,50	26,70
1921		• • •			72,78	1.33 5	69,40	40,30
1931	-		•		90,78	1,75 2	96,60	67,20
1941		•		•	1,00,26	2,00 0	157,70	109,30
1947		•	•	• •	1,03,54	2,03 .0	129.60	376,20
				•	2,00,01	-,05	125,00	(lakh yds)

[†]Provisional.

[†]Seasonally adjusted.

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 is shown in Table

150 above.

At the beginning of 1961, nearly Rs. 122 crores were invested in the industry which at present employs about 10 lakh workers. There are now 562 cotton textile (277 spinning and 285 composite) mills in India, with 157 lakh spindles and about 2.04 lakh looms. During 1965, licences were granted for setting up 38 new units and substantially expanding 56 units, involving about 6.1 and 6.2 lakh spindles respectively. Fourteen new mills were set up (capacity about 1.6 lakh spindles); in addition, 3.6 lakh spindles were istalled in existing mills by way of expansion. The co-operative sector in the textile mill industry is gradually taking shape. A number of co-operative mills are already working which are a source of uninterrupted supply of yarn to the handloom sector.

Mill cloth output in 1965 is estimated at 460.6 crore metres (465.3) crore metres in 1964); yarn output was 94 crore kg (compared to 96.4 crore kg in 1964). Handloom and powerloom production during 1964 and 1965 is estimated at 306.6 crore metres and 300 crore metres respectively.

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from the technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. Third Plan requirement of rehabilitation and modernisation was estimated at Rs. 110 crores; already Rs. 81-62 crores have been spent on rehabilitation.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in Table 153.

TABLE 153
GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879—1947)

Year	Number of milis	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 := 1883-84 (average) 1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average) 1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) 1925-20 1930-31	21 36 60 90 100 105 106	2 71 6-80 12 09 21-35 23-61 24 89	5 · 5 16 2 233 · 5 50 · 5 61 · 8 52 · 4 66 0	88 3,35 6,92 10,64 12,25 11,08 12,95

According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1961, there were 96 jute muls in India out of which 95 submitted returns. These employed total productive capital of Rs 71.59 crores (Rs. 38.76 crores of fixed capital) The number of persons employed in the industry was 2,25,317 including 2,10,967 workers. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947

TABLE 154
PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(in thousand tons)

The state of the s										
Year*	1947	1950	1955	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965		
Production*	10,52	£ 36	10.27	10.09	12 36	12,89	13,24	13.90		

The jute industry and trade had set a record in 1964 by surpassing the Third Plan targets of both production and exports; production was 24,000 tonnes more than the Third Plan target of 13 lakh tonnes and exports 10 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 161 crores (one lakh tonnes above the target).

**Pigures for 1961 onwards are in metric tons.

^{*}Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.

In 1965, it set a new record. Production was 13.90 lakh tonnes (0.90 lakh tonnes more than the Plan target) and exports 10 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 184 crores. Prices of both jute and jute goods have fluctuated very widely since July 1964. In 1965, the prices rose to abnormal levels. A number of steps, including import of raw jute, canalising the purchase of Indian jute through the Jute Buffer Stock Association, etc., were taken to im-

prove the situation.

Modernisation up to spinning stage has been almost completed. Modernisation of both fine and coarse side spindles has reached the stage when they can feed 100 per cent of the hessian and sacking looms on single-shift basis and up to 3.9 and 7.3 per cent respectively of the fine and coarse sides for a second shift. The self-financing scheme introduced to enable the industry to complete modernisation and broad-loom expansion and build up necessary potential for additional production, has been making progress. A Jute Textiles Consultative Board was inaugurated in September 1964 to advise Government on all important matters concerning the industry. Another committee advises the Government on matters of export promotion of jute goods and acts as a channel between Government, industry and trade.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below:

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov -Oct)	1931-38	1938-39	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56
No of Mills	32	132	138	138	143
Production ('000 tons)	1,60	6,42	9,23	11,01	18,62

There were 175 mils in 1960-61, and the production was 30.29 lakh tonnes. The 1962-63 output was lower at 21.52 lakh tonnes, largely because of a poor sugarcane crop. The 1964-65 production at 32.58 lakh tonnes was the highest on record so far. Internal consumption was 24.70 lakh tonnes, or 1.34 lakh tonnes more than in 1963-64. Exports were also higher at 2.62 lakh tonnes in 1965 compared to 2.34 lakh tonnes in 1964. Price and distribution regulations were continued to facilitate equitable distribution of the available supplies.

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At the end of 1961, the annual installed capacity was 94.7 lakh tonnes which had risen to 112.5 lakh tonnes at the end of 1964 and to an estimated 126 lakh tonnes at the end of 1965-66. The demand has exceeded the supply, which was further accentuated by the national emergency. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration of cement. Control on cement price and distribution was lifted from the beginning of 1966. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 156
GROWTH OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER												
Year	1914	1930	1947	1950- 51	1955- 56	1960- 61	1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	1964	1965		
Produc- tion (lakh tonnes)	0.1	5 - 77	14 - 70	27	47	79	83	89	94	96 -90	1,04-8		

The Third Plan targets of installed capacity and production were set at 152.4 lakh tonnes and 132.1 lakh tonnes respectively. The Cement Corporation of India, a Government owned company, was set up with the objectives of surveying, prospecting and proving of limestone deposits in the country, establishing cement manufacturing capacity and promoting all ancillary and supporting activity for building up the industry.

The installed capacity of asbestos cement is 4.16 lakh tonnes. Another 2 80 lakh tonnes capacity has been approved and the schemes are under implementation Production in 1965 was 4.27 lakh tonnes (3.80 lakh tonnes

ın 1964).

Paper and Paper-Board

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 tons (1444) Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 5.54 lakh tonnes. The total capacity licensed so far is 11.28 lakh tonnes against the Third Plan production target of 7 lakh tons. However, the present capacity is estimated at 6.66 lakh tonnes. Seven units of 62,340 tonnes capacity commenced production in 1965. Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959.

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1 09 lakh tonnes. By 1956, it had gone up to 1 97 lakh tonnes, by 1961 to 3 64 lakh tonnes, by 1962 further to 3 88 lakh tonnes, by 1963 to 4 61 lakh tonnes, by 1964

to 4 90 lakh tonnes and by 1965 to an estimated 5.2 lakh tonnes

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2 55 crores and Rs. 1.70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is Rs. 5 crores. The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tennes which is proposed to be increased to 75,000 tonnes. Two private units with a total capacity of 90,000 tonnes have also been licensed. The Third Plan target is an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh tonnes. Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tonnes and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it had risen to 23,398 and 25 279 tonnes respectively. The 1962-63 production amounted to 26,515 tonnes. During April 1965 to January 1966, the production was 25,275 tonnes.

Photo Films

The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co Ltd, set up in November 1960 (authorised capital Rs 4.2 croies) by the Government in collaboration with a French firm will manufacture cine, X-ray, ioll and graphic art films and photo paper, etc. Estimated to cost Rs. 11 crores, the project, located at Ootacamund, is in an advanced stage and is expected to go into production in 1966

Iron and Steel

The carliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jhana coalfields; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889 Production amounted to 35,560 topics in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamshedji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near

Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tonnes respectively. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1950, production had risen to 15 lakh tonnes of pig iron and over 10 lakh tonnes of steel.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1955:

TABLE 157
PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(in thousand tonness)

Year	1955	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 (provisional)
Pig iron	17,57	18,07	49,80	57,96	66,03	65,93	69,56
Finished steel	12,60	13,38	28,10	37,08	42,57	43,43	45,32

During the Second Plan, the existing steel plants—the Tata Iron and Steel Co (TISCO) and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO)—were earmarked for expansion. Tata were to increase their production to 20 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (15 lakh tonnes of finished steel) and Indian Iron to 10 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (8 lakh tonnes of finished steel). The expansion programmes of both have been completed TISCO's production target of 20 takh tonnes has almost been achieved. Government have approved the company s proposals for balancing equipment and other facilities to sustain output at the target level, to finance the foreign exchange cost of the programme, the company is negotiating for a World Bank loan the Fourth Plan, TISCO is likely to expand production to 30 lakh tonnes of ingot steel The HSCO scheme of increasing production from 10 lakh to 13 lakh tonnes of ingots has also been approved and the company is negottating with the World Bank for a foreign exchange loan. The expansion programme of the Mysore Works to increase its production of mild steel to I lakh tonnes has also been completed. The plant also produces some quantities of special steels. The programme to produce 77,000 tonnes of alloy and special steels at the works is progressing and is expected to be completed by 1968 Pig iron production capacity is also to increase by 1 20 lakh tonnes to 2.10 lakh tonnes a year by the same time. A company called Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., was registered in June 1961 which took over the management of the Mysore Works from April 1962. Government have also approved a total capacity of 24 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron in both public and private sectors, which is expected to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tons each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period. The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 600 crores).

At Rourkela, the construction of the ten lakh-ton stage is complete. Production in 1965 included 10.7 lakh tonnes of iron and 10.8 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (The fertiliser plant put up as an adjunct to the steel plant was also commissioned in November, 1962 and produced 1.90 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during 1965). The annual capacity of the Rourkela plant is being expanded to 18 lakh tonnes of ingots which will be rolled into 12 lakh tonnes of finished steel. The expansion is expected to be achieved by mid—1967 Its further expansion to 25-35 lakh tonnes is under consideration

Bhilai exceeded the rated capacity in the production of pig iron, steel ingots and finished steel in 1964. During 1965, the production of pig iron and steel ingots was 14.9 lakh and 12.7 lakh tonnes respectively. Under a contract signed between the Hindustan steel Ltd., and the Russian organis:

tion 'Tiazhprom-export' in February 1962, the capacity of the Bhilai plant is being expanded to 25 lakh tonnes of steel ingots per annum which will be rolled into 19 5 lakh tonnes of finished and semi-finished steel. Under the expansion programme, a coke oven battery, a blast furnace, an open hearth furnace and the slag granulation plant were commissioned in 1964. Eight more units were commissioned during 1965; the last of the remaining units is expected to be commissioned by mid 1966. The plant is to be expanded further to 35 lakh tonnes; the USSR Government has already committed the necessary assistance under a contract signed in August 1965. The first step for this expansion has been taken with Bhilai going in for the sixth blast furnace which would provide enough iron to sustain a production of 40 lakh tonnes of steel.

The Durgapur plant was completed in 1962 and almost all its units have achieved the rated capacity of production. During 1965, the plant produced 12.67 lakh tonnes of pig iron against the annual rated capacity of 12.84 lakh tonnes, and 10.7 lakh tonnes of steel ingots. The Third Plan programme was to expand the plant to 16 lakh ingot tonnes capacity to yield 12 lakh tonnes of saleable finished steel and semis in addition to 3 lakh tonnes of pig iron for sale. The expansion work is expected to be completed by the end of 1966. Further expansion to 34 lakh ingot tonnes is proposed for the Fourth Plan.

Another steel plant is being set up at Bokaro with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR under an agreement concluded in January 1965. Earlier a new company namely Bokaro Steel Ltd. was formed with an initial share capital of Rs. 100 crores, to own and operate the project. The detailed project report on the new steel works was received from the USSR in December 1965. It envisages construction, in two stages, of a 40 lakh ingot tonne capacity plant which would be capable of expansion to 55 lakh tonnes; in the first stage, the capacity would be 17 lakh tonnes. The plant will produce sheet, hot and cold rolled strip and galvanised sheet. Provision has also been made for producing 8.80 lakh tonnes, annually, of foundry grade iron. The USSR Government has offered a credit of 1.9 crore roubles repayable in 12 years. Preliminary work of site levelling, construction of township, etc., has started. Construction of the plant will start about the middle of 1966 and the first stage is expected to be completed by 1969.

Little alloy and special steel was produced in the country even in the Second Plan The Third Plan devoted greater attention to it so that by the end of the Plan period 5 70 lakh tonne capacity was licensed including 1.37 lakh tonnes in the public sector; actual production would, however, be only 35,000 tonnes, besides 24,000 tonnes of electrical steels. The demand by the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated at 5 lakh tonnes

The Alloy Steel Project of the Hindustan Steel Ltd (capacity 60,000 tonnes of finished steel) will be the first large unit to go into production sometime in 1967, while over 8,000 tonnes was produced up to end of 1965.

Ferro-alloys are important raw material for alloy steel production and steps have been taken to create indigenous capacity for their production. India is already self-sufficient in, and even exports some quantities of, ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have their own coal washeries at Durgapur, Dugda, Patherdih and Bhojudih A second unit at Dugda is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1966. Washed coal is also obtained from the Kargali washery of the National Coal Development Corporation.

The Fourth Plan proposal is to set up a target of 165 lakh tonnes of steel ingots, 35 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron and 5 lakh tonnes of rolled tool, alloy and special steels. To achieve the targets, the existing

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steelworks would be expanded to the fullest extent possible and a new

steel works, in addition to Bokaro, would be set up.

The target for pig iron production is proposed to be achieved by increased production from the integrated steel works as well as from the schemes licensed in the private sector. A few blast furnace complexes may also be set up, if necessary.

The requirements for plant and equipment are proposed to be met from indigenous sources and necessary studies in this respect have been

initiated.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry, and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in a previous section.

A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing industrial machinery valued at about Rs. 200 crores per year, and a large number of transport vehicles, diesel engines,

electric motors, etc. (see Table 150).

During 1965, almost all branches of industrial machinery, in general, recorded increased production as compared to 1964. The value of production of machinery for sugar mills was Rs 8 33 crores, textile machinery in 1964-65. Rs 22 50 crores, jute machinery Rs 3-16 crores, cement machinery in 1965. Rs 3 23 crores, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery in 1964. Rs 6 8 crores, tea processing machinery in 1965. Rs. 1-47 crores, industrial boilers. Rs. 5-61 crores, paper machinery Rs. 1-49 crores and conveyors Rs 2-08 crores. Among others, which achieved higher production, were dairy, building and construction and metallurgical machinery, drilling equipment and reduction gears. Similarly, higher production was achieved in steel files, machine tools, twist drills, grinding wheels and hacksaw blades, commercial vehicles, jeeps and cars, among others.

Electrical and light mechanical industries such as electric lamps, fans, radio receivers, air conditioners, domestic refrigerators, house-service metres, measuring instituments, etc., had also substantial increases in output. New ranges of manufacture, such as calculating and adding machines, teleprinters, cylindrical and tapered roller bearings, and lightning arresters have been established

With increasing supplies of steel and other basic raw materials, production is gaining momentum. Stress has also been laid on establishing such industries as make essential raw materials and components needed by

various industries

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs 1 crores). The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles, anchors, etc., for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Following modernisation and diversification of production, the Foundry also started producing electric motors of different sizes. Its administrative control was transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Government in September 1964.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes was produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The Second Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was exceeded in 1957-58. In collaboration with European machine tool manufacturers,

diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool production unit at Bangalore, so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, was completed in May 1961. During April—December 1965, the two units produced 1,023 machines (value Rs 5 78 crores) compared to 1,483 machines in April-December 1964 (value Rs. 6.12 crores). It is proposed further to diversify, with foreign collaboration, the company's already wide range of machine tool production. The company's second factory, set up at Piniore in Puniab, without any foreign assistance, was commissioned in October 1963 and produced 130 machines of the value of Rs 1-1 crores during April-December 1965. Designed to produce all-electric milling machines, its target is 1,000 machines of the value of Rs. 5 crores per year by 1967-68 The factory is capable of expansion to a production of 2,000 machines a year. The Kalamassery factory, estimated to cost Rs. 7.50 crores, went into production in October 1964 and produced 222 machines worth Rs. 95.72 lakhs in April—December, 1965 The Hyderabad factory, the fifth unit of HMT estimated to cost Rs 7.75 crores, went into trial production in December 1965, and may reach an ultimate capacity of 1,000 machines by 1969-70 Like the Pinjore factory, the Kalamessery and the Hyderabad factories are also built from the resources of the HMT. It proposes to build five more factories during the Fourth Plan. The HMT watch factory completed in November 1962 (capital cost Rs. 2.5 crores. capacity 2.4 lakh watches a year), produced 1,22,203 watches during April-December, 1965. The indigenous content is being increased from 72 to 84 per cent. To encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and enable the HMT to farm out manufacture of simpler components, an industrial estate has been established at Jalahalli, 41 units of the estate are in production and 9 more have been constructed

A heavy machine tools plant is being set up at Ranchi with Czech collaboration. Construction has started and plant and equipment is being

received.

An important development is the setting up of the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs 1 22 crores, of which Rs 60 lakhs is being provided by the Czech Government. Registered as a society, the Institute started functioning in July 1965. Its main activities comprise development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacture, research, documentation, etc

The Praga Tools Ltd, Secunderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union and Andhra Pradesh Governments, also produced Rs. 1.05 crores worth of tools during 1963-64. From December 1963, the company was put under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to facilitate production of defence equipment and stores.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarain-pur, West Bengal, began production in 1954—It exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57—In January—September 1965, the factory produced 6,945 km. of cables (value Rs 3.35 crores) showing a substantial increase over the corresponding period of 1964, when production amounted to 2,860 km valued at Rs 2.6 crores. The factory has a programme of expansion, and considerable progress has been already made in regard to the manufacture of small tube and standard tube co-axial cables, dry core cables, plastic insulated switch board wires and cables, etc.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. It produces various kinds of scientific and precision instruments, including surveying and meteorological instru-

ments, industrial and soil thermometers, pathological microscopes, etc., and undertakes their repair. The factory now concentrates on the production of the more important instruments requiring specialised skill and their production has been progressively increasing. During 1964, the factory produced Rs. 98.42 lakks worth of instruments. In the first ten months of 1965, its production amounted to Rs. 78.92 lakks.

The ophthalmic glass project, being set up at Durgapur (estimated cost Rs 4 crores), with technical collaboration of the USSR, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd. Construction work for the project is in progress

A new company, the Instrumentation Ltd., registered in March 1964, will set up a precision instruments plant at Kota and a mechanical instruments plant at Palghat (Kerala), with financial and technical collaboration of the USSR Government. The Kota plant will manufacture electronic and electromagnetic instruments; some equipment and machinery for the project has already been received and construction of the plant is expected to be completed in 1966, with trial production to start in September. The Kerala plant will manufacture mechanical hydraulic and pneumatic instruments, the detailed project report for the plant, received from the USSR, is being examined.

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works ancluded the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country. Accordingly, a 10,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up, which has commenced production. Similarly, the programme of the NIDC included provision for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was formed in August 1956 The plant is being erected at Bhopal with technical collaboration of a British firm The present sanctioned capital outlay is Rs 52 crores Certain sections of the plant such as transformers switchgears, etc., started production from July 1960. Output during 1963-64 was worth Rs. 4 99 crores and in 1964-65 worth about Rs 6 11 crores Steam turbine manufacture has been taken up as part of the factory's expansion programme. Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training to the U.K. A training school for apprentices has been set up, which also imparts training to some personnel of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, which is engaged in establishing the Heavy Electric Equipment Plant, Ranipur, High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruverumbur, Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram; and the Switch-gear unit, Ramachandrapuram The Ranipur (Hardwar) project is being set up with Soviet assistance The detailed project report was accepted in October, 1963 Construction work of the plant, designed to produce steam and water turbines and generators and industrial electric motors, has been taken up in accordance with the phased programme of manifac-The project, estimated to cost Rs. 68 crores, will produce annually Rs. 40 crores worth of goods resulting in a saving of Rs. 30 crores of foreign exchange. Project reports in respect of (i) heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram (near Hyderabad), and (ii) high pressure boiler project, Tiruverumbur, both being set up with Czech assistance and collaboration, have also been accepted. The Ramachandrapuram plant will manufacture 800 MW of steam turbine and turbo alternators per annum while the Tiruverumbur plant will produce 12 boilers of a total of 750 MW boiler fittings and package boiler units. The bulk of the machinery and equipment for the projects has been received and both went into part production in 1965.

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The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tonnes per annum), a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tonnes) and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant is being set up, with Czech assistance, a foundry plant, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorised capital Rs 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects as also the heavy machine tools projects (capacity 10,000 tons) to be set up with credit and technical co-operation from the Government of Czechoslovakia. Progress has been made in the setting up of the heavy machine-building project at Ranchi. Some factory buildings have been completed and plant and equipment is being installed. Several items including pig casting machines, fabricated structurals and non-standard equipment produced during 1965 amounted to 6,680 tonnes.

The Coal Mining Machinery Project has been taken over by the Mining and Allied Machinery Project, formed in April, 1965. Out of 1,021 machine tools including furnaces required for the project, 832 have been installed. Production of conveyor belts, pumps and non-standard equipment has

already commenced.

Progress has been achieved in the setting up of the foundry forge project which also started production of copper base and aluminium base alloy castings in the non-ferrous foundry in December 1963 and grey iron castings in July 1964. Production during 1965 included grey iron castings and aluminium alloy and copper base alloy castings.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in railway rolling stock, the Government in the Ministry of Railways established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal, the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi

(UP), and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur (Madras).

Originally designed to produce 120 locomotive of average size, equivalent to 96 WG locomotives, and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce WG, WT, WP and WL type locomotives equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives. The Works have so far delivered nearly 2,000 broad gauge steam locomotives; the 1965-66 outturn was expected to be 138 locos Production of electric locomotives was taken up in 1961 and by the end of 1965, 48 A.C electric locos were produced; an annual production of 60 electric locomotives has been achieved while the target of 150 a year is expected to be achieved by the end of 1966-67.

A steel foundry of 10,200 tonnes annual capacity set up at the Works started production in November 1963 and reached the production of 600 tonnes a month in July 1965. It is expected to reach the rated capacity of 850 tonnes a month by the end of 1966. Spare boilers out-put during the first four years of the Third Plan totalled 725, making a gross total of

1,725 since production was started.

The Diesel Locomotive Works, set up at Varanası, with a planned capacity of 150 main line B.G. diesel-electric locos per year, started with assembling locomotives from imported components. The first loco was commissioned in January 1964, up to the end of 1965, 12 locos were assembled from imported components and 37 manufactured in the factory. An outturn of 150 locos per year is expected to be reached by the end of 1967-68.

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The Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works manufactures annually 60-65 metre gauge steam locomotives. In 1964-65, TELCO produced 68 steam locomotives against 56 in 1963-64. India has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export

them. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. Originally designed to produce only broad gauge coach shells, its production has been expanded and diversified to turn out furnished coaches, both broad and metre gauge, electric multiple unit stock diesel rail cars and air-conditioned coaches. From its inception, it has delivered 4,700 coaches so far. The furnishing unit, which was added in 1957-58, had equipped 2,700 coaches up to the end of 1965; its outturn now matches that of the parent factory. Besides, the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (formerly Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.) are producing about 300 broad gauge and a private sector company, Jessops, about 300 metre gauge passenger coaches and 70 broad gauge electric multiple unit coaches per year.

Wagon requirements of the railways are largely met by production in the private sector where the existing capacity is about 36,000—38,000 units per year; also a production rate of about 7,000 units per year has been

achieved in railway repairs workshops.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., now wholly owned by the Government. The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The

shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

With the completion of the first and second phases of a Rs. 2.60-crore development programme of the shipyard, the general performance of the yard distinctly improved. Procurement of indigenous materials for ship construction, also improved. In the Second Plan, it was proposed to produce 75,000 to 90,000 GRT. A programme for development during the Third Plan was drawn up of an estimated cost of Rs. 2.44 crores, a part of which costing Rs. 1.13 crores has been sanctioned by Government. Further development at a cost of Rs. 1.68 crores is under consideration. Government is also considering to reorganise the shipyard to raise its capacity to six ships of 12,300 DWT each per year, by 1967-68. The Fourth Plan tentative programme involves an outlay of over Rs. 12.90 crores, The entire development programme is to be finalised after the decision on reorganisation

Preliminary steps in regard to the building of a second shippard at Cochin with initial shipbuilding capacity of 60,000 GRT per year, to be later raised to 80,000 GRT per year, have been taken. Land has been acquired for the purpose, a sum of Rs. 20 crores was provided in the Third Plan for the project. In February 1965, an agreement was signed with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for conducting a basic survey of the site and preparing a detailed project report scheduled to be received by April 1966.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

Although World War I gave considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India, the country was still largely dependent on imports on the eve of World War II, which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the

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chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier During the Third Plan, production has been rising in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide, plastic raw materials, polyester, and some of the plastic processed items, among others. A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, would be largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Considerable increase has been recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, aspirin and vitamins. Production of zero dyes, organic pigments and sulphur black etc., has also increased A sulphuric acid plant based on pyrites (2. 4 akh tonnes of pyrites to be mined at Amjhore) is being set up at Sindri, with a capacity of 400 tonnes a day, under the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co, which has now been made independent of the NIDC. The plant is expected to be commissioned in 1968.

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955. Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tons per annum in 1958. In 1960-61, it exceeded the capacity by 50 tons and reached the production of 1,503 tons in 1961-62. The 1964-65 production was, however, lower at 1,480 tonnes. A second factor (capital cost Rs. 97 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958, and produced 1,244 tonnes in 1964-65. Expansion programmes for additional production of 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT at Delhi and 3,000 tonnes of BHC at Alwaye involving a cost of

Rs 1 50 crores have been sanctioned

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August, 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs 4 crores Production at the factory has been steadily increasing, the revised target for 1965-66 was 66 1 mmu and production during January-October 1965 was 48.538 mm.

A streptomyon plant with an initial capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year, which has since been doubled to 80-90 tonnes per year, set up at Pimpri (cost Rs 2 75 crores) went into regular production in February, 1963. The target of product on of streptomyon and dihydrostreptomyoin for 1965-66 was 68,300 kg, production during January-October 1965 amounted to 46,797 kg

A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1.5 tonnes of tetracycline per annum has been established. Government have approved a scheme for the manufacture of 50 tonnes per annum of Vitamin 'C', to start with, a pilot plant has been set up at Pimpri which has undertaken trial operations. Production of hamycin, a new antifungal antibiotic, is also being undertaken at a rate of 250 kg per year. A pilot plant for research and developmental purposes is being established at Pimpri. A number of ancillary industries are developing in the Pimpri. Industrial Estate

Data of production of some items of chemical and allied industries is

given in Table 150

Fertilisers

In 1965, the nitrogenous fertilisers produced in the country amounted to 2,43,884 tonnes compared to 2,24,579 tonnes in 1964

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The Sindri fertiliser factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs 28 crores, is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd., formed in January 1961 (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores), to administer the public sector fertiliser companies. The Sindri factory went into production in October 1951. In April—December, 1965, it produced 2,46,722 tonnes of ammonium sulphate compared to 2,23,960 tonnes during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising the entire quantity of 100 lakh cubic feet of gas from the coke oven plant has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 15 crores. The expansion plants now running at maximum possible capacity envisage the production of 71 tonnes of urea and 406 tonnes of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In April—December, 1965, the factory produced 14,755 tonnes of urea and 37,898 tonnes of double salt, compared to 12,682 and 33,593 tonnes, respectively, in the corresponding period in the preceding year A bean gas plant and a naphtha gasification unit are being installed to increase the production by 20,000 tonnes per year.

A factory has been set up at Nangal (cost about Rs 30 crores) which also is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, for production of 3,88,000 tonnes of nitro-limestone (equivalent to 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tonnes of heavy water per annum. The fertiliser part of the factory was commissioned in February 1961, and produced 2,80,510 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during April to December, 1965 as against 2,82,319 tonnes during the same period of 1964. The heavy water plant produced its first quantum in August, 1962. The Trombay fertiliser factory, or mmissioned in November 1965, is the largest built so far in the country, and is to produce 90,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 45,000 tonnes of phosphates (P2O5), in the form of 99,000 tonnes of area and 3.3 lakh tonnes of nitro-phosphate, per year Up to the end of January 1966, it had produced 4,176 tonnes of urea and 7,261 tonnes of nitrophosphate. The Corporation's other projects under construction are at Namrup, Gorakhpur and Durgapir with capacities of 45,000 tonnes, 80,000 and 1:35 lakh tonnes of autrogen, respectively, per anarm The Rourkela fertiliser factory, an adjunct of the Rourkela Steel Plant, has a rated annual capacity of 5 8 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate and was commissioned on trial basis on December 1, 1962. Another unit set up at Neyveli with a capacity of 71,000 tonnes of nitrogen and integrated with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been under trial runs, to commence regular production in March 1966

The third stage of expansion of the FACT now under implementation envisages the production of about 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 35,000 tonnes of P₂O₅ per annum, the end products being ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate, single superphosphate and ammonium chloride. The scheme will cost about Rs. 12 crores, the Union Government have provided the bulk of funds required for the expansion scheme, thereby taking majority control in the company A factory is being set up by FACT at cochin at a cost of about Rs. 27 crores to produce 3.3 lakh tonnes of urea per annum.

Licences have also been granted for the setting up of fertiliser plants of different capacities in the private sector at various sites such as Visakhapatnam, Kothagudam (AP), Baroda (Gujarat), Kotah (Rajasthan), Goa, and Kanpur. Fertiliser may also be produced as part of the complex proposed to be set up at Talcher by the Orissa State Development Corporation. A private sector factory at Ennore (Madras), with a capacity of about 8,000 tonnes of nitrogen, went into production in January 1963.

The Fourth Plan target of nitrogenous fertiliser is proposed at 24 lakh tonnes a year. As an incentive to set up this capacity, Government has decided that projects set up or licenced before the end of March 1967 will be free to fix prices and organise the distribution of their products for seven

years, except that they would have to sell to Government at its option 30 per cent of their product at prices to be mutually settled.

MINERALS AND MINING

Oil

Till the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's only producing oil-field was in Assam, around Digboi. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has since been carrying out oil exploration work in several parts of the country with assistance from certain countries. On the results of this work, drilling is currently going on in Gujarat, Assam, Punjab, U.P., Bihar and Madras and is to be started in West Bengal by the middle of 1966. Oil has been discovered in commercial quantities in Gujarat and is now being produced at the rate of 6,000 tonnes per day, or roughly 22 lakh tonnes per year, and supplied to Burmah-Shell and Esso refineries at Trombay and the public sector refinery at Koyali near Baroda; some quantity is being supplied to Ahmedabad Electricity Supply Co. Natural and associated gas has also been discovered in Gujarat which is being supplied to the Dhuwaran and Uttaran power stations. A petrochemical complex, based on naphtha from the Koyali refinery, is being established. A similar complex is being set up in the private sector in Bombay.

Oil has been discovered by the ONGC in Rudrasagar and Lakwa near Sibsagar in Assam. Trial production of 100 tonnes per day is to start from

Rudrasagar from the middle of 1966.

The Commission is exploring for oil in the off-shore areas around the Indian coast. A Russian team is engaged in seismic surveys in the off-shore areas of Coromandal coast and the Gulfs of Cambey and Kutch. The Commission is also engaged in exploration for oil in an off-shore area in Iran in equal partnership with AGIP of Italy and the Phillips Petroleum

Company of the US.A.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports; the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi was a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan: two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now ESSO) of New York in 1954 and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, in 1955, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam in 1957 The annual production capacity of all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tonnes in terms of crude processed petroleum In 1965, the through-put of all these refineries amounted The public sector refinery at Nunmati (near to about 82 lakh tonnes Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7.5 lakh tonnes, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd. (incorporated in 1959) at a cost of about Rs 1770 crores, with the collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962 and is now on full stream. The refinery is being expanded to 10 lakh tonnes capacity

The refinery at Barauni was established by Indian Refineries Ltd., in collaboration with the USSR Government, with a refining capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum. The cost of technical assistance and equipment to be supplied by USSR was decided to be met out of two credits, of 100 million roubles (about Rs 119 crores) and 50 million roubles (Rs. 5.95 crores) The first 10 lakh tonne unit was formally inaugurated in January 1965, and the year's production amounted to nearly 4.90 lakh tonnes. The second unit is expected to be ready by August 1966. The

refinery is being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by mid-1967.

Another pulic sector refinery, with a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum, has been established at Koyali near Baroda, with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR, to process indigenous crude oil

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discovered in the Gujarat region. The first 10 lakh tonne unit has been completed and is running above the installed capacity; the refinery went on stream in October 1965. The second unit is expected to be completed by mid-1966. This refinery is also being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by 1967.

In 1965, the total crude throughput of the three public sector refineries.

now owned by Indian Oil Corporation, was 15.6 lakh tonnes.

An agreement was signed in April 1963 between the Government of India, an Indian firm and Phillips Petroleum Co of the USA for setting up another oil refinery, with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum, at a suitable location in Cochin area. The refinery now under construction is expected to commence production in the latter half of 1966. Under another agreement signed in November 1965, a refinery is to be set up in Madras as a joint venture of the Government of India, the National Iranian Oil Co. and Amoco, a subsidiary of the Pan American International Oil Co. Expected to be on stream by the middle of 1968, the refinery will have a capacity of 25 lakh tonnes. Collaboration proposals for establishing a refinery of 25 lakh tonnes initial capacity in the Haldia region are being examined.

In September 1965, the Government of India and ESSO Standard Eastern. Inc. of the USA entered into an agreement to establish a lubricating oil plant in Bombay, with equal financial participation. Scheduled to go into production by the end of 1967, the plant will have a capacity of 1.45 lakh tonnes

Another agreement was signed by the Government and the Lubrizal' Corporation of the USA (with 51 and 49 per cent participation respectively) under which a chemical additive plant is being set up in Bombay, which is expected to commence production in 1968.

Indian Oil Corporation

The Indian Oil Company Ltd, a wholly Government-owned company, was incorporated in June 1959 for the marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the country and for handling deficit petroleum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel, etc., imported against rupee payments.

For better co-ordination between refineries and marketing activities in the public sector, the Indian Oil Refineries Ltd. and the Indian Oil Cowere merged to form a new company, the Indian Oil Corporation, (authorised capital Rs 75 crores), which came into being on September 1, 1964. The Marketing Division of the Corporation has developed a network of bulk storage facilities at main ports and storage depots, etc., all over the country.

The Corporation imports considerable quantities of refined products, axle oil, lubricating oils, greases, transformer oil and aviation turbine fuel from rupee payment and other sources. It also distributes the products of the public sector refineries. The two lube oil blending plants at Bombay and Calcutta of the Indian oil Blending Ltd—owned by the Indian Oil corporation and the Mobile Petroleum Inc. at 50:50 basis—have commenced production.

Oil India Ltd.

The Oil India Ltd. (OIL), in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Assam in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) in the Naharkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran areas in Assam and for the construction of pipelines to transport crude produced in its oilfields to the Nunmati and Baraum refineries. During 1965, OIL supplied about 17 lakh tonnes of crude oil to the two public sector refineries and the Digboi refinery. A pipeline connecting the oilfields with the Nunmati and Baraum refineries was completed by OIL at a cost of about Rs. 41.36 crores. The pipeline connecting Nunmati and Siliguri, owned by Indian Oil Corpora-

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tion, was commissioned in October, 1964. Other pipelines connecting Haldia and Barauni and Kanpur and Barauni, are in various stages of completion. A network of pipelines has been completed in Gujarat. The Petroleum Pipelines Acc, 1962 was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of

right of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

Notwithstanding the new oil finds and growing domestic output, India amports crude oil for being processed in the refineries at Bombay and Visakhapatnam, and refined petroleum products to meet the increasing demand in the country Imports, during 1964, of crude and refined products amounted to 97 lakh tonnes—India also exports certain petroleum products such as light distillates and paraffin wax; export earnings during 1964 totalled about Rs. 4.84 crores

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field

In 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lakh tons and showed rapid increases thereafter. In 1880 it was 10 lakh tons, in 1890 about 22 lakh tons and in 1900 about 61 lakh tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lakh tons a year to reach 2.38 lakh tons in 1930. In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lakh tons and 3,20 lakh tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lakh tons. The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Cential Government company set up in October 1958, and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh. Governments are collaborating).

The Third Plan target of coal raising was fixed at 9,70 lakh tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional outp t of 3,76 lakh tonnes. Of this, the private sector was allotted 1,73 lakh tonnes and the

public sector 2.03 lakh tonnes

Production during 1965-66 (up to December 1965) was 4,96 lakh tonnes of which 3,98 lakh tonnes was produced in the private sector. Production in the calendar year 1965 amounted to 6,65 lakh tonnes, compared to 624

lakh tonnes in 1964.

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, a coal washing plant, costing about Rs 2 46 crores and with an annual capacity of 16 25 lakh tonnes of washed coal, was set up at Kargali, District Hazaribigh (Bihar) in November 1958, which functions under the National Coal Development Corporation—Its production of washed coal in 1965 was 12 52 lakh tonnes compared to 11.96 lakh tonnes in 1964—Three more washeries at Kathara, Sawang and Gidi with capacities of 30 lakh tonnes, 15 lakh tonnes and 28 4 lakh tonnes respectively are under construction

The Integrated Neyvell Lignite Project envisaged the mining of 35 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows: (i) 15 lakh tonnes for the production of 2,50,000 kw thermal power (in five units of 50,000 kw each), (ii) 5 lakh tonnes for the production of 1,54,000 tonnes of urea to be utilised as chemical fertiliser, and (iii) 15 lakh tonnes for the production of 3,86,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel

Preliminary work has since been started to expand the project. Lignite production is proposed to be raised to 63 lakh tonnes andthermal power 4 lakh kw and later to 6 lakh kw.

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The fignite bed was exposed, after removing about 55 metres of overburden, in August 1961. Up to February 1966, about 543 lakh tonnes of light had been mined. Mining is at present restricted to the requirements of the 3 lakh kw power station already commissioned and the ferti-

liser and briquetting and carbonisation plants

The Neyveli thermal power station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up with USSR assistance. The first unit of the power station was commissioned in June, 1962 and the sixth in August 1965. The seventh unit may be commissioned in 1966-67, taking the total capacity of the station to 4 lakh kw. The fertiliser plant and the briquetting and carbonisation plant have been under trial production for some time. Regular production will start soon. A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December 1961, with an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes.

Other Minerals

In 1964, on daily average, 6,67,425 persons were engaged in mining (including coal mining) in 3,196 working mines coming under the Mines Act, 1952. The more important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (820 collieries), mica (650 mines), manganese ore (359 mines), iron ore (261 mines), limestone (245 mines), steatite (119 mines), China clay (104 mines), fireclay (82 mines), barytes (74 mines), gypsum (70 mines), dolomite (51 mines) and bauxite (49 mines).

The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., set up in November, 1958, for the exploitation of minerals other than oil and natural gas and coal, has developed the Kiriburu mines for the production of 20 lakh tonnes of sized iron ore per annum for export to Japan Present production is restricted to fulfil two short-term agreements for the supply of about 10 lakh tonnes of ore up to the end of March 1966. In the Bailadila area, the Corporation is developing a mine for the production of 40 lakh tonnes of sized ore per annum also for export to Japan The mine is expected to commence production in early 1967.

The Corporation is setting up a copper smelter, based on copper ore from Khetri in Rajasthan, for the production of 21,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper per annum. The scheme also includes the setting up of plants for the production of sulphuric acid and fertiliser as by-products. Foreign exchange requirements have been mostly covered by French consortium credit.

A zinc smelter based on imported concentrates, is being set up at Visakhapatnam in the public sector, with Polish technical and financial assistance,

to produce 30,000 tonnes of zinc per annum

Another zinc smelter was proposed to be set up in Udaipur (Rajasthan) by a private firm, the Metal Corporation of India Ltd, Calcutta The firm failed to complete the project which was eventually taken over by Government in October 1965 and a new Government company, the Hindustan Zinc (P) Ltd., was registered in January 1966, to develop the Zawar lead-zinc deposits in Rajasthan and complete the zinc smelter (capacity 18,000 tonnes)

A new Government company, the Bharat Aluminium Co (P) Ltd, was set up in November 1965 to take up implementation of two new aluminium projects—a 50,000 tonnes per annum integrated aluminium project in the Koyna area of Maharashtra (to be completed in two stages, the first of 25,000 tonnes to be ready by 1969) and a lakh tonnes integrated aluminium project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh, for which negotiations are under way with Hungary and the USSR in respect of technical and financial assistance.

The value of mineral production (excluding petroleum, minor minerals and atomic minerals) in India (excluding Goa), during 1965 was about Rs 225 crores. The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1931 is given in the following table:

TABLE 158
VALUE* OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (1931-1965)

				(value in	lakhs oj	rupees)
Year	 	1931	1939	1948	1951	1956
Value		23,90	20,20	64,00	89,20	106,90
Year	4	1961	1962	1963**	1964	1965†
Value		180,40	107,80	250,30	240,00	225,00

Note From 1948 onwards, mineral production is calculated on the pi's mouth value basis

The following table shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1964 and 1965

TABLE 159
OUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED:

(value in thousand supees) 1965 (Provisional) Unit of 1964 Mineral quantity Quan-Value Quan-Value utv tity 6,66,70 '000 tonnes 6,24,40 1,50,95,01 1,68,52,18 Coal 23,31 5,67,83 15,69 3,64,28 Lignite Metallic minerals Ferrous 34,969 59 813 Chromite Tonnes 20,77 37,63 'U00 tonnes 1,53,11 11,53,24 1,67,18 12,30,44 Iron ore Manganese ore 13,04 7,24,97 14,73 7,64,34 Non-ferrous 5,92 4,73 '000 tonnes 62,11 2,41,21 7,03 67,83 Bauxite Coppur ore 4,68 2,47,15 Gold Kilograms 4,619 5,63,67 4,062 4,96,51 3,36 '000 tonnes 31 Ilmenite 6,46 36,29 12 5,582 Tonnes 6,130 39,85 Lead (concentrates) 1,871 1 309 18,41 Rutile 12,88 Kilograms Silver 4,735 11,90 5,355 14,74 Zinc Tonnes 10,744 46,60 9,706 42,09 Non-metallic minerals Apatite Tonnes 4,049 1,43 4,169 1,65 Corundum 540 2,260 3,03 429 2,42 4,136 9,46 Carats Diamond 12,18 18,49 5,21 4,21 Dolomite *000 tonnes 66,53 1,07,85 Fireclay 34,07 33,21 85,55 . . 4,06 .. 68,73 62,91 10,03,31 Gypsum 8,83 11,48 . . Tonnes 34,907 1,97,73 Kyanite 34,222 54,93 . . Limestone . *000 tonnes 12,15,97 1,70,17 Magnesite 2,35 2,08 40,96 44,38 2,19,52 7,83,57 Mica (crude) Tonnes 22,806 2,75,45 22,134 Salt *000 tonnes 46,47 8,60,23 49,96 Sillimanite 9,42 11,051 Tonnes 12,362 8,67 1,44 Steatite '000 tonnes 1.34 38,55 38,22

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was

^{*}Excluding the value of petroleum and atomic minerals

^{*}Subject to revision on the basis of likely correction in the value of "minor minerals" by Bihar State

[†]Excluding the value of "minor minerals" also, for which data are not yet available. †Excludes the production from Goa.

2.84 lakh acres which had gone up to 7.81 lakh acres in 1935-36 with a production of 39,50 lakh lbs. In 1947 the area and production were 7.66 lakh acres and 56,17 lakh lbs. In 1950, the corresponding figures were 7.77 lakh acres and 60,73 lakh lbs, while in 1955 these were 7.91 lakh acres and 67,83 lakh lbs. The following table gives more data for recent years.

TABLE 160
PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA

Year	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Production (lakh kg)	30,87	32,11	35,35	34,49	34,59	37,36	36,64
Export (lakh kg.) .	23,75	19,51	20,52	21,40	22,30	21,10	19,65

Coffee

E Park

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time. 2.28 lakh acres in 1896; 1.05 lakh acres in 1903; 2.04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and an average of 1.86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the area was 2.15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lbs (cured) The 1950 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2.24 lakh and 2.49 lakh acres and of production 543.22 lakh and 757.84 lakh lbs respectively. In 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2.95 lakh acres. The 1961-62 production was 44,850 tonnes, in 1962-63 an estimated 55,500 tonnes and in 1963-64, 62,000 tonnes. The present area under coffee is 1,80,300 acres under Arabica and 1,31,736 acres under Robusta. The 1964 crop season production was about 60,300 tonnes and in 1965-66 about 60,500 tonnes. Exports amounted to 23,003 tonnes, with the system of sales changed to open auctions from April 1964.

Rubber

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area under rubber in 1940-41 was 1 38 lakh acres. In 1950, the area amounted to 1.44 lakh acres and production to 323 67 lakh lbs, the corresponding figures for 1955 were 1 74 lakh acres and 495 40 lakh lbs.

The area planted with rubber in 1965 was 4.04 lakh acres, the production of natural rubber for the year being 49,390 tonnes against 44,250 tonnes in 1964.

General

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons. India earns foreign exchange from tea exports amounting to over Rs. 100 crores a year. Coffee and rubber, which also used to figure in exports, are now largely consumed within the country, and rubber is even imported.

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations*. High priority was given to the development of the plantation industries in the Third Plan. Production of tea was to be raised from about 33,22 lakh kg to 41,00 lakh kg, of coffee from 48,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonnes, and of rubber from 26,400 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes. Export of tea was to rise from 21,22 lakh kg to 2.5 lakh kg and that of

^{*}See 'India 1958', p. 345.

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coffee doubled during the Third Plan. Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to weaker gardens for repair and renovation of plant and machinery, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, grant of transport subsidy in certain cases, supply of fertiliser to the gardens, and research in and surveys of the tea industry. Under the Coffeee Development Plan, originally for five years ending September 1962 and later extended for another five years, loans are sanctioned to planters; the total area brought under the Development Plan by the end of 1965 was about 8.639 acres with a total loan of Rs. 56.80 lakhs sanctioned to 740 applicants Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee culture and field experiments on cultural, manurial, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have also been conducted. The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957; till the end of 1965, Rs. 2.21 crores was disbursed for replanting 38,033 acres. Consumption of rubber has been increasing and was 94,740 tonnes in 1965. Besides increasing the production of natural rubber, it is proposed to produce 15,000 tonnes of reclaimed rubber and 50,000 tonnes of synthetic rubber. A factory has been set up at Bareilly for producing synthetic rubber.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries. India remains mainly accurately of small-scale production. It is estimated that about 2 crore persons are engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the Central Small Industries Organisation which is responsible for the development and fostering of small-scale industries, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the All-India Handloom Board, the Small-scale Industries

Board, the Coir Board, and the Central Silk Board

Financial assistance to small industries* is given by the Government, State Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of India. As an incentive to banks and other credit institutions to lend more liberally to small scale industries, the Government of India introduced, from July 1960, a pilot scheme, for the guarantee of advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions, which was extended to the whole country from 1963 on a perimanent basis. The Reserve Bank of India has been designated as the 'Guarantee Organisation' for the purpose. The scheme provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and Government in a prescribed manner. The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee in respect of any one advance is Rs. 1 lakh. This ceiling is applicable separately to each advance and not to each borrower.

At present, 95 credit institutions, including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, 51 other scheduled banks, 21 state co-operative banks and 15 State Financial Corporations are approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme. Since its inception in July 1960 up to the end of 1965, the Guarantee Organisation received 27,262 applications for guarantee for limits aggregating Rs. 115.98 crores and issued 22,802 guarantees for a total sum of Rs. 91.46 crores. At the end of September 1965, outstanding guarantees amounted

^{*}The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed

to Rs. 37.46 crores. The total claims paid up to the end of 1965 amounted to Rs. 7.79 lakhs

Central loans are also given to State Governments to establish industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. By the end of March 1965, of the 235 industrial estates completed, 154 were functioning accommodating 2,586 units whose value of production was an estimated Rs. 60 crores, providing employment to about 46,600 persons. Credit facilities are also made available for establishment of the estates by co-operative societies and joint stock companies. Apart from this, a number of projects for intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas have been approved. Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments, all-India Boards and from loans and credits from financial and co-operative institutions. The Government are also making special efforts to encourage industrial co-operatives, which now form over 10 per cent of the total number of co-operative societies.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service and forming the core of the Central Small Industries Organisation, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government Sixteen small industries service institutes, six branch institutes and 66 extension/production/training centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities and economic information to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad.

Government have also been encouraging the growth of co-operatives in the small industries sector and the programme has been steadily expanding, At the end of the Second Plan there were 33,266 idustrial co-operative societies of which 11,847 were handloom weavers' co-operatives, 855 Khadi, 11,346 village industries, 1,984 handicrafts, 446 coir, 21 spinning mills, and 6,579 co-operatives in small scale and other industries and 10 industrial co-operative banks. By the end of June, 1963, the number of industrial co-operatives had reached 43,500 with a membership of about 29.5 lakhs and a working capital of about Rs 81 crores It was estimated that by June 1965, there would be about 51,000 societies with a membership of over 32 lakhs and working capital of over Rs. 106 crores. Estimates for industrial co-operatives at the end of the Third Plan were revised in the light of experience in the previous years. It is now estimated that their number would be about 53,500 with a membership of over 34 lakhs and working capital of over Rs. 123 crores by the end of the Third Plan. An Inventions Promotion Board has been set up to promote inventions amongst independent workers. artisans and technicians, through granting financial assistance and awarding prizes to the deserving.

A significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing since January 1959 credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units at liberal terms. Decentralisation has been achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government.

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1952 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. With its headquarters in Delhi, the Board has five regional offices and four design centres to provide

assistance in designing and other activities. It has 8 pilot centres for training, research, production and development of various crafts. It has also set up a Central Handicrafts Development Centre at Bangalore and a Central Crafts Museum at Delhi. Over 160 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. The Third Plan provided Rs. 5 lakhs to finance artisans and their co-operatives through the emporia. The Board also provides grants-in-aid to specialized agencies for the development of handicrafts in specified lines. A technical committee was set up for formulating specifications and schemes on quality control from raw material stage to final acceptance of the goods by the consumer. According to the 1961 census, about 10.12 lakh persons were engaged in 3.72 lakh handicraft establishments.

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handloom Exports Organisation) Exports have been rising in recent years,

and now account for about Rs. 25 crores a year.

The coir industry is mainly organised on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1.42 lakh tonnes of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 21,000 tonnes.

of manufactured articles comes from that State.

The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad. In 1965, the Coir Industries Act was amended to enable the Board to undertake production activities also. The Board is setting up a factory, the first of its kind in India, for production of coir matting by power looms. The Third Plan provided Rs. 3.13 crores (Rs. 75 lakhs for Central and Rs. 2.38 crores for State and Union Territories schemes) Emphasis in the Plan was on improving the quality of products, developing new lines of production and on stepping up exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal) have been set up.

Exports during 1964 amounted to about 7 lakhs tonnes, valued at Rs. 10.78 cores In 1965, the corresponding figures were 7.2 lakh tonnes and Rs. 10.69 crores respectively. The export promotion scheme of October 1962 ensures easy availability of raw material and machinery for actual use of exporters. Licensing of export of coir goods has been abolished and the rate of incentive enhanced from 1-1/2 to 2 per cent on export of coir yarn and from 5 to 10 per cent for coir products from July 1963. In 1965, Government afforded cash assistance of 5 per cent of the f. o. b. value of exports to U.K. and the benefit of tax credit certificates of 5 and 2 per cent respectively, on exports of coir mats, mattings and rope and on coir yarn.

In 1964 the production of all types of raw silk in India amounted to 19.43 lakh kg. In January-June 1965, it amounted to 10.69 lakh kg. (compared to 9.24 lakh kg. in January-June 1964). Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh

and Bihar.

The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the development of silk and sericulture industry and co-ordinates research. The research institutes located at Berhampore (West Bengal), Channapatna (Mysore), Titabar (Assam) and Chaibasa (Bihar), which undertake experimental work, have now been reorganised on the lines recommended by the Central Research Co-ordination Committee. A Central Tussar Research Station at Ranchi and a Central Tussar Silk-worm Station at Lakha (M.P.) were set up in March 1964. The research institute at Mysore and the Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor (Madras) bring about improvements in various bran-

ches of the industry. The Central Silk-worm Station, Srinagar, evolves new strains of silk-worms. The Berhampore research station with its substation at Kalimpong conducts experiments and research to bring about improvement and economy in different stages of production. The All-India Sericultural Training Institute and four regional training institutes in Assam, Bihar, Mysore and West Bengal provide practical and theoretical training to personnel for the industry. The Board also sponsors visits of foreign experts and deputation of Indians abroad.

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs. 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries; Rs. 264 crores were provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and

programmes). The industry-wise allocation is given in Table 161:

TABLE 161
OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)
(In crores of rupees)

Industry	S	Th	ırd Plan	
Muse y	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	States and Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay
Handloom Powerlooms in the handloom	29 · 7	31 0	3.0	34 0
sector Khaditraditional	2.0	-	4 0 37 07	4 0
Village industries	82-4	3 4	32.0	92 4
Sericulture .	3-1	5.5	1.5	70
Coir spinning and weaving	2.0	5 5 2 4	0.8	3 2 8 6
Handicrafts	4.8	6 1	2.5	8 6
Small-scale industries	44-4	62.6	22 0	84 6
Industrial estates	11 6	30 2	- (30 · 2
TOTAL	180-0	141.2	122 8	264 0

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of Khadi, different rates of rebate were allowed to the consumer. From April 6, 1964, the sales rebate was withdrawn and a new scheme introduced to provide facilities for free weaving of handspun yarn. The new scheme ensures supply of cloth to spinners in the villages who also grow cotton practically without any charge. Non-grower spinners also would benefit inasmuch as they would get cloth at the nominal rate of 37 P. per square yard. Even nonspinners would be able to purchase the cloth at a much lower rate than mill cloth. In urban areas, too, consumers wolu d have to pay about the same price as hitherto. The scheme is expected to attract more and more people to spinning as well as expand the market for khadi. Several corrective measures were also introduced in recent years to remove organisational and operational problems, such as activisation of idle ambar charkhas and disposal of accumulated and unsold stocks of khadi The measures have led to significant improvement; for example, the value of production of khadi in 1952-53 was Rs. 1.94 crores and of sale Rs. 1.95 crores. In 1959-60, the corresponding figures were Rs. 14.14 crores and Rs. 10.60 crores. For

^{*}Actual outlay estimated to be of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

1964-65, the production of khadi of all varieties amounted to 806.26 lakks sq. metres and retail sales to Rs. 21.12 crores. This provided employment to

19.5 lakh persons as compared to 3 79 lakh persons in 1953-54.

The Third Plan laid down that further development of khadi would be mainly along the lines of the recriented programme drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in which the emphasis would primarily be on intensive efforts to secure integrated rural development of selected compact areas or gram ekais. It proposed to organise 3,000 gram ekais each covering a selected village or group of villages having a population of Local plans for the maximum exploitation of available re-5.000 each sources for local use would be prepared with a view to achieving local selfsufficiency to the extent possible. These plans would be executed by registered institutions as well as service co-operatives and gram panchayatas. The responsibility of the Commission would be largely limited to provision of financial and technical assistance and training facilities, and the preparation and execution of the programmes would be left to the State boards, the institutions and the local agencies at the village level Gradual reduction of dependence on urban markets and correspondingly greater production for local use and improving the techniques of spinning and weaving, so as to raise the output and earnings, would be an aim. By the end of the Third Plan period, about 40-50 per cent of khadi production was expected to be marketed locally and the prices reduced by 15-20 per cent.

Ambar Charkha

A four-spindle manually operated charkha, known as ambar charkha, was evolved in 1956 and a programme for the manufacture and distribution of these ambar charkhas, and for the training of instructors, carpenters, spinners and others was introduced in 1956-57. Certain improvements have been introduced in the ambar charkha which would considerably raise the productivity.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)-THIRD PLAN TABLE 163

Name of Scheme	Lecation	Total investment (Re oreres)	Total Foreign Divestment exchange (Re ercres) component (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in component case of expansion)
Completion of the three steel plants	A. Projects under execution and Carried Rourkela Bhilai	over from 50 0	Second 20 0	Pian 30 lakh tons of steel ingots and 7 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Rourkels fertiliser factory Heavy machinery plant Foundry forge shop Mining machinery plant Heavy electrical plant	Durgapur Rourkela Ranch Burgapur Bhopal	30 0 16 0	55 0	1 20 lakh tons of finished machinery 45,000 tons of finished machinery 94,000 tons of castings and forgings 30,000 tons of muning machinery Rs 12.5 crores worth of electrical equipment
Drug projects (a) synthetic drugs plant (b) antibiotics plant (c) phyto-chemicals plant (d) surgical instruments plant Organic intermediates plant Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics	Santnagar (Andhra Pradesh) Rushikesh (Uttar Pradesh) Munnar (Kerala) Gundy (Macras) Near Parwel (Matharashira) Pimpri (Mabarashira)	30 0 11 0 0 5	15 0	Rs 54 crores worth of drugs Rs 258 crores worth of antibiotics Rs 77 lakhs worth of phyto-chemicals Rs 5 crores worth of instruments 25,000 tons of organic intermediates 45,000 kg of streptomycin and 15 tons
Trombay fertuliser factory Nabarkatya fertuliser factory Neyveli fertuliser factory Brigueting and carbonisation plant Neyveli thermal power plant Numasit oil refinery Baraum oil refinery	Trombay (Maharashtra) Naharkatı, a (Assam) Neyveli (Madras) Numatı (Assam) Barauni (Bihar)	25.0 12.0 13.63 13.84 9.67 23.0	13.0 11.56 11.56 8.661 8.86 7.7 5.7	of tetracyclines 90,000 tons of nitrogen 32,500 tons of nitrogen 70,000 tons of nitrogen 3.8 lakhs tons of carbonised briquettes 250 mw 7 s lakh tons of crude oil 20 lakh tons of crude oil
Expansion of heavy machinery plant Expansion of foundry forge Expansion of mining machinery plant	New Projects with external credits assured, wholly or partly Ranchi 14 0 Ranchi 15 0	295 19 wholly or part 14 0 10 0 15 0		11 0 80,000 tons of finished machinery 5 5 1 53 lakh tons of casting and forgings 45,000 tons of mining machinery

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Name of Scheme	Location	Investment exchange (Rs crores) (CRs crores)	investment exchange (Rs crores) component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
Second and thurd heavy electrical projects	Rampur (Hardwar) and Rama- chandrapuram (Andhra Pradesh)	0 69	45 0	15 lakh and 12 lakh kw of water turbines and generators, and 800 mw of steam turbines
Heavy machine tool project Precision instruments projects Ophthalmic glass project Raw film project	Ranchi Kotah and Palghat Durgapur Ootacamund	200 000 000 000 000	0000	Rs 3—4 crores worth of machine tools Rs 20 crores worth of instruments 300 tons of ophthalmic glass 63 lakb sq metres of raw film, photographic
Watch factory Expansion of Bhilas steel plant	Bangalore Bhita	138.0	1 5 56 0	3 6 lake watches 25 lake tons of steel ingots and 3.6 lake
Expansion of Durgapur steel plant	Durgapur	26 0	27.0	16 lake tons of steelingots and 3 lake tons
Expansion of Rourkels steel plant Expansion of Hudustan Machine Tools Basic refrectories projects in Punish New machine fool works in Punish	Rourkels Bangalore Bhilai Penore	8 mm m	002-r	18 lakh tons of steel ingots Rs 7 crores worth of machine tools Scope yet to be decided 1000 machine tools (Rs. 3.5 crores)
Guarat oil refinery Expansion of Praga Tools Heave erinches worke	Koyali Koyali Secunderabad (Andhra Fradesh) Not vet decided)	900	51 0 0 5	20 lakh tons of crude oil Rs 1 crore worth of machine tools 25,000 tons of heavy structurals per
Heavy plate and vessel works	Not yot decided	0 9	4 0+	annum on double shift operation 15,000 tons per annum on double s
Gorakhpur fertiliser factory Security paper mill Expansion of Hindustan Cables	Gorakhpur Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh) Rupnarampur (West Bengal)	35.00	0 4 4 0 2 - 1	80,000 tons of nitrogen 1,500 tons of security paper 2,000 miles of dry core cables and 500 miles of pastic insulated city cables on
		499 1	267 2	couose sant basis.

•According to later estimates the cost would be Rs 12 crores
†According to later estimates these projects will cost Rs 12 crores and will need foreign exchange expenditure of Rs 7 crores

Name of Scheme	Location	investment exchange (Rs. crores) (Rs. crores)	exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
Bokaro steel project	Bokaro C. Other Pro jects	Jects 200 0	100 0	10 takh tons of steel ingots and 3-50 lakh
Alloy and tool steel plar t Expansion of Bhopal Heavy Electrical Plant	Dugapur Bhopai	50.0 19.0	20.0 8 0	48,000 tons of finished products Rs. 25 crores worth of electrical equipment
Expansion of Hindustan Ship-ard (expansion and subsidy) Bry dock project of Hindustan Shipyard		10-0	2.0	50,000—60,000 dwt.
Second shippard Expansion of PACT Expansion of Nepa mills	Alwaye (Kerala) Nepanagar (Madbya Pradesh)	3 00 4 4	9000 9000	60,000 tons of nutrogen 60,000 tons of newsprint
Saft development Heavy compressors and pumps project Ball and roller bearings project	Allahabad Not yet decided	15.0 8 0.0 8	0.00	16,700 tons 20 lakh bearings
Additional capacity for machine tools Second heavy structural works	Not yet decided	15-t	10.0	5,000 and 3,000 tonnes of machine tools
•	Not yet decided	3.0	1-5	in two plants; scope yet to be decided about the other pojects
o uc	Gazipur (Uttar Pradesh)	12.0	0.9	1 takh tons of HVI lubricants
Low temperature carbonisation plants Newwit lienite high temperature carbonisa-		22 0	15 0	27 laks tons of ooal
ton plant and connected facilities for prepared production	Neyvelı (Madras) At project sites	222 0	13.0	10 lakh tons of lignite
		4.994	205-9	
Tores		1,260-69	634.5	

Table 162 (concld)

Norm.-The total cost, the foreign exchange component and the scope of a number of projects have since changed.

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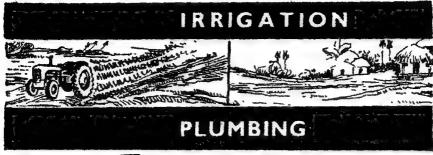
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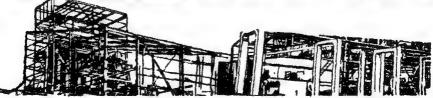






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CHAPTER XXI

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 2,077-37 crores. The value of India's imports and exports, the total value of her foreign trade and the balance of trade since 1950-51 are given below.

TABLE 163 FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA

(Rs. Crores)

Year				Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Total value of foreign trade	Balance of trade
1950-51			.	672 91	601 · 71	1.274 · 62	—71 20
1955-56		-	- 1	692 75	599 · 40	1.292 - 15	 93⋅35
1960-61				1.122 - 48	642.07	1.764-55	-480 - 41
1961-62	• •			1,093 08	660-34	1.753 - 42	-432.74
1962-63	• • •			1.133 - 15	685 49	1.818-64	-447 · 66
1963-64	• •			1,223 75	793 - 25	2.017-00	-430-50
1964-65	•			1,262 81	814 56	2,077.37	-448-25

The adverse balance of trade has widened since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, owing to increasingly higher imports needed to meet the requirements of development and maintenance. The upward trend was, however, arrested in 1961-62 since when the deficit has been waning due partly to strict import and partly to increased exports.

Balance of Payments

Table 164 shows India's balance of payments position and its financing from 1961-62 to 1964-65.

(Source-Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics).

Notes: (1) The data cover trade by sea, air and land, (2) Figures since 1962-63 are inclusive of land-borne trade with Nepal and export of items through parcel posts. (3) The data include the trade of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1960-61.
(4) Figures of trade with Sikkim and Bhutan are not included (5) Trade of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is included from April 1963 (6) Transhipment trade and ships' stores are excluded. (7) From 1957, direct transit trade (trade of adjacent countries passing in transit through Indian ports on through bills of landing) is excluded, but indirect transit trade (goods previously imported but kept in ware-houses and afterwards re-exported) are included first under imports and thereafter under re-exports. (8) Besides merchandise trade, trade in treasure-gold throughout the period under review and silver up to Soptember 1964 has been included. From 1957, silver is covered under merchandise. (9) The import figures exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and Government stores awaiting adjustments. (10) While exports are valued on f.o b /f o r. bans inclusive of export duty and other charges payable at the time of export, imports are valued on c.i.f. basis and are exclusive of temport duty. (11) The above valued on c.i.f. basis and are exclusive of import duty. (11) The above figures differ from those published earlier because of corrections relating to (1) short-shipments and shut-out shipments in the case of exports, and (11) final adjustments in the transactions of Government imports.

TABLE 164
INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(Rs crores)

	1961-62	1962-63 (Revised)	1963-64 (Prelimi- nary)	1964-65
1. Imports c 1 f. (a) Private (b) Government 2. Exports f.o b. 3. Trade balance (2-1) 4 Non-monetary gold movement 5. Official transfer payments (net) 6 Other invisibles (net)	1,006 0 641 7 364 3 668 3 337 7	1,091 3 626 0 465 3 682 2 409 1	1,230 7 620 3 610 4 801 7 -429 0 78 9 14 8†	1,396 0 612·5 783 5 802·7 —593 3 16 0 123 8 16 8
7 Current balance of payments (net) (3+4+5)	-306.4	-345 5	-335 3	_436 7
8 Errors and omissions 9 Official loans (gross)	7·8 274 1	-4·3 394 9	-46 6 442 8	-71 2 589·1
10 Other capital transactions (net) 11 Transactions with IMF (net) (a) Drawings (b) Kepayments 12 Movement in foreign exchange reserves (increase+) (decrease-)	-40·2 58 4 119 1 60 7 6 3	-59 3 11 9 11 9 2 3	-26 3 -23 8 -23 8 +10 8	-137·3 nil 47·6 47·6 -56·1
13. Current balance of payments deficit (total of 8 to 12)	293 8	340 9	356 9	325.5

Imports

The total imports during the calendar year 1965 amounted to Rs. 1,383 crore as compared to Rs. 1,334 crore for the calendar year 1964, showing an increase of Rs. 49 crore. The largest single group of items of imports during both 1964, and 1965 was machinery. In 1964, the imports accounted for Rs. 388 crore and in 1965 for Rs. 419 crore, an increase of Rs. 31 crore. Other items of higher imports in 1965 compared to 1964 were cereals Rs. 290 crore (Rs. 266 crore)**, copper Rs. 37 crore (Rs. 25 crore), zinc Rs. 15

Note,—Import and export data include exports from and imports into Goa for the period 1962-63 onwards

*The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on exchange control data and are not comparable with those published by the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The discrepancies in the different trade statistics are mainly due to the fact that the DGCI&S data are based on customs returns representing the physical export and import of goods. The exchange control records of the Reserve Bank of India, on the other hand, reflect the actual payments received in that period on account of exports. Other minor factors which account for the difference include coverage, evaluation, classification, etc. An additional factor on the import side is the operation of the note-pass system for imports on Government account which contributes to lower figures being recorded by the customs at least for the time being Again, till recently, the Reserve Bank data took into account only the payments made, while the DGCI&S figures took the entire value of the goods imported. In spite of the operation of these factors, among others, the difference between the two sets of figures is not very large and gets balanced to a large extent over a longer period.

†Includes Rs 8 3 crores paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September ,1960. From 1964-65, these payments are included under official transfer payments.

**Figures in brackets are for 1964.

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crore (Rs. 10 crore), fertilisers Rs. 49 crore (Rs. 40 crore), raw jute Rs. 12 crore (Rs. 4 crore), transport equipment Rs. 67 crore (Rs. 63 crore). The main items of lower imports during 1965 were minerals, fuels and lubricants Rs. 63 crore (Rs. 82 crore), textile yarn and thread Rs. 7 crore (Rs. 13 crore), dairy products Rs. 7 crore (Rs. 10 crore) and raw wool and tops Rs. 8 crore (Rs. 11 crore).

The very large increase in the imports of raw jute was due to the sharp decline in its domestic production as a result of adverse weather conditions. The higher fertiliser imports were designed to meet the demands for agricultural production. Copper imports were up due to higher international price for the metal, while zinc imports were higher both in quantum and value.

Imports from the USA, Japan, Burma, UAR and W. Germany were higher than in 1964, whereas imports from the UK and Saudi Arabia declined.

The structure of imports for the two years showed somewhat the same pattern. Imports of industrial raw materials and components were very high but remaining the same as in 1964. Capital goods and cereals were, however, higher than in the preceding year. The share of other consumer goods was kept at the insignificant level of 5 per cent as before.

Exports

During the calendar year 1965, India's exports including re-exports amounted to Rs. 807.5 crore, showing a decline of Rs. 2 3 crore as compared to 1964. This marginal decline may be attributed mainly to the serious failure of agricultural, plantation and money crops, such as vegetable oils, oilseeds, tea and coffee. The shortage of imported raw materials in industry due to emergency requirements also contributed to the fall in exports

The total loss on account of exports of agricultural commodities amounted to Rs. 70—80 error. This sharp decline was somewhat offset by higher exports of industrial products, engineering and manufactured goods, steel,

iron ore, minerals and other goods

World prices of a number of India's export commodities like manganese ore, tea and sugar were lower in 1965 than in 1964; in sugar the fall was precipitous. The main items of lower exports in 1965, compared to the preceding year, were tea, sugar, manganese ore, ferro-manganese, unmanufactured tobacco, vegetable oils, oilseeds, art-silk fabrics, raw wool, mineral fuels, coffee and handmade carpets. Higher imports were achieved in jute manufactures, spices, handloom goods, iron and steel, engineering goods, chemical and allied products, plastics and several industrial and manufactured goods.

About 80 per cent of the total exports (or about Rs. 641 crore) in 1965 were effected without any major compensatory export assistance. About 17 per cent of the total (or about Rs. 141 crore worth of exports) were given special assistance in the form of import entitlement for essential raw materials, components and machinery. The value of exports for which some allied imports were permitted amounted to about Rs. 25.5 crores or 3 per

cent of the total

TRADE POLICY

The accent of the trade policy continued to be on achieving increased export earnings by a vigorous export drive, and securing substitution of imported goods and raw materials by curtailment of imports of non-essential goods available from indigenous sources. The distribution of scarce commodities on equitable price has also been an objective of the trade policy.

Import Policy

The import policy for the financial year 1965-66 was again stringent in

the context of increased foreign exchange difficulties. However, an endeavour was made to meet the requirements of foodgrains, fertilisers, maintenance imports, defence and exports. Non-essential imports were kept down to the minimum though provision was made for somewhat larger imports from rupee payment sources to off-set, to the extent possible, the reduced availability of free foreign exchange. A notable feature of the policy was the introduction of the National Defence Remittance Scheme to provide incentives for larger foreign exchange remittances to India. Under the scheme import licences were granted up to the extent of 60 per cent of the remittance of foreign exchange to the beneficiary or a party designated by him for the import of certain items essential for defence and development purposes.

As in the previous years, import licence applications were called for on an annual basis, subject to the condition of 50 per cent unlisation up to the end of January 1966. The condition was waived in January 1966 and all licences issued to actual users, established importers and those under export promotion scheme were allowed to be fully utilised within the period of shipment indicated on the licences.

For 1966-67 the difficult foreign exchange position underlined the necessity of continuing an austere import policy. Yet an attempt has been made to liberalise quotas for essential items by reducing or completely eliminating quotas for comparatively non-essential and low priority items. The items for which quotas have been lieberalised include wattle bark and extract, hides and skins, raw or salted, dyeing and tanning substances, books, X-ray films, drugs and medicines, scientific and surgical instruments, dental goods, hearing aid batteries, rubber contraceptives, storeo flongs, lubber blankets, spare parts of : printing machinery, diesel engines, agricultural tractors, air-conditioning machinery (industrial), machinery for general purposes and of lifts, raw films and studio electric and projector lamps. The items which have been banned to established importers include steel belt lacing, spares for: petrol, gas and kerosene engines, cut-board meters and safety lamps, grinding rollers dead or traverse, caffeine and its salts, sera vaccines etc., parts of typewriters, tyres/tubes, valves, caps and paits thereof, spares for motor-cycles and scooters, empty gelatine capsules, tractor and off-the-road tyres, tubes etc., rough blanks other than bifocal blanks, optical instruments, nickel catalyst, laboratory ware, etc. The basic period in respect of a few items of motor vehicle parts and scientific instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof has been extended.

Imports of a few selected consumer goods will also be allowed within a limited ceiling through wholesale/central stores recognised by the Department of Co-operation for distribution by such stores to consumers' co-operative stores.

To provide greater flexibility to actual users in the utilisation of free foreign exchange, it has been decided to allow them to import permissible steel against their licences for raw materials, components, spares and non-ferrous metals and vuc versa.

The import policy is for the whole year. Applications for import licences will be made on annual basis. Annual licences issued to established importers for values up to Rs. 5,000 will be allowed to be utilised even in one lot during the period of validity of the licences. Licences valued over Rs. 5,000 will be subject to the condition that during the first six months of the validity period, the licensees shall be entitled to utilise up to 50 per cent only of the value of the licence and remittance to the extent of 50 per cent only will be allowed during the said period. The balance 50 per cent of such licences will be allowed to be utilised after the first six months of the validity period and will be subject to such changes in value or conditions as may be decided by Government.

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Export Policy

India has been pursuing a policy of progressive relaxation of control over exports in general and of organised export promotion consistent with the internal economy of the country. The Export (Control) Order allows export of a large number of items without any control though export of certain items has been put under control to avoid unhealthy competition among the exporters and dislocations in the internal market.

Export Promotion

The Third Plan had fixed the export target of an average of Rs. 740-760 crores annually. With the growing need for foreign exchange due to enlarged defence requirements, the target for the last year of the Third Plan was raised to Rs. 850 crores. To this end and to ensure increased average earnings of Rs. 1,020 crores per year during the Fourth Plan, several measures have been taken including those relating to production incentives, transport and quality control of exportable goods. The Board of Trade was set up in May 1962 to make a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted several committees and study groups to study and make reports on questions relating to, among others, trading practices, trade development with developing and developed countries and other relevant subjects. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Eighteen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely: (1) cotton textiles, (11) silk and rayon textiles, (iii) plastics and linoleum, (iv) cashew, (v) tobacco, (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemical and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, (xiv) processed foods. (xv) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and soaps, (xvi) wool and woollen goods, (xvii) finished leather and leather manufactures and (xviii) handloom products The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc. To co-ordinate the efforts of the councils and to help and guide them in the developemental activities, an apex body namely the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has been set up. Commodity Boards have also been set up for tea, coir, coffee, rubber and silk whose functions are dealt with in the chapter on "Industry". The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation are engaged in promoting exports in their respective fields. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act was passed in 1963 which empowers Government to notify measures of quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export products. An Export Inspection Advisory Council has been constituted for drawing up an operational programme for quality control. Quality control of textile goods and machinery is conducted under a separate legislationthe Textiles Committee Act, 1963. A Textiles Committee was set up under the Act in August 1964 to create an all-India network for compulsory quality control and inspection of goods intended both for export and the domestic market

Following the acceptance by Government of the main recommendation of two Study Groups on credit facilities for exporters, the Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act were amended to facilitate extension of export credit. An Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has been set up in place of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation, to administer the schemes of export risks insurance, provide supplementary credit facilities for promotion and development of exports and seek to fill the gaps in the system of export credit in the country. Certain tax concessions are allowed on exports. Other export premotion schemes, covering most exportable commodities, include rebate in freight charges, drawback of import duty

and import of essential raw-materials or capital goods. Imports of raw materials, components and modern machinery and equipment are allowed against exports of various products and the procedures for obtaining such import licences have been simplified.* Firms with good export performance are accorded recognition as Export Houses. The condition for according recognition to Export Houses has been liberalised, and 72 have so far been recognised. A code of conduct for exporters has been evolved.

The Directorate of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods and regulates international fairs and national exhibitions held in India with foreign countries participating During 1965, India participated in fairs in Australia, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Kenya, Libya, Poland, Somalia, Syria Turkey, USA and Yugoslavia. Arrangements have been made for India's participation in 19 fairs to be held in different countries in 1966, in addition to her participation in the first Asian Trade Fair to be held at Bangkok and in the Universal and International Exhibition of 1967 scheduled to be held in Montreal (Canada) in April to October 1967

Trade centres and showrooms have been set up at 15 important foreign commercial centres which have been following a vigorous programme of visual publicity of exportable goods. To associate the commercial trade actively in export piomotion, the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions has been set up in Bombay. The Council acts as a complementary organisation to the Directorate of Exhibitions in arranging participa-

tion in fairs in selected areas

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, set up by the Government under the Societies Registration Act started functioning in April 1964. Primarily concerned with promoting exports, the Institute has four broad lines of activity—training, market research, research and seminars. It has developed a number of programmes of training and commodity and market studies. Several executives in Government as well as industry and trade have already received training on "Techniques of International Marketing", "Export Techniques", and "Overseas Marketing Research."

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements/arrangements and the exchange of trade/economic delegations are important instruments in forging closer economic ties and increasing and diversifying the flow of trade both in pattern and direction.

During 1965, India concluded a number of fresh agreements as also extended some previous agreements for further periods. New trade agreements/arrangements were concluded with Uganda (two years), UAR (one year), Sudan and Ceylon (one year). A protocol was also signed with Sudan providing credit assistance by India for establishing joint ventures in Sudan and co-operation in technical fields. Trade agreements with France and Greece were renewed and the arrangements with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iran extended for varying periods. The existing Trade and Transit Treaty with Nepal was extended to October 1970, and the Trade and Payments Agreements with Bulgaria and Hungary were extended for the year

During the year, trade delegations from India visited Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, UAR, Tunisia, Spain, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Nepal, Djakarta, Australia, Bangkok, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Hungary and the USSR. A study team visited Turkey. Delegations from Argentina, Tunisia,

On June 6, the Rupee was devalued by 36 5 per cent. Consequently, subsidies given through the Import Entitlement Scheme and Tax Credit Certificates were abolished Separate arrangements would be made for exporters to secure their import requirements on priority basis Imports of raw materials, components, etc., have already been liberalised in the case of 59 industries

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Iraq, Sudan, UAR, Finland, Australia, Thailand, Philippines, USSR, and Burma visited India.

A start has been made in securing co-operation among developing countries in the form of provision of suppliers credit, grant of Government loans for purchase of capital goods and establishment of industrial projects, participation in equity capital in foreign Government sponsored developmental projects and encouragement to private Indian industrialists to collaborate with foreign Governments, financial institutions and private industrialists for starting joint industrial ventures. So far over 30 joint industrial ventures have been sanctioned, including about a dozen sanctioned since April 1965 for establishing factories in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Iran, Ceylon, Saudi Arabia, U. K., Canada and Columbia. Production will include woollens, plastic products, clocks, vanaspati, pharmaceutical and asbestos cement products, hardboard twist drills, among others.

India has also extended rupee loans amounting to Rs. 23.5 crores to six Asian and African countries, namely Ceylon, Nepal, Sudan, Uganda,

Tanzania and Shana, and East African railways and harbours.

TARIFF

On the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, protection was withdrawn from the safety match industry from 1966. Government also withdrew protection from the sheet glass, electric motors, non-ferrous metals, automobile sparking plug, power and distribution transformers and ball bearings industries, at existing rates of duty, though the Commission had recommended continuance of protection for different periods.

recommended continuance of protection for different periods.

A Committee with Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as Chairman has been set up to review the working of the Tariff Commission and the policy of protection, and suggest amendments to the existing Act as well as the constitution and

functions of the Commission.

Tariff Revision Committee

A Tariff Revision Committee consisting of the representatives of the Government and trade bodies was set up in 1964 to (i) examine the present structure of the Indian Customs Tariff (Import and Export) Schedule with reference to the composition of products and pattern of India's export and import trade; (11) recommend whether the Import Trade Schedule should be based on the Brussels Nomenclature or other international nomenclatures; (iii) advise the Government regarding the lines on which the Customs Tariff Schedule should be revised; (iv) recommend suitable amendments to the classification and nomenclature of the export tariff schedule; (v) review the substantive provisions of the Indian Tariff Act 1934 (Amendment Act 1949) as well as other relevant legislation and recommend modifications or amendments required in respect of them, and (vi) make such other recommendations as may seem germane to the objectives of the enquiry. In its interim report submitted in May 1965, the Committee has recommended that the import customs tariff should be based broadly on the Brussels Tariff nomen-clature with modifications to suit the needs of India. Government has generally agreed with this approach and the Committee is framing a revised schedule on this basis.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The UK and the USA continue to be India's principal buyers. During 1964-65 their respective shares in export trade were 20 per cent and 18 per

cent. Japan, which held the third position as purchaser till 1963-64 yielded its place to the USSR in 1964-65.

The principal countries to which India exported and the value of exports to each for the period 1961-62 to April-October 1965 are shown below.

TABLE 165
EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Rs. lakhs)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April- October 1965
UK USA USSR Japan Australia Ceylon Germany, West Canada Burma UAR France Argentima Sudan Malaya Singapore Netherlands Czechoslovakia Kenya Italy Nigeria Cuba New Zealand Pakistan Indonesia	1,60,93 1,15,73 32,21 40,54 15,95 17,03 20,64 17,60 5,27 12,91 8,07 4,94 10,30 6,81 8,29 8,03 8,10 5,45 9,16 7,05 5,18	1,63,22 1,14,32 38,25 33,42 18,71 13,42 16,27 22,19 5,08 13,05 8,74 8,08 8,96 6,67 9,40 9,72 11,24 5,58 9,57 6,15 3,51 6,26 9,45 4,06	1,63,67 1,29,89 52,10 58,85 17,64 19,16 20,16 21,19 6,37 12,54 11,01 10,08 7,85 12,89 17,45 11,36 16,17 5,05 11,34 3,78 4,01 7,26 7,18 2,41	1,66,97 1,45,09 77,93 60,16 20,00 14,44 17,70 17,46 6,41 14,27 12,08 7,43 6,35 7,11 7,93 9,18 15,83 5,30 10,10 5,11 1,67 5,38 9,76 1,80	83,20 85,25 51,43 28,92 10,70 5,87 10,30 12,83 2,27 13,58 5,96 3,56 3,56 3,52 7,01 4,53 2,33 2,33 2,403 4,89 64
[Total (including other countries)	660,34	685,49	793,25	814,56	451,62

A closer study of the countrywise figures reveals an element of diversification in the direction of export trade. India's exports to the East European countries rose from Rs. 63 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 144 crores in 1964-65. During the first ten months of 1964-65, exports to these countries had already reached the figure of Rs. 86 crores.

Exports to USA, UK, USSR, Japan, etc., have been increasing but exports to West Germany, Canada, Sudan, Kenya, New Zealand, Argentina, Italy, Pakistan and Indonesia have either been stagnant or shown a declining trend.

Imports

The principal countries from which India imported and the value of imports from each for 1961-62 to April-October 1965 are shown in Table 166.

[•] Figures relate to Malaysia including Singapore.

TABLE 166
IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April— Oct. 65
USA	. 255,54	346.84	449,97	436,14	303,50
UK	200,15	185,56	171,46	162,12	90,38
Germany, West	122,88	98.66	90,46	108,69	74,88
Iran	47,35	45,88	47,99	28,81	16,07
Japan	59,45	64,86	65,87	77,33	48,60
Italy	26,33	22,21	17,42	21,70	11,98
France	16,78	14,20	14,42	16,70	10,30
USSR	39,94	58,64	68,46	77,99	46,01
Belgium	11,86	9,16	7,98	8,69	5,89
Switzerland	10,75	10,42	12,07	11,65	7,07
Australia	24,17	24,28	17,92	24,49	14,81
Pederation of Malaya	12,92	10,71	12,09	10.42	8,96*
Saudi Arabia	18,91	12,38	21.18	13,46	8,39
Canada	18,55	16,87	23,97	26,52	15,01
Czechoslovak.a	15,02	19,71	17,33	19,84	11,18
Pakistan	13,86	16,65	9,35	15,75	5,65
Burma	11,24	9,09	8 45	8,76	8,09
Netherlands	13,25	13,82	10,74	13,58	10,39
Singapore	9,00	8,11	5,35	3,84	
Sweden	14,34	8,55	11,81	11,18	4,94
UAR .	12.04	9,77	15,25	17,35	5,60
Kenya .	11,68	5,66	3,41	7,43	3,70
Sudan	10,56	17,11	8,52	9,01	4,73
OTAL (including other co		1.			
tries) .	. 1,090,06	1,131,48	(1,222,85	1,263,31	802,06

It will be seen from the above table that, over the years, USA has emerged as the largest supplier, mainly because of the import of foodgrains and other items under aid and grants, followed at a distance by the UK, West Germany, Japan and the USSR At the same time there has been a striking increase in imports from the USSR in recent years.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Merchandise Exports

India's merchandise exports have witnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. The level of exports of Rs. 811 crores in 1964-65 was higher by nearly Rs. 22 crores over the figure for 1963-64. The increase in exports has been well spread over a number of commodities. Exports of jute manufactures during 1964-65 reached an all-time high of Rs. 166 crores. The continuous decline in our exports of cotton fabrics in recent years was not only arrested but improved. Exports of oil cakes have gone up from Rs. 16 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 35 crores in 1964-65. In 1963-64, exports of vegetable oils amounted to Rs. 20 crores and of sugar to Rs. 27 crores, but in 1964-65 their exports declined because of shortages within the country. Exports were also higher in a number of commodities like tobacco. Another characteristic is the substantial increase achieved in the exports of non-traditional items such as petroleum products, iron and steel, cashew kernels, leather, tea, spices, etc., in 1964-65 and in the period April-October 1965.

The principal commodities exported by India in 1961-62 to April-Oct. 1965 alongwith their values are shown in Table 167; data for April-October 1964 are also given for comparison.

^{*}Figures relate to Malaysia including Singapore

TABLE 167
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

					(,	200, 1000,000)
Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April- Oct 1965	April- Oct 1964
Plan	122 26	128,82	123,38	124.67	61,77	69,10
Tea .	48,25	46,21	54,34	58,66	29,87	33,82
Cotton fabrics	40,20	40,21	24924	26,00	22,01	22,02
Textile fabric9	ŀ	1	1			(
(other than		10000	100 (0			*D DB
cotton) .	87,51	107,09	123,69	111,51	67,17	69,82
Textile articles						
(other than clo-	1	}	1		`	1
thing and foot-	-	l	['
wear)	76,81	66 29	69,02	82,18	50,12	61.33
Ores of non-ferrous	12,81	9,83	9,73	14,55	5,81	
base metals and	,	,,,,,	,,,,	2 1,000	1	•,
	1	ì	}		,	}
concentrates	25.22	22.45	26.20	27,16	15.05	1516
Leather	25,33	22,45	26,20	47.10	15,85	15,66
Raw cotton (ex-		!	ì			i
cluding linters			1			
and waste) .	20,75	17,04	16,84	14,22	8 69	8,24
Fresh fruits and		1	j			
nuts (excluding		1	1		1	,
oilnuts)	20,27	21,32	32,76	31,18	17,50	17,80
	-0,	22,02	52,10	53/10	41,00	21,00
Crude vegetable	1	j	1		1	
matchals, in-	15.36	13,42	15.99	15,53	9.46	9.74
edible*						
Raw Wool	9,19	6,60	7,42	8,88	3,81	5,62
Sugar (including)						
molasses)	15,33	17,93	27 10	18,21	5,99	15,63
Iron ore and			i			
concentrates	17,41	19,83	36 40 1	37,21	19,13	19 49
Tobacco, un-	14,05	17,99	21,09	24,13	16,65	19.02
manufacturd	7.,00		,	,		- ,
	1	1	1		1	
	5,82	13,10	19,93	7,05	3,01	5 60
(non-essential)	3,02	13,10	19,73	1,00	3,01	2.00
Crude minerals (ex-)			1		-	1
cluding (cal,			ì			
petioleum, ferti-	1				1	
user materials	ĺ	1	,		1	
and piececus	i	1	1		1	
stores	11 96	13,14	12,05	13,02	8 01	6.51
Textile yourn and	13,95	15,19	16,65	14,40	8,09	8,52
thread, wcollen		1				
carpets, carpets			1			
	1	i	1			l
ing, floor rugs	4,28	4,33	5 26	5,37	3,34	2,50
& mattings, ucn	9.68	2,24	3,61	10,70	6,70	6,31
& steel	9,02			13,42		10.85
Coffee	2,02	7,61	8,31	1 442	9,59	10,03
Hides and skins,	0.00	***	0.00	0.04	4.00	4.00
undressed	8,22	10,71	9,59	9 05	4,99	4 92
Petroleum pro-			!			
ducts	3,48	3,68	7,41	7,91	2,63	4,06
Coal, coke and	1					-
briquettes	2,42	2 80	2 35	4,36	2,23	2,44
Total (including						
	i 1	i				
other items but					}	
excluding re-		CEO 1 -	200.00	041.44	440	454.5
exports)	655,17	678,15	789,28	811,41	449,47	467 19

Imports

Table 168 gives the principal imports with value for the period 1961-62 to April-October 1965 Data for April-October 1964 is also given for comparison.

^{*}NES Nowhere else stated in trade classification list

TABLE 168
IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April- Oct. 1965	April- Oct. 1964
Machinery other						
than electric .	236,99	250,55	281,12	316,32	183,56	177,98
Iron and steel .	107,81	89,01	93,15	107,35	59,08	59,57
Petroleum pro-		-				
ducts	53,29	57,50	58,22	41,33	21,61	26,68
Transport equip-					1	
ment	64,62	72,05	71,06	67,59	42,76	44,41
Electric machi-	i		1		1	
nery and applia-	65.01	64 70	94.00	20 27	64.00	40.46
nces	65,91 62,66	64,78 56,92	84,80 48,84	88,77 58,08	54,02 29,53	49,46 32,93
Wheat, unmilled	93,87	113,09	134,84	175,53	121,00	140,11
Petroleum, crude and partly refin-	93,01	113,09	134,04	173,33	121,00	140,11
ed	42,36	30,15	46,17	27,23	18,59	18,82
Chemical elements	,	1	,			
and compounds Manufactures of	35,59	38,07	32,11	34,76	22,84	19,61
metals .	17,95	20,94	15,82	16,24	9,34	9,90
Textile yarn and				40,	3,51	-,,-0
thread	13,26 1,22	13,05	10,70	12,78	3,94	4,45
Ordnance	1,22	2,35 25,28	1,01	1		
Соррет	23,45	25,28	26,04	24,41	24,62	14,22
Rice	18,73	27,01	37,50	26,12	31,37	17,75
Medicinal and phar-	1			1		
maceutical	11.20	0.00	000	0.00	4.50	4.50
products Fresh fruits and	11,30	9,28	8,64	8,27	5,60	4,71
Fresh fruits and nuts	10,15	13,66	15,43	19,53	0.74	0.34
Raw wool and	10,13	13,00	13,43	19,33	8 34	9,24
hair .	12,18	12,15	15,72	9,64	3,84	5,71
Paper and paper-		,		2104	5,04	J1 2
board .	15,95	13,35	12,25	12,85	7,17	6.81
Oilsecus, nuts and		- 1	,		,,,,,	-,
kernels .	9,43	10,01	9,16	7,04	4,07	3,90
Coal-tar dyestuffs						•
and natural in-						
digo	11,18	8,91	5,26	5,23 7,24	2,46	3,40
Aluminium	7,93	10,53	6,46	7,24	4,51	3,90
Milk and cream,	1				i	
dried or conden-	9.42	0.21	0.64		2.00	4.50
Miscellaneous che-	8,43	8,21	8,54	6,67	3,69	4,58
micals and pro-		[- 1	}	[
ducts	12,14	10,52	9,52	10,59	3,78	2,85
Zinc	7,35	9,02	9,86	11,29	10,10	5,98
Raw jute and	.,	-,	,,,,,	- 1	10,10	2,76
waste	6,27	3,35	2,06	7,37	7,12	1,93
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, ferti- liser materials and precious						
stones .	7.86	9,03	10,16	11,80	2.60	2 49
Vegetable oils	7,86 5,42	3,96	4,20	4.80	2,69 5,31	2,48 2,72
			-,			-,
Total (including other items)	1,090,06	1,131,48	1,222,85	1,263,31	802,06	780,67

^{*}N.E.S.: Nowhere else stated in trade classification list.

The high imports are accounted for by the large requirements of machinery, components, parts and spares for development and maintenance under the Plan. Imports of cereals in 1963-64 and 1964-65 were at a higher level because of somewhat lower domestic crop. The increasing production coupled with drastic cuts in the import of raw cotton and transport equipment reduced, to some extent, our dependence on imports. Imports of a number of other items like iron and steel, chemicals, manufactures of metals, textile yarn and thread, medical and pharmaceutical products, raw wool, etc., were also reduced. Electrical machinery and non-ferrous metals imports were larger because of the increasing requirements.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show the index numbers of quantity and prices of India's exports and imports and the terms of trade for the period 1963-64 and 1964-65 and for the latest month available.

TABLE 169
INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(Base: 1958=100)

Class of com-		Volum	e Index			Unit Val	ie Index	
modities	1963- 64	1964- 65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964	1963- 64	1964- 65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964
Food	122	128	119	134	106	106	194	109
Beverages and tobacco	122	158	184	173	109	100	71	66
Crude ma- terials (in- edible, ex- cept fuel)	143	152	119	150	89	87	86	84
Mineral fuels, lub- ricants, etc.	96	128	89	62	83	99	92	148
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	272	76	20	46	91	118	149	151
Chemicals	94	170	174	156	157	130	114	156
Manufactured goods	121	126	126	130	113	119	133	121
Machinery and trans- port equip- ment	358	655	895	507	90	77	52	73
Miscellaneous manufac- tured								
erticles	168	170	145	128	124	126	120	152
General	126	132	122	132	105	107	113	108

TRADE

TABLE 170
INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(Base : 1958 = 100)

Class of		Volu	me Index		1	Unit V	alue Inde	ex.
commodities	1963- 64	1964- 65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964	1963- 64	1964- 65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964
Food	104	139	147	81	88	100	74	93
Beverages & tobacco	43	33	15	118	127	118	91	139
Crude ma- tenals (in- edible, except fuel)	159	142	80	190	96	110	110	106
Mineral fuel, iubricants, etc.	170	116	63	51	81	78	66	82
Animal & veg oils & fats	124	132	240	65	89	97	101	104
Chemicals	246	244	278	175	55	57	65	80
Manufactured goods	107	121	107	99	98	98	99	103
Machinery & transport equipment	133	161	136	124	128	118	144	114
Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles	206	115	84	77	101	113	102	120
General	135	146	130	110	97	99	100	102

TABLE 171
INDEX NUMBER OF AVERAGE UNIT DECLARED VALUES
TERMS OF TRADE

(Base: 1958=100)

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1964
112 8	108 -2	108 0	113 0	105 ·8

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STATE TRADING

State Trading Corporation

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned company (authorised capital now Rs. 5 crores) to stimulate trade, by filling the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure such as by striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies and to secure from them raw materials steel, etc., without straining the country's foreign reserves. With its trading activities comprising direct and indirect export and import as well as internal trade, the Corporation has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-traditional export items of India. It has arranged link and barter deals with foreign countries to import fertilisers, essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for "hard to sell commodities" from India. It has arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dyestuffs and so on) to keep their prices down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. The Corporation continues its price support schemes in a few commodities, including raw jute and seedlac in order to ensure fair price to the producers. From 1963, it undertook buffer stock operations in lemongrass oil whose export was can alised through the Corporation from May 1964 even while private shippers were free to negotiate direct business deals, subject to the Corporation's approval, particularly in regard to the export price In 1962 a pilot Export Aid to Small Industries (EASI) scheme was launched for developing exports of products of small and medium-scale industries Under the scheme, about Rs 30 lakh worth of exports have been effected to 30 countries; the figure was expected to go up to Rs. I crore by the end of 1965-66. The total volume of the Corporation's trade (import, export and internal) in 1965 was about Rs. 104.38 crores comprising Rs. 59.71 crores worth of direct and Rs. 44-67 crores of indirect trade. The important items of export were cotton and woollen textiles and readymade garments, chemicals, footwear, lemongrass oil, fruit juices, raw opium and engineering goods among other items. Among the important items of import at international prices were essential capital and engineering goods, industrial raw materials and chemical and other commodities required for trade and industry. Corporation also handles internal ditribution of imported cars and acquisition, sale and distribution of indigenous cement, which has lately been decontrolled.

In February 1964, the Corporation entered into an agreement with a well-known UK firm for import of Rs. 10 crores worth of textile machinery with shipment to be completed by April 1966 on a long-term deferred payment basis. It has also entered into another agreement with the Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Organisation for import of machinery worth \$1 crore on deferred payment terms. Contracts have also been concluded for import of dairy equipment

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

In April 1963 the Government of India decided to bifurcate the State Trading Corporation to establish a second corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The new Corporation started functioning from October 1963 as a company registered under the Companies Act, and all work relating to minerals and metals as well as

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assets and liabilities on this account were transferred from the State Trading Corporation to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The main objects of the Corporation, which is a fully Government-owned company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and a subscribed capital of Rs. 2 crores, are: (i) to organise and undertake exports of mineral ores and concentrates and imports of metals, etc., and (ii) to explore and develop new markets for export of minerals, ores and concentrates with a view to diversifying and expanding their exports.

The Corporation is almost the sole exporter of iron ore. During 1965, iron ore exports amounted to about Rs. 39.9 crores, showing an improvement of 13 per cent over the preceding year. The Corporation's share was Rs. 25.56 crores, an improvement of 22 per cent over 1964. The balance of export was effected by private shippers from Goa Other minerals being exported through the Corporation include coal, ferro-manganese, bauxite, etc. Important items of import comprise copper, zinc, lead, tin, nickle, plati-

num, brass and some varieties of steel.

Metal Scrap Trade Corporation

In September 1964, a new trade corporation namely the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, with the object to procure, purchase, process and import and export ferrous and non-ferrous scrap and maintain and promote exports of and trade in scrap.

INTERNAL TRADE

With the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, the internal trade of India is naturally many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's Sub-Committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs. 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (1) rail-borne trade, (11) river-borne trade, (111) coasting trade, (112) trade boine on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc., and (12) trade by air. Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the railway and steamer companies and are recorded on 'import' basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of trade blocks*, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as separate trade blocks. Similarly, the less important ports in Madras and other places are grouped as 'Other Ports' each of which is treated as a separate trade block.

Table 172 shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between different trade blocks for the years 1951-52, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1964-65. The internal trade of each block is excluded.

^{*}Up to March 1962, India was divided into 29 trade blocks; the number was increased to 31 from April 1962, consequent on the bifurcation of Bombay State.

TABLE 172

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

								nowi wi)	In thousand games)
Item			1951-52	1955-56	19-0961	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Coal & wire	1	:	20,20,35	21,66,34	31,47,96	29,32,00	32,34,44	34,44,22	26,79,85
Raw cotton*	1	1	25,63	29,00	37,19	39,82	30,00	35,40	28,95
Cotton piece-goods	1	1	24,81	32,60	26,43	23,04	22,76	19,00	19,64
Rice (not in husk)	2	1	83.31	1,64,07	2,22,83	2,11,97	2,05,78	2,18,81	1,96,91
Wheat	•	3	1,94,64	82,74	3,06,42	2,74,37	2,91,21	3,65,04	3,77,52
Rawjute	1	ī	47,13	35,39	40,15	44,64	60,44	48,30	28,11
Iron and steel products	:	2	1,73,69	1,91,65	3,70,25	4,00,75	4,85,69	5,78,09	6,47,59
Oilseeds	1	:	80,37	94,55	60'56	82,87	95,88	94,13	60,30
Salt	1	1	1,26,39	1,24,08	1,35,39	1,51,01	1,67,34	1,68,58	1,42,46
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	sugar)		62,40	82,93	91,06	86,62	1,16,26	1,05,32	81,66
	200		Charles and Charles	Ctateston Columb				-	

the trade carried by only one steamer company between three trade blocks is recorded from 1960-61. Further, non-trade freight movements are also included Note -The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not recorded in the railway and steamer companies' invoices. Besides Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. because of the difficulty in isolating them.

Figures relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year.

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COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided (from April 1963) into 12 maritime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India viz., (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Maharashtra, (viii) Gujarat, (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (xi) Pondicherry, and (xii) Goa.

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads (i) Internal Trade, i.e., trade amongst the ports within the same maritime block, and (ii) External Trade, i.e., trade between one maritime block on the one hand

and all other maritime blocks on the other.

The table below shows the value of the coast-wise trade of India in the year 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1963-64.

TABLE 173 COAST-WISE TRADE

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Imports Indian merchandise	164,54	209,89	243,73	240,16	250.62
Foreign merchandise Treasure	13,70		3,46	2,62	4,25
TOTAL IMPORTS	178,24	216,50	247,19	242,78	254,87
Exports Indian merchandise Foreign merchandise Treasure	143,77		262,74 7,28 1	255,95 4,79	254,02 6,90
TOTAL EXPORTS	_ 159,73	222,88	270,03	260,74	260,92
TOTAL TRADE	337,97	439,38	51-7,22	503,52	515,79

Of the import trade worth about Rs. 255 crores and export trade of Rs. 261 crores in 1963-64, Rs. 243 crores and Rs. 246 crores, respectively, related to external trade as among the blocks and the remaining to the internal trade within the blocks themselves. Imports exceeded exports during the period 1955-56 to 1959, but the trend has reversed from 1960-61.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, reform has been introduced gradually, since the passing of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions. In specified areas in all the States and Union Territories the use of metric weights was introduced in 1958 with a transitional period of two years, during which the metric weights were used alongside indigenous weights. Since October 1960, however, the use of metric weights became compulsory in these areas. Selected industries such as cotton, jute, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper, petroleum, vanaspati, salt, etc., also changed over. In Government departments such as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs, etc., the use of metric weights was introduced.

During 1962, the use of metric weights and length measures was made obligatory, the system was also extended to the motor transport industry and to the levy of excise duty on alcohol. The use of metric units for land areas was authorised from October 1962, with a transitional period of three years during which the existing units would also be recognised. The use of metric capacity measures (litre and its secondary units) became compulsory

from April 1963, throughout the country

By now, the use of metric units of weight, capacity, length, volume and area, including land area, has become compulsory in commercial transactions throughout the country. Metric system has also been adopted by the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs and Central excise and several other Government departments. It has come into use in education, general and technical, including engineering and medical courses. Preparatory work in regard to its adoption in the design of products and equipment of industry has also been done; the existing undertakings are expected to complete the process in the next few years, while promoters of new industrial enter prises have been advised to have their machinery and products designed on the A Prototypes Approval Centre is being organised which metric system will test models of new types of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments before they are approved for regular production. Metric standards have been published The 1956 Act was amended in 1964 mainly to bring the definitions of 'metre' and 'second' in line with those approved by the 11th General Conference of Weights and Measures.

Eather, Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Organisations throughout the country were strengthered to enforce the new system. Steps were taken to augment the production of metric weights and measures of length and capacity. Manufacturers were given help in procuring scarce raw materials like brass, galvanised sheets and pig iron. The production capacity has been developed to the extent that Indian manufactured weights conforming to exacting standards can be exported at competitive prices

Basic training for inspectors of weights and measures is imparted in several institutions in the country; a special institute has been set up at

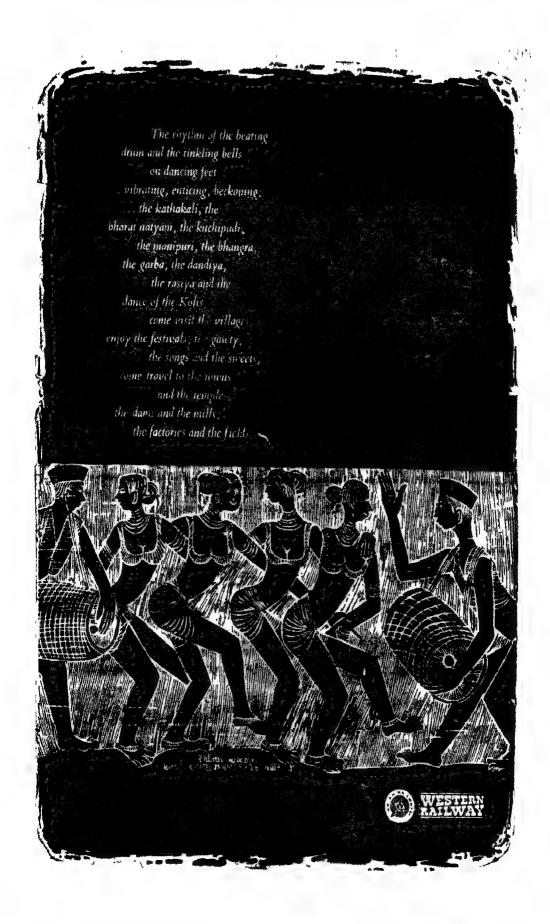
Patna for this purpose,

India is a member of the International Organisation for Legal Metrology and of the Metre Convention

a tradition of excellence

India, an ancient land steeped in tradition and culture, has always been famous for her art and craft from classical dancing to ship building, witness FOUDROYANT built at Bombay in 1817 and still affoat at At Mazagon Dock we continue in this proud tradition of excellent craftsmanship, happily combined with the most modern techniques, e.g. optical marking in our mould loft a We offer to international shipping modern facilities such as 6 Building Berths, 3 Private Docks, Well equipped workshops and 24-hour, seven-days-a-week service





CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

India's railway system with a route kilometrage of 58,300 is the second largest single railway network in the world and the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country. With assets exceeding Rs. 3,000 crores, the railways employ 13 lakh persons, have a fleet of 12,000 locomotives, 31,000 coaching vehicles and 3,58,000 wagons or freight cars, run 10,000 trains a day, operate over 6,800 stations, carry 50 lakh passengers and over 5 lakh tonnes of freight every day and yield an annual revenue of over Rs. 700 crores.

Progress

The first railway line in India of 32 kilometres was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways since 1947-48 is indicated in Tables 174 and 175.

TABLE 174
PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Yea	r			Kilo- metres	Capital at charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net carmings
1947-48				54,694	742,20	183,69	163,94	19,75
1950-51	-	419	Des.	54,845	838,18	264,62	214,39	50,23
1955-56	-	p=0	_	55,902	975,91	317,51	260,17	57,34
1960-61	949		m.	56,962	1,527,83	459,38	361,88	97,50
1961-62	***	prob		57,089	1,690,07	502,29	392,35	109,94
1962-63	•			57,389	1,903,61	569,75	431,67	138,08
1963-64	847			57,585	2,166,49	633,84	474,74	159,10
1964-65		8+2	,	58,273	2,441,89	666,04	531,27	134,77

TABLE 175 RAILWAY TRAFFIC (For all Indian Railways)

Yes	ar				Passengers originating (lakhs)	Passenger earnings (Rs. lakhs)	Goods originating (lakh tonnes)	Goods earnings (Rs. lakhs)
1950-51			••		130,78	99,22	9,30	139,77
1955-56	414	eva.	***	-	129,74	108,75	11,71	177,92
1960-61	dep	P-ref.	***	put.	161,39	132,52	15,76	281,26
1961-62	840	-	***	810	171,21	151,80	16,19	300,81
1962-63	Belg	-	ma		177,70	170.18	18,01	343,40
1963-64	***	949	PM	***	189,26	186.18	19,23	387,04
1964-65	••	P-4	• •		201,46	200,42	19,51	399,81

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Certain essential details regarding the zones are given in Table 176.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 662 kms), owned and operated by non-governmental agencies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergeacy

Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

TABLE 176

RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of the former	Headquarters	Track* width	Mean route kilometrage worked (March 31, 1965)
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Sou- thern Maharatta, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	BG. MG. NG.	3,231 ·67 6,766 08 154 77
Central	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Pen- insular Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways	Bombay	B G M G N.G	6,159 94 1,545 53 1,166 74
Western	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and	Bombay	BG MG. NG.	2,855 37 5,990 12 1,222 74
Northern	April 14, 1952	Jaipur Railways Lastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner Railways, and the three upper divi- sions of the East	Delhi	BG MG NG.	6,813 19 3,297 ·65 259 56
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Indian Railways Oudh and Tuhut Railway and Fatchgarh district of Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway	Gorak hpur	BG MG.	52 47 4,907 35
Eastern	Augut 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions) Railway	Calcutta	BG NG.	4,010 28 27 58
South-Eastern	August 1, 1955		Calcutta	BG NG.	4,849 23 1,405 36
North-East Frontier	January 15, 1958	Assam Railway with minor adjustments.	Pandu	BG M.G. N.G.	380 ·44 2,739 01 87 ·48

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1924-25, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. The quantum of contribution to the general revenues was reviewed by Parliamentary Convention Committees in 1949, 1954 and 1960. The rate of dividend payable to the general revenues rose from 4 per cent during 1950-51 to 4½ per cent during 1961-63, to 4½ per cent from April 1, 1963. All new capital made available after April 1, 1964 receives dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. In addition, the railways are paying a lump sum of Rs. 12.5 crores to the general exchequer, for transfer to the States, in lieu of passenger tax merged with fares since April 1961.

Table 177 gives an autline of Government railway finances since 1955-56.

^{*}Track width: B.G-1.676 metres, M.G-1 metre; N.G-0 762 and 0.610 metre.

TABLE 177
RAILWAY FINANCES

(un crores of rupees)

		1955-56 (Actuals)	1960-61 (Actuals)	1961-62 (Actuals)	1962-63 Actuals)	1963-64 (Actuals)	1964-65 (Actuals)	(Revised)	(Budget)
Passenger earnings		12.85			20.36		25-13		
i pride		94 86	116.41	133 33	148 -83	162 47	174-14	193 -16	198 -88
Other Anadomie estimate		20 87			32.54		34.68		
Goods servings		180-28			349 -52		409 82		
Other sundry earnings	1 1	6.81			16-68		20.36		
Total earnings	1	315-67	457 57	500 49	567-93	632 04	664 - 10	743 -90	796-83
		-		+0.01	-1.14	+0.17	-3.25	-2 10	8.1
Gross traffic receipts	1	316 29	456 80	200 20	566 79	632 21	88 099	741 -80	795-33
Ordinary working expenses		212 95	313 15	325-33	362 38	392-13	433 45	482-04	508 -68
Appropriation to depreciation fund	tion reserve	45 00	45 00	65 00	00 29	90 00	83 00	82-00	100 00
Appropriation to pension fund			1	15	13	1:	95.	22.00	3.50
Payment to worked lines		0 27	60 0	0 18	0.14	0.14	01-10	07 O	11.0
Total working expenses	1	258-22	358 - 24	390 51	429 -52	472-27	528 -11	579 -24	622 -35
Net muscellaneous expenditure	1	7 73	10-69	10 24	13 95	14 75	14-63	16.32	17 -30
Net railway revenue	1	\$0.34	87 87	99 75	123 -32	145 19	118 11	146 24	155-68
Dividend to general revenues		36-12	55 86	75 35	81 26*		104 -93	116.25	
Net surpkus	1	14.22	32.01	00 67 00 67	25.00		91.61	101.05	
Operating ratio	1	%0 180 80 890	1 520 87	1.682 98	1.896 81		2435 12	2675-01	

*This includes Rs. 12 50 crores contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger fax with passenger fare.

The Railway Convention Committee 1965, recommended that dividend payable to general revenues from 1966-67 should be calculated at 5.5 per cent on the element of dividend-paying capital up to 1963-64 and at 6 per cent on capital provided by general revenues thereafter. The payment of the dividend on the basis of the enhanced rates will absorb the two separate payments that were being made up to 1965-66 as dividend and as a special payment of Rs. 12.5 crores for transfer to the States. Most of the benefit of the increase in dividend liability is estimated to go to the States which would receive on an average Rs. 18 crores annually during the Fourth Plan, as compared to Rs. 12.5 crores per year during the Third Plan.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PLANS

As the largest transport agency, intimately connected with the development of the national economy, the impact of planning of railways has been phenomenal. Concurrent with the rehabilitation measures, the railways were required to put through a massive programme of construction designed to increase physical resources, besides improving operational efficiency for augmenting transport capacity and to meet the demands arising out of the planned development of the country. The actual outlay in the first two Plan periods, the programmed outlay for the Third Plan and the railways' contribution towards the Plan programmes, can be seen at a glance from the table below.

TABLE 178
OUTLAY ON AND CONTRIBUTION FROM RAILWAYS

(In crores of rupees)

	First Plan (actual)	Second Pian (actual)	Third Plan (allocated)
Plan outlay on railways	423 23	1,043 -69	1,676 98*
Railways' contribution to the Plan programmes	280 00	465 00	541 41**
Foreign exchange component of the railway Plan	_	319 45	245 00

The table below gives details of the achievements of the railways during the First and the Second Plans and the targets set for the Third Plan.

TABLE 179
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PLANS

	First Plan (actual)	Second Plan (actual)	Third Plan (target)
New lines opened (kms)	1,304 370	1,311 1,512	2,209 3,200
Electrification of railway lines (route kilometres)	_	361 - 5	1,770
Manufacture/procurement of rolling stock. Locomotives	1,586	2,216	1,860
Coaching stock	4,758 61,254	7,718 97,959	8,437 147,671

New Construction and Works

**Excludes net accretion to the Railway Funda.

During the First Plan, 692 kms of dismantled lines were restored, 612 kms of new lines constructed and 74 kms of narrow gauge lines converted

^{*}During the first four years of the Third Plan, about Rs. 1,322 crores were spent on Plan projects.

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into metre gauge. Also 734 kms of new lines were under construction, 84 kms were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 3,200 kms of new lines were in progress. During the Second Plan, 660 kms of broad gauge and 651 kms of metre gauge new rail lines were opened to traffic and 799 kms of broad gauge and 332 kms of metre gauge lines were in various stages of construction. Also 19,859 kms of rail renewals and 11,364 kms of sleeper renewals were completed. During the first four years of the Third Plan, 1,131 kms of new lines were opened to traffic, 350 kms of metre gauge lines were converted to broad gauge, 2,720 kms were doubled and 2,877 kms were in the process of being doubled.

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 1,586 locomotives, 4,758 coaches and 41,192 wagons were placed on line. During the Second Plan 2,172 locomotives, 7,515 coaches and 97,994 wagons were acquired on additional replacement account. One thousand four hundred and ninety-nine locomotives, 6,183 new passenger and other coaching vehicles, 412 electric multiple units and 1,11,370 wagons were placed on line during the first four years of the Third Plan.

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The progress during the different Plan periods is dealt with in the Chapter on "Industry".

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. A total route kilometrage of 2,100 was electrified up to March 31, 1965.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction is being adopted progressively where operationally justified. There are 486 diesel locomotives at present, including some shunting locos equipped with the "Suri Transmission". Ten diesel locomotives were assembled and commissioned by the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi till September 1964.

Modernisation of Signalling

Centralised traffic control has been commissioned on the Gorakhpur-Chapra section of the North Eastern Railway and is under installation on the Bongaigaon-Changsari route of the North East Frontier Railway. Mechanisation of operations at the marshalling yards is progressing at Bhilai, Bondamunda, Tatanagar, Waltair, Nimpura and Bhusaval. Route relay interlocking for push button handling of a high concentration of train services at stations is functioning at Madras central, Tambaran, Churchgate and Kurla.

Bridges

The rail-cum-road bridge across the Ganga near Mokameh was opened to traffic in May 1959, while the bridge across the Brahmaputra near Pandu was opend to goods traffic in October 1962, and for passenger traffic in January 1963. The second bridge across the Krishna has been completed near Vijayawada. Important bridges under construction include the second Godavari bridge near Rajahmundry and the second Jamuna bridge near Delhi. The road bridge on river Son in Bihar and that on Mahanadi in Orissa were opened to traffic.

Amenities for Railway Users

All basic amenities for railway users have been provided at 5.451 stations. Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following:

(1) safe and relaxed travel in all-steel light-weight coaches;

(ii) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains:

(iii) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing

trains;

 (iv) introduction of the facility of third class accommodation in threetier sleeper coaches for passengers travelling over 800 kms without levy of any surcharge,

(v) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-condi-

tioned trains;

(vi) improvement of catering facilities;

(vii) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms;

(viii) camping coach facility at certain stations; and

(ix) introduction of sleeping accommodation to second class passengers.

Staff Welfare

The following table indicates the staff employed, the per capita cost of staff, expenditure on staff welfare measures for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65

TABLE 180
STAFF WELFARE EXPENDITURE

Year			Number of staff (m units)	Cost of staff (in crore Rs.)	Average cost per employee (Rs.)	Expenditure on staff welfare (in crore Rs)
1950-51	,		9,13,553	113 82	1,263	3 11
1955-56			10,24,828	148 22	1,476	5 .03
1960-61			11,57,018	205 24	1,799	9 68
1963-64		-	12,70,170	247 82	1.989	13 57
1964-65			13,18,594	276 10	2,128	16.19

As against an annual average of a little over Rs 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, Rs. 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period. During the first four years of the Third Plan, expenditure on staff welfare averaged about Rs. 13 crores per annum

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second Plan period. About 56,680

quarters were constructed in the first four years of the Third Plan.

At the end of 1964-65 there were 87 hospitals and 568 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and outdoor treatment of TB. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. The Railways have 21 holiday homes located at hill stations and other places of recreation During 1964-65, 1,20,067 pupils received instruction in 755 schools. For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents,

12 subsidised hostels have been set up. During 1964-65, 2,801 scholarships were awarded from the Staff Benefit Fund for technical education. Mobile libraries have been formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also taken for quicker promotion of class IV staff in pursuance of the recommendations of the Class IV Staff Committee.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 181

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*	1964-65
Number of passengers (in lakhs) A C. First Class Second Class Third Class	129,74	161,39	171,24	177,03	189,26	201,46
	0,89	1 44	1,58	1,83	1,99	2,11
	1,90	3,46	4,11	4,64	5,16	5,76
	1,69	1,11	1,11	1,10	1,11	1,17
	126,14	156,80	166,00	171,27	182,96	194,51
Passenger kms (in lakhs) A. C First Class Second Class Third Class	6,289,85	7,806 07	8,228,40	8,440,99	8,900,44	9,394,73
	8,25	11,00	11,66	13,07	13,86	14,35
	124,54	193,30	211,23	229,48	249,84	269,50
	200,15	179,87	181,05	176,39	188,34	196,91
	5,956,90	7,421,90	7,824,45	8,022,06	8, 448,40	8,913,97
Earnings from Passengers (in Rs. lakhs) A C. First Class Second Class Third Class	108,76	132,52	151,80	170,18	186,18	200,42
	88	1,18	1,38	1,61	1,73	1,80
	5,88	8,34	9,82	11,79	13,41	14,71
	6,12	5,74	6,37	6,75	7,58	8,11
	95,87	118,34	134,55	150,02	163,46	175,79
Average rate charged per passenger (paise per km) A.C First Class Second Class Third Class	10 -6	10 ·7	11 ·8	12 3	12·6	12 6
	4 72	4 ·31	4 ·65	5 14	5 37	5 46
	3 06	3 19	3 ·52	3 ·83	4·02	4 12
	1 -61	1 ·59	1 ·72	1 ·87	1·94	1 97

^{*}Revised figures.

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 182
GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*	1964-65
Goods carried (in	4.5	4.5.5	4540	444	40.00	
lakh tonnes)	11,71	15,76	16,19	18,01	19,23	19,51
Revenue earn- ing traffic	9,34	12,12	12,70	14.07	14,87	15,00
Non-revenue earn-	2,54	2.003.2.00	22,10	24,07	14,01	25,00
ing traffic	2,37	3,64	3,49	3,94	4,35	4,50
Net tonne kms.						
(m lakhs)	5,963,76	8,775,85	9,129,24	10,076,56	10,690,52	10,663,63
Revenue earning					0.000.00	0.004.00
traffic Non-revenue ear-	5,049,69	7,241,18	7,542,69	8,321,22	8,868,88	8,881,89
ning traffic	914,07	1,534,67	1,586,54	1,755,34	1,821,64	1,781,83
Average kms. a tonne	224,01	1,554,07	2,500,54	1,700,04	1,042,04	4,,02,00
of goods was			i			
carried	509 -2	556 7	564 D	559 - 5	556.0	546 - 7
Revenue carn-						
ing traffic	540 4	597 5	594 - 1	591 -3	596 -3	592 · 1
Non-revenue earn-	806.0	491.1	484.5	440.0	410.4	206 7
ing traffic Earning from goods	385 -9	421 •1	454 • 7	445 -9	418 4	395 7
carried (Rs.						
lakhs)	177,92	281,25	300,81	343,39	387,04	399,81
Average rate char-	271,52	202,20	200,02	1 12,05	307,51	1
ged per tonne of						
goods per km. (m						
paise)	3 · 54	3 .88	3.99	4.13	4 36	4 50

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 183
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(In thousands) 1964-65 1960-61 1963-64 1955-56 1961-62 1962-63 (tonnes) (tonnes) (tonnes) (tonnes) (tonnes) (tonnes) 6,26,94 76,57 1,05,97 6,14,41 68,51 94,39 Coal 5,38,92 3,58,88 5,03,96 6,40,84 40,22 37,13 72,50 1,05,51 67,08 81,32 Cement Iron and steel** 75,88 Metallic ores (other than manganese 1,11,40 12,30 1,26,59 6,44 2,50 1,26,74 12,50 1,22,33 7,66 2,41 1,52,93 12,15 1,62,16 14,49 1,37,56 1,58,94 44,43 ore) 11,58 1,41,98 14,00 Manganese ore 91,87 5,20 2,62 Foodgrams 1,23,46 9,32 2,04 8,32 6,61 Raw jute ... Tes 2,19 1,84 Paper and paper 4,42 2,63 5,36 3,80 15,17 32,37 2,60 2,94 7,51 4,60 2,49 4,12 4,65 2,31 4,35 products 5,68 2,29 4,16 Jute manufactures Raw cotton 4.16 3,79 13,34 33,71 3,48 14,38 5,57 3,35 Cotton textiles 15,39 20,95 13,41 25,72 17,94 Oil seeds ... 34,63 13,57 28,85 Sugarcane 14,74 23,14 14,88 14,60 16,09 Sugar Salt 18,87 19.81 23,80

^{*}Revised figures.

^{**}Includes machinery, etc.

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio on Government railways is shown below.

TABLE 184
PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and express rains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56	77 99	70 84	₹5 ·33	84 57	74 66
1960-61	. 85 .75	79 56	87 91	86 64	79 63
1961-62	84 48	79 04	85 15	84 46 92 89†	76 93
1962-63	85 26	80 06	88 53	77 78 94 0 5†	79 50
1963-64	87 52	85 49	90 17	82 · 34	81 6
1964-65	87 61	83 69	89 91	94 86† 88 47 96 16†	80 84
Metre Gange					
1955-56	75 14	61 96	75 81	74 71	71 70
1960-61	. 82 58	82 94	84 98	93 09	78 3
1961-62	81 -26	80 04	85 67	82 33 97 90†	76 6
1962-63	83 -29	81 22	87 29	78 09 96 29†	79 9:
1963-64	85 .02	85 00	88 83	82 68	81 8
1964-65	86 -29	86 . 76	92 33	95 91† 87 48 97 29†	R2 5

FARES AND FREIGHT

The assumption of "common carrier liability" by the Indian railways on January 1, 1962, in respect of goods entrusted to them brought about a fundamental change in the sphere of railways' responsibility. Suitable steps have been taken to meet the challenge of the increased responsibility and ensure expeditious disposal of claims preferred.

The railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kg and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is ex-officio Principal Scoretary

^{*}Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways

[†]Electric multiple unit trains of the Central, Eastern and Western Railways uncluding non-suburban electric trains between Kalyan and Karjat and Kalyan and Karjat an

to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three other Members, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the following committees: (i) Divisional Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (n) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (iii) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

ROADS

Table 185 shows the progress of road construction from 1947 to 1966.

PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

					(kilometres)
	1947	1951	1956	1961	1966*
					·
Surfaced Roads	1,45,855	61,5,107	1,81,960	2,34 419	2,83,680
Unsurfaced Roads	2,42,371	2,41,512	3 13,490	4,70,581	6,74,240
TOTAL	3,88,226	3,97,619	4,95,450	7,05,000	9,57,920
			}	ŀ	

In terms of area and population the total road length in the country works out to 29.7 kilometres for every 100 sq. kilometres of area and 175 kilometres for every 1,00,000 of Population.

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declated as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956 State highways, district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways approximately 2,575 kms of roads and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 2,575 kms have since increased to about 3,220 kms due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The present national highway system includes roads of a total length of 24,020 kms. The progress of national highways since 1947 is indicated in Table 186.

TABLE 186
PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in kms)	Major budges constructed	Improve- ment of existing sections (in kms)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	1,200	34	6,275
April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1961	1,030	40	5,630
Third Plan tai gets	645	85	4,025
April 1, 1951 to February 28, 1966	608	61	3,840

^{*} Estimated

The national highway kilometrage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows.

TABLE 187
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory		У	Kilometres	State/Union Territory	Kilometres
Andhra Pradesh			2.272	Orissa	1.37
Assam		- 1	1.347	Punjab	1,26
Bihar		. 1	1.878	Rajasthan .	1,25
Gujarat .	•		1.088	Uttar Pradesh	2,34
lammu & Kashmir		1	544	West Bengal	1,43
Kerala		- 1	418	Delhi	7
Madhya Pradesh		1	2,686	Himachal Pradesh	32
Madras			1,690		
Maharashtra			2,393	Manipur	21
Mysore		1	1,313	Nagaland .	11

The roads declared as national highways under the National Highways Act. 1956, are shown in Table 188.

TABLE 188
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(Note Figures in brackets represent the length of the highway in kilometres)

Scriet No	National Highway No	Description of National Highway
1	1	Connecting Delhi, Ambala Jullundur and Amiltsur and pro- ceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (454)
2	14	Connecting Juliundur, Madhopur, Jonmu, Banihal, Srinagar, Baramula and Ur. (666)
3	2	Connecting Delhi Matlura, Agra, Kanpin, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mohania, Baihi and Calcutta (1.503)
4	3	Connecting Agra, Gwalioi, Shivpuii, Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bembay (1,167)
5	4	Starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified is serial No 4 and connecting Poona, Belgauin, Hubli, Bangalore, Raijupet and Madras (1.170)
6	5	Starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No 7 and connecting Cuttack Phubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada anti Madras (1,502)
7	6	Starting from its junction near Dhulia with the highway specified is serial No 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagera and Calcutta, (1,654)
8	7	Starting from its junction near Varanasi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hydorabad, Kurnool, Bangolore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Kanyakumari (2,372)
9	8	Connecting Delhi, Japur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay (1,436)
10	8A	Connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Morvi and Kandla (380)
11	8B	Starting from its junction near Bamanbore with the highway specified in serial No 10 and connecting Rajkot and Perbandar (208)
12	9	Connecting Poona, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Vijayawada. (801)

^{*}Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway kilometrege of 63 which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal

TABLE 188 (concld.)

Serial No	National Highway No	Description of National Highway
13	10	Connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (406)
13A	11	Connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner (586)
13B	12	Connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Biaora (426)
13C	13	Connecting Sholapur and Chitradutga (494)
14	22	Connecting Ambala, Kalka, Simla, Narkanda, Rampur and Chini and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La (462)
15	24	Connecting Delhi, Bareilly and Lucknow (441)
16	25	Connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpuri (320)
17	26	Connecting Jhansi and Lakhnadon (399) Connecting Allahabad with the highway specified in serial No. 8
18	27	near Mangawan (95) Starting from its junction near Barauni with the highway specified
19	28	in serial No. 23 and connecting Muzaffai pur, Pipra, Gorakhpur and Lucknow (573)
20	28A	Staiting from its function near Pipra with the highway specified in serial No 19 and connecting Sagauli and Raxaul and proceeding to the border between India and Nepal (68)
21	29	Connecting Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi (198)
22	30	Starting from its junction near Mohania with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Patna and Bakhtiyarpur (232)
23	31	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Purnea, Dalkhola, Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch-Behar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 28 near Pandii (958)
24	31A	Pandu (958) Connecting Sivok and Gangtok (93)
24A	31B	Starting from North Selmara to its junction with N H No 37 near Goalpara (177)
24AA 25	32 33	Starting from its junction near Govindpur with N.H. No. (2180) starting from its junction near Bathi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Ranchi, and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 7 near Baharagora. (354)
26	34	Starting from its junction near Dalkhola with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Berhampore, Baiasai and Calcutta (446)
27	35	Connecting Barasat and Bangaon and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (61)
28	37	Starting from its junction near Coalpara with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorhat, Kamargaon, Makum and Saikoha Ghat (703)
29	38	Connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani (55)
30	39	Connecting Kamargaon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma (441)
31	40	Connecting Jorbat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki (161)
32	42	Starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No 7 and proceeding via Angil to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Cuttack (262)
73	43	Connecting Raipur and Vizianagaram and preceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Vizianagaram (560)
34	45	Connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul (389)
35	46	Connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet (132)
36	47	Connecting Salem, Combatote, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum
37	47A	and Kanyakumari (665)
		Statung from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No 36 and connecting with the West Coast Roard near Chalissori (29)
38	49	Connecting Madural and Dhanushkodi (145)
39	50	Connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No 5 near Poons (193)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial reads in the States. These include, inter alia, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore

and Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, about 1,480 kms of new roads were constructed and about 3,180 kms of existing roads improved during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan about 8 kms of new roads are expected to be constructed and 1,600 kms of existing roads improved under this programme.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 35,400 kms of surfaced roads were constructed. About 40,200 kms of surfaced roads are expected to be added by the end of the Third Plan.

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960, the Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under consideration, aims at bringing every village (a) in a developed and agricultural area within 6 kms of a metalled road and 2.5 kms of any road, (b) in a semi-developed area within 13 kms of metalled road and 5 kms of any road, and (c) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 19 kms of a metalled road and 8 kms of any road.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India at the end of March 1964 was 8,66,338 compared to 2,11,949 at the end of March 1947. There were 1,50,661 motor cycles and auto-rickshaws, 3,77,533 private cars and jeeps including cabs, 65,062 public service vehicles, 2,19,933 goods vehicles and 53,147 miscellaneous vehicles. About 10 lakh vehicles are expected to be on road by the end of 1966.

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in the States. Statutory corporations have been set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In the Assam and North Bengal area, however, the Central Road Transport Corporation operates with its fleet of 150 vehicles to maintain essential supplies in the region.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes. The Commission has brought about reciprocal agreements between

all the States except Kerala and Madras.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

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An Association of State Road Transport Undertakings was set up in 1963, to co-ordinate the activities of the undertakings and to secure procedural uniformity, high standards of service and economic operation.

A Study Group on Transport Co-operatives appointed by the Government in 1962, has recommended a substantial provision for the setting up of

transport cooperative societies during the Fourth Plan period

To conduct a comprehensive examination of motor vehicles taxation in the country a high level Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee

has been appointed.

The Government also have appointed two Study Groups, one to examine all aspects of formation of viable units of road transport operators and another to examine the question of providing financial assistance to them.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 8,800 kilometres. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavan and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala the Buel ingham canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast canals and the Delta canals in Orissa

To co-ordinate the development of vater transport on the Ganga, the Brahnaputra and their tributaries, the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central

and State Governments

At passint 2,500 kilometres of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vissels and 5,700 kilometres by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, diedging, and by the use of eraft specially designed to negative such stretches. Deepening by diedging entails heavy outlay Attention has allerefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow eraft.

Central schemes costing approximately Rs. 7.60 crores have been included in the Third Plan for the development of inlind water transport in the country. A further provision of Rs. 1.48 crores have been made in the Third.

Plan of the State Governments

The Central Plan provides for the purchase of survey launches, dredgers and tugs. Port facilities at Pandu on the Brahmaputra have almost been developed and the divelopment of Jogigora Port has been taken in hand. The plan also includes development of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra, Gorga Mahanadi, Narmada and Tapti rivers and the Hijli ernal. Rajisthan canal, Orissa canals, Buckingham canal, Badagura-Mahe canal, Cochin-Quilon canal and Damodar Valley canal. Water transport facilities on Thana. Creek and Govind Sagar Lake (Humachal Piadesh) and Kerborne (Maharashtra) are also to be developed. A Directorate of Inland. Water Transport has been set up to advise on different aspects of development of inland navigation.

SHIPPING

Progress during the Plans

At the end of December 1965, 217 ships totalling 14-60 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—104 vessels of 3-64 lakh GRT on the coastal trade

and 113 vessels of 10.96 lakh GRT on the overseas trade

The tonnage at the end of the Second Plan was 9 5 lakh GRT including ships under construction. The net acquisition upto the end of December 1965, has been 6.03 lakh GRT. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan period the total tonnage will reach 15 lakh GRT excluding ships under construction.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board which advises the Government on the policy relating to shipping was reconstituted in 1965.

Shipping Corporation of India

The Shipping Corporation of India set up in 1961, by merging the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations, has a fleet of 26 dry cargo vessels, 2 passenger-cum-cargo vessels, 2 overseas tanker and 2 coastal tankers aggregating 2,82,491 GRT. The cargo vessels operate on India-Australia, India-Far East-Japan, India-Black Sea, West Coast of India-West Pakistan-Japan, India-Pakistan-UK-Continent, India-Poland, India-UAR and India-USA routes. The passenger-cum-cargo vessels run on Bombay-East Africa and Madras-Singapore routes The tankers are on time charter to oil companies for carrying refined products along the coast. The Corporation has also entered the coastal coal trade and the overseas tanker trade.

The Mogul Line Ltd, which is a subsidiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India, has a fleet of 4 passenger-cum-cargo ships of about

26,000 GRT engaged mainly in the Haj pilgrim traffic.

Other Shipping Companies

There are more than 30 other Indian shipping companies. Of these 6 are operating both on the overseas and coastal trades, namely, the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. (3.98 lakh GRT), Jayanti Shipping Co. (3.04 lakh GRT), Indian Steamship Co. (1.33 lakh GRT), Great Eastern Shipping Co. (1.33 lakh GRT), Ratnakar Shipping Co. (0.28 lakh GRT) and Chowgule Steamship Co. (0.46 lakh GRT)

The Shipping Co-ordination Committee, set up in 1958, ensures effective use of available Indian shipping and co-ordinates the shipping arrangements for government-owned or controlled cargoes. During 1964, the quantity of cargo handled by the Committee and its chartering organisation amounted to 29,95,488 tonnes as against 8,61,176 tonnes during 1963. During the same period, the cargo allocated to Indian shipping increased from 3,95,512 tonnes

to 7,06,148 tonnes.

INSOA

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association came into existence in 1930, with the main object of organising united action to promote and protect the interests of national shipping, ship-building and allied industries. The Association, recognised by the Government as a representative body of Indian shipowners, has been given due representation on most of the Government bodies concerned with shipping.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, in which all the shares are held by the Government. The first vessel built at the yard was launched in March 1948. The first and second phases of a Rs. 2 60 crore development programme for the shipyard have been completed. The Shipyard's production capacity is at present about 3 ships of modern design per year. The capacity is to be raised to 4 ships in 1966-67 and 6 ships per year thereafter. The Shipyard has so far delivered 36 ocean-going vessels, a mooring vessel and 3 small craft aggregating 3,08,000 DWT.

Second Shipyard

A second shippard is being established at Cochin with an initial capacity to build ships totalling about 63,000 GRT per year. The capacity is to be increased later on to 80,000 GRT per year.

Land acquisition has been completed and an agreement has been signed with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for a basic survey of the site and preparation of a preliminary design and detailed project report.

Training Institutions

Eighty cadets passed out of T.S. Dufferin during the year ending June

1965 and have all been employed on board ships

Seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of December 1965. One thousand six hundred and fifty five seamen availed of the training facilities in the Life Boat Training School. Eighty nine cadets, representing the eleventh batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during 1965.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. Bhadra, T.S. Mekhala and T.S. Nau Lakshi—together trained 17,974 boys—9,279 for the deck department, 8,639 for the engine room department and 56 bhandari cooks

till the and of November 1965.

PORTS

India has seven major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Morinigao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla During 1904-65, these ports handled 483 22 lakh tonnes of cargo as against 462 lakh tonnes in 1963-64

All the major por s are administered by statutory port trust boards subject to the overall control of the Central Government

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports during 1964-65, are as follows:

TABLE 189
TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Marriella in Japanes and American September 19 per agree from	Ships ei	ntered	/		Surplus
Port	Number	Gross tonnage (lakhs)	Imports (lakh tonnes)	Exports (lakh tonnes)	(+) or deficit() in earnings (Rs lakhs)
Calcutta Bombay Madras Mormugao Cochin Kandla Visakhapatnam	1,807 3,135 1,345 731 1,358 346 703	128 0 220 4 95 8 57 4 48 3 28 9 55 0	60 8 121 3 29 9 2 2 22 6 20 5 19 1	49 8 52 1 14 1 64 0 4 5 2 6 19 6	(+)5 16 (+)130 66 (-)119 89 (+)72 23 (+)20 95 (+)4 86 (+)3 08
TOTAL	9 425	633 8	276 4	206 7	(+)117 05

A provision of Rs 75 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the development of six major ports. The two important schemes included in it are the setting up of a satellite port at Haldia in the Hooghly estuary and the modernisation of Bombay docks. Mangalore and Tuticorin are also being developed as major ports.

Work on the construction of the four-berth wharf at Cochin and the new six-berth wet dock at Madras has been completed. The construction of four additional berths at Visakhapatnam, two of which will be equipped with a mechanical ore handling plant, enabling the port to export over 80

lakh tonnes of iron ore annually, is in progress. Schemes for the development of Mormugao port are under consideration. An interim report has been received from the consulting engineers commissioned to draw up a project report and master plan. The work on the Pradeep Port project is nearing completion.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports), which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 79 lakhs tonnes per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement were undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The development programme for minor ports included in the Third Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 12.05 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 4.74 crores in the States' sector. The Central programme includes, among others, the setting up of a dredger-cum-survey launch pool with an initial strength of two dredgers and six survey launches. The launches have been acquired and pressed into service, while one of two dredgers have been received in October 1965. It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan, the minor ports will be able to handle a traffic of about 91 lakh tonnes.

National Harbours Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of Parliament, the Government of India, the maritime States, major ports authorities and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to schemes for hydrographic surveys.

CIVIL AVIATION

During the year 1965, Indian aircraft flew about 570 lakh kms carrying about 16 2 lakh passengers and nearly 620 lakh kgs of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together.

Progress Since 1947

Tables 190 and 191 show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 190
CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*
Kilometres		2 1 2 0	2 00 0	4 42 0	467.0	4 60 0		
flown (lakhs) Passengers	1,50 7	3,13.8	3,77.9	4,43 8	4,52 0	4,69.0	4,90 2	5,14.6
carried (lakhs) Freight car-	2.6	4 5	5 6	98	10 3	11 8	13 9	15 (
ried (lakh kgs) Mali carried	25 6	3,97 6	4,36 4	4,00 7	3,77 4	3,77 5	3, 25 1	2,98
(lakh kgs)	6 4	32 6	57.5	75 3	81 6	91 1	99 8	1,20

^{*}Estimated.

TABLE 191 CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*
Kilometres flown (lakhs) Passengers	65 2	1,06 5	92 3	95 7	87 4	68 3	73 8	63.8
carried (lakhs) Freight car-	0 6	0.7	1 1	1 1	10	0.8	1 2	1.2
ried (lakh kgs)	13 6	5,97 0	4,40 3	3,91 3	3,49 9	3,13 5	2,94.5	2,22 5

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation, whose operating fleet consists of 6 Caravelle Jets, 12 Viscounts, 3 Skymasters, 10 Fokker Friendships and 34 Dakotas, links up most of the principal centres in the country and also provides services to the neighbouring countries, viz., Pakistan, Burma. Ceylon Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried 12,35,310 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 3,39,73,000 revenue kilometres during 1964-65

The Air-India Corporation, with its fleet of 8 Boeing Jets provides services reaching out to 21 countries During 1964-65, it carried 2,37,996 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 1,79,74,000 revenue kilometres

Flying Clubs

There are 19 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow (with branches at Kanpur and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a branch at Bhopal), Bangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Baroda, Patiala, Amritsar, Hissar and Bhubaneswar There are three Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow and six subsidised gliding clubs at New Delhi, Pilani, Deolali, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Raipur During 1965, 115 Private Pilots' Licences and 6 Commercial Pilots' Licences were issued to candidates trained by the flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-four aerodromes are controlled and or erated by the Civil Aviation Department These are I International Aerodromes. Bombay (Santa cruz), Calcutta (Dum

Dum), Delhi (Palam)

II Major Aerodromes Agartala; Ahmedabad, Begumpet, Delhi, (Safdarjung), Gauhati,; Madras (St. Thomas Mount), Nagpur; Tiruchirapalli

III. Intermediate Aerodromes · Amritsar; Aurangabad, -Balurghat; Baroda, Belgaum, Bhavnagar, Bhuntar (Kulu), Bhopal, Bhubaneswar (Cuttack), Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Combatore, Cooch-Behar, Gaya; Indore, Jupar, Junagadh (Keshod); Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Kandla; Khowa, Kumbhigram, Lucknow (Amausi), Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe), Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari), Panna, Pasighat; Patna, Paritnagar, Porbandar; Port Blair; Raipur, Rajkot, Ranchi, Rupsi, Trivandrum, Tulihal; Udaipur; Varanasi, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam.

^{*}Fstimated.

TRANSPORT 363

IV. Minor Aerodromes: Akola; Behala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddapah; Donakonda; Hadapsar; Jhansi; Jharsugudda; Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kota; Lalitpur; Malda; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore, Nadirgul; Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Raxaul; Satna; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore and Warangal.

Raxaul; Satna; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore and Warangal.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur*, Bhuj, Port Blair and Amritsar

have been declared customs aerodromes.

The construction of a new aerodrome at Khajuraho is complete and at Jogbani is in progress

Aircraft

On December 31, 1965, 551 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 238 current certificates of air worthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, Iian, West Germany, the United Arab Republic the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A Research and Development Directorate set up under the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation concerns itself with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

METEOROLOGY

The India Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at New Delhi and regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras and Nappur provides weather service to a wide variety of interests such as aviation, navigation, railways, communications, irrigation and power projects, agriculture, etc. Its scientific activities cover observation and research in climatology including weather forecasting, agricultural and hydrological meteorology, atmospheric electricity, geomagnetism, seismology and astrophysics including solar and stellar physics and radio astronomy, through its divisions and observatories at Poona, Shillong, Colaba, Alibag and Kodhikanal

The Department's Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, also located at New Delhi, has attached to it one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres spread over different countries and a sub--continental broudcast centre for exchange and dissemination of meteorological data for international use.

The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, a unit of the Department, is engaged in research in meteorology and allied fields. An international Meteorological Centre set up at Bombay in connection with the International Indian Ocean Expedition is likely to cease functioning shortly. The Institute and the Centre have received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund.

A special unit has also been constituted at Trivandrum for collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy in India's programme of launching rockets, for peaceful purposes, from the International Rocket Base at Thumba.

TOURISM

Administrative Set-up

The Department of Tourism, under a Director-General, functions through a chain of regional offices at home and abroad. Regional offices are function-

^{*}Jodhpur is an Air Force aerodrome.

ing in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, London, Melbourne, Paris, Toronto, Tokyo and Frankfurt

A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Governments

ment on tourist problems.

Tourist Corporations

Following the report of the Jha Committee on Tourism, which recommended that the public sector should assume more active and positive role in promoting tourism, three undertakings were set up in 1965, namely, India Tourism Hotel Corporation, India Tourism Corporation and India Tourism Transport Undertaking with authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores, Rs 50 lakhs and Rs 19 lakhs respectively These Corporations, have since been inerged and India Tourisi Corporation formed.

The Corporation will set up hotels in important cities and places of tourist attraction in the country and take over the management of tourist bungalows, canteens and restaurants. It also strives to undertake several commercial activities, e.g., production of tourist publicity-material, provide entertainment and set up duty-free shops at international airports for sale of certain imported articles against foreign exchange. It seeks to provide special transport facilities to tourists. It has already a unit of 14 luxury cars functioning in Bombay and another of 20 cars in Delhi.

Hotel Industry

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957, to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented. By March 1966, the Department of Tourism had approved a total capacity of about 14,500 beds in 217 hotels in the country. Oberoi International, a 350-room luxury hotel at Delhi, built in collaboration with Inter-Continental Hotel Corporation of USA, started functioning since September 1965.

Financial assistance and tax benefits have been extended to the hotel industry. An Institute of Catering and Hotel Management in New Delhi offers full-time and short-term courses in specialised branches of hotel management.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control, and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. As a result of the recommendations of the Adhoc Committee on Tourism, which submitted its report in August 1963, liquor and landing permits have also been liberalised. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various poits of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. Besides, foreign tourists are offered "Travel-As-Yo Like" tickets for unlimited travel by air-conditioned or first class in trains as well as 15 per cent concession in the fare for air-conditioned class. At present, there are 69 officially recognised travel agencies and 18

shikar (big game) agencies to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available. A staff training school imparts training to fresh recruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities

To promote tourist traffic the fifteenth session of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) held in New Delhi in January 1966, and attended by delegates from 30 countries, made a strong plea for reduction in inter-

national air fares and simplification of frontier formalities.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. A few publications have also been issued in Japanese and Thai for distribution to tourists coming from Japan and Thailand. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad.

Number of Tourists

During the year 1965, a total of 1.47,900 foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan, Bhutan and Sikkim, visited India.

Development Plans

The Ceutral and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds; (i) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (ii) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (iii) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being implemented by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre, and those in the third group exclusively by the States

The allocation in the Third Plan for expenditure by the Central Government on tourist traffic development schemes was Rs. 3.5 crores, while the

State Governments were expected to spend Rs 4 5 crores



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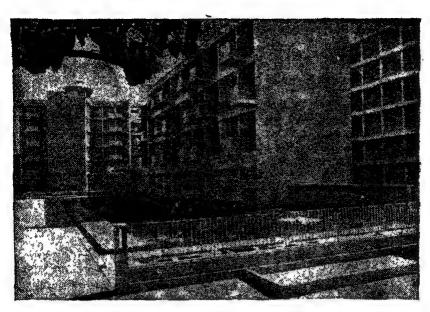
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CHAPTER XXIII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Post and Telegraph services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1965, was 4,70,370, while the capital outlay was Rs 243 43 crores

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 15 territorial units—14 post and telegraph circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are six telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madias, New Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore, four tele-communication units each for the Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi regions, a telecommunication circle for Jammu and Kashmir and a number of other administrative units on a functional basis. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959

The following table illustrates the growing volume of traffic handled since 1948-49

TABLE 192
GENERAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC

	1948-49	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 Estimate ed
Postal articles (in crores) Registered articles (in crores) Money orders (in crores) Value of money orders (in Rs crores) Savings bank transactions (in Rs crores) Telegrams (in crores) Trunk calls (in crores) Telephones (in lakhs)	226 4	538 5	571 · 40	627 40
	7 58	14 28	15 07	15 91
	4 49	9 42	9 30	9 77
	150 0	419 0	450 10	486·10
	0 91	3 64	4 · 15	4 73
	2 71	4 18	4 · 14	4 18
	0 44	4 66	5 36	6 09
	1 20	6 65	7 · 66	8 71

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below

TABLE 193
POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year		Number of postal articles			
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of popula- tion	Total (in Rs crores)	Average per head of popula- tion	
1951 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 1964-65	227 0 229 7 402 9 431 2 481 9 538 5 571 4	6 37 8 40 9 21 9 71 10 97 12 26 13 02	21 04 29·43 40 78 45 62 50 90 56·60 59 40	0 59 0 82 0 93 1 04 1 16 1 29 1 35	

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 194
POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of post offices Miles / Kilometres	36,094	55,042	82,223	87,484	92,317	96,895
of surface mail routes* Miles / Kilometres	1,69,105	2,42,282	5,47,931	5,63,444	6,08,890	6,34,169
routes* Number of postal	18,994	18,959	47,159	47,394	56,039	58,683
articles handled (crores) Number of insured	227 0	299 7	431 2	481 9	538 5	571 40
articles (lakhs) Number of money	37 23	40.00	44 0	47 00	45.00	49 00
orders (crores) Postal revenue	5 1	6.5	8 1	8 6	9 4	9 30
(crores of rupees)	21 0	29 4	45 6	50 9	56 6	59 40

Table 195 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India

TABLE 195
URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31,		On March 31,		On March 31,		On March 31,	
	1951		1956		1964		1965	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rurai	Urban	Rural
Post Offices Permanent Temporary Letter Boxes	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	6,927	52,366	7,148	55,577
	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,762	31,262	1,885	32,285
	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,52 8	43,644	1,27,676	44,032	1,30,906

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1965, and October 31, 1965, was 938.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

Ten mobile post offices are functioning at present in urban areas, two each at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and one each at Nagpur and Ahmedabad. A mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays.

Night Post Offices

At present 50 post offices in the country termed as 'Night Post Offices' function for longer duration during week days and are open on Sundays as well During the extended hours these offices render all normal services except booking of money orders, insured articles, payment of postal orders, savings bank withdrawals and encashment of savings certificates. On Sun-

^{*}Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres for 1961-62 onwards

days they observe the same hours of business as on week days but do not undertake delivery of mail, payment of money orders and savings bank and savings certificate transactions.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, postcards and money orders are normally carried by an without any air surcharge

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmal service for most of the countries and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bichuanaland Protectorate, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Honduras, Guyana, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China (People's Republic), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmaik, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fl Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Gieece, Grenada, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama Republic, Paraguay, Feru, Poland, Portuguese East Africa, Saudi Aiabia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Korea, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tortola, Tobago, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of South Africa, UK, USA, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zanzibar

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiance, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Hong Kong, Japan, British East Africa, Malaysia, Netherlands, Noiway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syiia, Thailand, UAR, UK and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs 25,000 and for a joint account Rs. 50,000. The interest rate is 4 per cent per annum

Any number of withdrawals for any amount can be made at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960. To ensure expeditious action at the savings bank counter, the Teller System has been introduced in the New Delhi head office. Under this system deposits and withdrawals can be made without presentation of the pass book and withdrawals up to Rs. 250 can be authorised by the counter clerk himself.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business between 1950-51 and 1963-64 was as shown in Table 196.

TABLE 196
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

	New bu		Total business in force		
	No of policies	Sum assured (Rs crores)	No of policies	Sum assured (Rs crores)	
(a) Civil Wing					
1950-51	6,546	1 43	84,630	17 64	
1955-56	17,074	3 29	1,26,305	26 89	
1961-62 1962-63	7,669	1 51	1,49,449 1,52,515	30 32 31 45	
1963-64	9,551	2 37	1,57,725	32 96	
(b) Military Wing					
1950-51	875	0-52	1,573	0 89	
1955-56	1,026	0.81	7,326	4 71	
1961-62	338	0 17	9,363	6 04	
1962-63	329	0 20	9,516	6 12	
1963-64	388	0 24	9,692	6 24	
(c) Civil and Military Wings*				1	
1964-65	10,058	2 54	1,73,018	40.84	

TABLE 197
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE EXPENSE RATIO**

				Total Premium Income ('000 Rs)	Total expenses ('000 Rs)	Expense ratio (%)
a) Civil Wing		 -		f2.04	0.50	12
1950-51		4	-	73,34	9,52	13 4 11 3
1955-56				1,11,61	12,69	9 9
1961-62			•••	1,27,99	12,74	8
1962-63			•	1,34,61	11,48	
1963-64 .	* *		•	1,39,51	11,24	8 (
b) Military Wing						
1950-51				6,38	80	13 (
1955-56 .			.	21,70	50	2 :
1961-62			- 1	28,32	45	1 (
1962-63 .			. !	28,39	62	2 :
1963-64				28,90	64	2 :
c) Civil and Military	Wings*					
1964-65				1,73,17	12,16	7 (

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table 198.

^{*}Accounts of Civil and Military Wings were amalgamated from April 1, 1964
*The percentage of expenses to the premium income of the Post Office Insurance
Fund civil and military wings (combined) for 1963-64 is 7 05

TABLE 198
TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
No of telegraph offices (including licensed offices) No of telegrams excluding P & T	8,205	9,893	11,896	10,806	11,378	12,151
service telegranis (in lakhs)	2,79	3,35	4,07	4,07	4,18	4,14
Mileage of over- head wires† Mileage of under-	7,21,243	8,67,199	17,95,656	18,56,669	19,93,926	21,28,133
ground cable	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,947	32,66,462	37,96,639	45,0 5 ,671
Carrier VFT chan- nels (miles/km)†	3,94,912	4,79,210	12,47,573	15,38,034	19,51,768	23,71,563
(Rs crores)	5 9	6 7	11 1	11.6	12 8	15-9

Out of 414 lakh telegrams (excluding the P & T. service telegrams) transmitted during 1964-65, 372.7 lakhs were inland and 41.3 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs 11.06 crores (Rs 9 67 crores from inland and Rs. 1.39 crores from foreign telegrams).

Telegraph Service in Hindi and Other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1,1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at 2,267 offices spread over all the P. & T. circles in the country So far 4,677 operator, have been trained in Devanagari telegraphy.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. The special facilities available in the English telegraph system are also available in the Hindi telegraph system.

Telegraph traffic in Hirdi has progressively been increasing. As against only 5,784 telegrams in 1950-51 and 58,522 in 1955-56, the number of telegrams in Hindi despatched in 1964-65 was 2,89,000

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 199 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue

TABLE 199
TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of tele- phones ('000) Number of tele-	1,68	2,78	5,21	5,81	6,65	7,66
phone exchanges findluding PB Xs and PXs) Number of trunk	3,700	5,817	8,805	9,637	10,494	11,7.7
(alls (in lakhs) Telephone revenue	71	1,86	3,63	4,12	4,66	5,36
(Rs crores) Number of long-	901	14 4	31 1	35 1	40 1	48 1
distance public call offices				2,129	2,359	2,891

†Figures for 1950-51 and 1953-56 are in miles and for 1961-62 onwards in kilometers.

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The scheme is now in operation in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and Verawal. A fixed percentage of the available capacity in the exchanges is kept reserved, outside the scope of the Scheme, for applicants in certain categories like doctors, press correspondents, newspapers, public insututions, etc.

Measured Rate System

This system is in operation in 128 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, within 500 miles of the respective exchanges. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service

Direct trunk dialling by subscribers is now in operation on the Lucknow-Kanpur, Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Kanpur, Delhi-Patna, Delhi-Lucknow, Agra-Kanpur, Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Jullundur, Kanpur-Varanasi and Madras-Bangalore routes

Telex Service

Teleprinter Exchange (TELEX) Service, providing communication by exchange of messages in printed form, is now available to 950 subscribers in New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Coimbatore, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Madurai and Patna. Telex subscribers can also send messages to subscribers overseas on the international telex network, available from India to 57 countries.

Telephone Industry

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, manufactured 1,87,788 telephones during the year 1965, besides auto exchange lines, transmission equipment, measuring instruments and road traffic signalling equipment. It has entered into collaboration with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium for the manufacture of the Pentaconta Crossbar Telephone Switching equipment.

Teleprinters

The Hindustan Teleprinter Ltd., Madras, established in December 1960, manufactured 2,261 machines in 1965, compared to 1,024 in 1964.

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination

This wing of the Department of Communications assigns radio frequencies and operating licences to official and non-official users of wireless Cases of radio interference are investigated and solved through national and international co-ordination. A network of monitoring stations has been set up for the frequency management and implementation of radio regulations. Eight stations are functioning in Delhi, Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Shillong, Srinagar, Gorakhpur and Madras.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the management of India's external tele-communication services. Besides the two submarine telegraph cable links,

there are now 29 direct wireless telegraph services (33 operating channels), 31 direct radio-telephone links (39 operating channels), 7 direct radio-photo services and 6 direct international telex services.

During the year 1964-65, the traffic handled by the Service was about 96.5 million radio telegraph words, about 2,81,000 radio telephone minutes, about 2,51,000 sq cms. of radio photo and about 3,05,000 minutes of international telex service

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries: Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, East Africa, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USSR and Vict Nam (South)

Radio telephone service via the international network is available between India and the following countries. Alaska, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belearic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Centa, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, French Sahara, Forbisher Bay (Canada), Gabon, Ghana, Gibraliat, Goose Bay (Labrador), Grand Canary, Gieece, Giatemala, Hawaii, Hondiras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic (Eire), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolian Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Port Louis, Puerto Rico, Rhodesia, Rumania, Rwanda, Ryukyu, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Spain, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Tangier, Trinidad, Tunisia, USA, Vatican City, West Irian, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia.

Telephone service is also available with such ocean liners as are equipped for the purpose. The service is Pakistan and Ceylon is being operated over land lines. The Indo-Nepal radio telephone service was inaugurated on October 1, 1964.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio telegraph service operates between India and Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iran, Iran, Iran, Iran, Iran, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Vietnam (North), Vietnam (South) and Yugoslavia Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through these direct connections on the international network.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR. In addition, the service is available via the direct connections with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Grecce, Jamaica, Singapote, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzeiland, UAR and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

The Telex Service, inaugurated between Bombay and Ahmedabad and UK on June 16, 1960, has been extended to other countries namely: Aden, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Ethiopia, Faroe Island, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Democratic Republic), Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland,

Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, UK, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia. This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries.

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Twenty-three teleprinter channels have been leased to Government agencies and private business concerns for communication by permanent teleprinter lines directly between the parties Facilities also exist for spoken despatches by correspondents of broadcasting organisations. India has signed two agreements in February, 1965, envisaging a Global Commercial Communications' Satellite System to be established by a number of countries by the end of 1967.

CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in factories. In 1964, the estimated average daily employment in working factories for which figures are available stood at 45 62 lakhs*

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, for 1957 and 1960 to 1964 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 200 EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(in thousands)

	Estimated average (daily) number of workers employed							
State/Union Territory	1957	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964**		
Andhra Pradesh	197	217	228	234	245	258		
Assam	72	79	80	82	82	84		
Bihar	180	189	192	203	215	229		
Gujarat		346	361	378	393	NA.		
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.		
Kerala	155	168	172	176	177	NA.		
Madhya Pradesh	155	159	169	173	186	200		
Madras	325	325	330	342	362	NA		
Maharashtra	- 1	784	827	850	907	960		
Mysore	113	172	178	192	224	236		
	(839)†			ļ	1			
Oriasa.	25	30	38	46	52	63		
Puniab	99	127	132	145	152	168		
Rajasthan	48	57	57	64	67	73		
Uttar Pradesh	283	314	338	351	372	400		
	1	(46)†	(16)†	(29)†	(13)†			
West Bengal	688	723	739	795	847	887		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	2	2	2	2	2		
Delhi ,	57	69	72	73	78	NA.		
Himachai Pracoon	1	2	2	2	2	2		
Manipur	1 -			ī	ī	NA		
Tripura	2	2	2	2	2	2		

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines in 1964 was 4,34,753 (2,55,319 underground, 52,823 open workings and 1,26,611 surface) The corresponding figure in respect of all mines covered by the Mines Act was 6,84,319 (2,81,945 underground, 2,08,283 open cast workings and 1,94,091 surface) The total number of workers employed in the cotton mill industry in 1964 was 9,69,873 the daily average being 8,31,987 (4,22,645 first shift, 2,70,768 second shift and 1,38,574 third shift).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by trained personnel. The employment exchanges render employment assistance to all employment seekers, and discharge certain special responsibilities, such as providing employment

^{*}Provisional, and includes estimated employment in Jamenu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Delhi and Manipur

*Provisional.

[†]Figures in brackets represent the number of factories for which employment data are not available.

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assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees, members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and persons migrated from East Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon etc

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1960, makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more

workers to notify their vacancies to the Exchange.

At the end of 1965; there were 376 exchanges (excluding 36 University Employment Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges

TABLE 201
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year	No. of exchanges	No of regus- trations	No of applicants placed in e nploy- ment	No of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of em- ployers	No of vacancies notified
					using the Exchanges]
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1961	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10.397	7.08,379
1962	342	38,44,902	4,58,085	23,79,530	11,472	7.90,445
1963	353	41.51.781	5,36,277	25,18,463	12,475	9,08,980
1964	365	38,31,904	5,44,818	24,92,874	13.742	9,16,572
1955	376	39,57,605	5,70,191	25,85,473	13,938	9,46,082

The day-to-day administrative control over the employment exchanges was transferred to the State Governments from November, 1956. The Central Government now limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance, whenever needed

Several schemes, such as (1) the collection of employment market information, (ii) occupational research and analysis, (iii) publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, and (iv) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment

Service

A Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Services has been established at Delhi to conduct training and refresher courses for employment officers and carry out research studies on problems concerning

employment services

During 1965, the first year of its existence, the Institute conducted six training courses for Employment Officers deputed by State Governments; courses for trainees from Malaysia and Burma were also conducted The Institute has undertaken research work on subjects such as "Studies of Coal Industry in the Country", "Manpower Experience of Delhi Administration during the Third Plan Period", "Fact Book on Manpower] in the Union Territory of Delhi—1965".

Craftsmen's Training

There are 356 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. The other training schemes are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (part-time classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed. Six Central Training

Institutes for Instructors have been set up so far at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras and one Institute for Women Instructors at New Delhi. Working on an uniform pattern, the Institutes would have a total training capacity of 2,361 by the end of the Third Plan

To train personnel required by the mining industry for operating and maintenance of special mining machinery and equipment, the Government of India have established two Mine Mechanisation Training Institutes (M.M.T.I.) at Bhurkunda (Bihar) and Kurasia (Madhya Pradesh) on a pilot basis.

A Central Apprenticeship Council has been constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to advise the Union Government on matters concerning regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters. Similarly, a National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen and apprentices.

Central Institute for Labour Research

The Central Institute for Labour Research has been set up to undertake research on labour matters. Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, its membership consists of (1) a chairman nominated by the Government of India, (2) representatives of (a) Central and State Governments, (b) employees' and employers' organisations, and (c) educational and research institutions, (3) persons interested in labour research who would like to be associated, and (4) persons co-opted by the members.

Three Labour Research Centres have been established at Delhi, Bombay

and Lucknow to supplement the work of the Institute.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 202 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers for 1956, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

TABLE 202
AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS
DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MON'1 H

(Excludes failway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco and presses groups)
(in rupees)

State/Union Territory	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964
Andhra Pradesh	595	1,080	1.077	1,249	NA
Assam	1,526	1,234	1,054	1,246	1,145
Bihar .	1,236	1,484	1,385	1,432	1,358
Gujarat .		1,617	1,666	1,613	1,756
Kerala	736	1,118	1.124	1,130	1,148
Madhya Pradesh	982	1,652	1,794	1,685	1,830
Madras	950	1,411*	1,496	1,468	NA
Maharashtra		1,609	1,699	1,732	NA
Mysore .	853	1,278	1,210	1.436	1,518
Orissa , ,	949	1,154	1.310	1,292	N.A
Punjab ,	991	1,110	1,180	1,192	1,317
Rajasthan	770	730	1 310	1,286	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	1,014	1,201	1,277	1.279	1,394
West Bengal	1,142	1,310	1,325	1,350	1,419
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	689	1,149	1.244	1,262	
Delhi .	1,467	1,531	1,671	1.586+	1,213
Impura	854	-,	1,513	1,203	NA
Himachal Pradesb		1,165	1,292	1,197	1,622 1,355

^{*}Provisional †Revised

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Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows:

TABLE 233
INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS
(1947==100)

	1957	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
General index of earnings	170	189	195**	273	205	210
All-India working class consum- er price index Index of real earnings	128 134	143 132	145 135**	149 136	154 133	175 120

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 204 and 205 show the different series of consumer price indices with base shifted to 1960 = 100

TABLE 204

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Base 1950-=100 (Labour Burgan's New Series)

Contre	1952	1963	1964	Centre	1962	1963	1964
AhmeJahad	104	107	121	Hyderabad	106	113	125
Ajmer	120		105	Indore	111	113	130
Alleppey	105	109	119	Janpur		109	128
Alwase	106	110	124	lalpaiguri	105	111	118
Ammathi	114	118	128	Jamshedpur	105	108	118
Amriant	106	110	126	Jharia	103	109	124
Asans	104	113	123	Kanpur	105	109	131
Balaghat	- 11	118	131	Kodarma	107	109	130
Bangale 1	108	111	124	Kolar Gold	i	1	
				Field	104	109	121
Barbil	9) [110	116	Labac (111	123	122
Phaynagar	104	105	117	Manani	101	112	124
Bhop il	112	115	129	Monghyr	104	109	126
Calcutta	107	112	121	Mundakayam	107	109	123
Chikmagau	102	108	125	Noamundi	100	109	120
Danseling	103	110	118	Rangapara	109	114	125
Delhi	107	111	125	Ranigani	103	112	121
Digbot	107	112	122	Saharanpur	106	109	127
Doem Dooma	104	112	122	Sambalpur	105	120	121
Guder	109	112	122	Sunagar	108	117	122
Guntur	112	114	124	Varanası .	108	110	139
Gwalioi	110	111	127	Yamuna	1		
Howiah	106	112	122	Nagar .	104	108	123

TABLE 205

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS Base 1969=1000**

(Other than Labour Bureau's New Series)

Centre	Original base (=100)	Conversion Factor†	1962	1963	1964
Bombay - Coimbatore Madras - Madurai - Nagpur - Sholapur	July 1933 to June 1934	4·44	106	106	116
	July 1935 to June 1936	4 94	104	107	119
	July 1935 to June 1936	4·63	105	105	118
	July 1935 to June 1936	4·44	108	107	116
	August 1939	5 22	98	103	125
	Feb. 1927 to Jan 1928	3·82	107	106	120

^{*}Provisional **Revised.

[†]To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the conversion factor. The conversion factor given against Bombay takes effect from Docember 1963 while those shows against Nagpur and Sholapur take effect from February. 1964.

The general all-India average working class consumer price index numbers, base 1949=100, were 134 for 1963 and 152 for 1964.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, and in receipt of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. The Act has been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam, oil-fields in the country excepting those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. During the year minimum wages were fixed for certain categories of employees in barytes, bauxite and gypsum mines. Minimum wages fixed earlier were also revised in the case of certain categories of employees engaged in road and building construction. The Act, as amended in 1957, extended, inter alia, the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture to December 31, 1959. The time limit for initial fixation of minimum wages has been done away with in the subsequent Amendment Act of 1961.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles sugar, cement, jute, iron and steel and coffce plantation industries have submitted their reports. Wage Boards for tea and rubber plantations, coal mining, iron ore, limestone, dolomite mining industries, non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments, port and dock workers at major ports, engineering, heavy chemicals and fertiliser industries have been set up. A second Wage Board for working journalists has been constituted under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. Second Wage Boards for the cotton, sugar, textiles and cement industries have also been appointed. The Payment of Bonus Act 1965 was enacted during the year.

During the year, interim wage increases were recommended by the Wage Boards for coal mines, port and dock workers, non-journalists and cement industries. The recommendations were accepted by Government and their implementation is in progress.

Occupational Wage Surveys

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958. Besides information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rates and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. The results of the survey have been embodied in a number of reports—one general (p. blished in 1963), the other industry-wise (yet to be published). The Second Occupational Wage Survey has also been completed and data will be published in due course.

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Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Collieries covered by the schemes till the end of June 1965 totalled 824. Under these schemes, colliery employees other than those in Assam are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as quarterly bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter, 3,10,880 workers whose monthly basic earnings did not exceed Rs 300 qualified for the bonus for the quarter ending June 1965. In Assam, the daily-rated workers are entitled to both weekly and quarterly bonus while the monthly-rated employees get quarterly bonus only. The total number of those who qualified for bonus at the end of the quarter ending September 1965 was 6,69,503.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

In 1964 there were 2,151 industrial disputes (1,630 in 1957) involving 10,02,955 workers (8,89,371 in 1957) and 77,24,694 man-days were lost (64,29,319 in 1957).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961 inter alia, empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers, making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments whenever necessary. The Act was further amended in 1963, making the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by it, until the Standing Orders are certified, restricting jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts to establishments in the State sphere and enabling State Governments to delegate powers to their officers.

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oil-helds and tailways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras, all the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are within the purview of this measure.

Code of Discipline

The Code of Discipline evolved at the Indian Labour Conference in May 1958 requires employers and workers to utilise the existing machinery for settlement and to avoid resort to direct action. The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States have assisted in settling a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The Central Implementation and Evaluation Division has been successful in persuading the parties concerned to settle out of court 46 per cent of the disputes taken up by it. The Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations have set up committees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts. A procedure for screening cases before appeals are filed by the public sector undertakings was evolved in 1964.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 963 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1965.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery.

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and workers adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production and that production would be maximised and defence efforts promoted in all possible ways. The Resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings. A Standing Committee under the Union Minister of Labour and Employment was set up to supervise implementation of the Truce Resolution in all its aspects. The Committee has since been amalgamated with the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee.

The Truce Resolution also seeks to promote voluntary arbitration for settlement of industrial disputes. Since November 1962, till the end of 1965 employers and workers agreed to settle their disputes through voluntary arbitration in 518 out of 2,264 cases in the central sphere in which conciliation had failed.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners and Labour Enforcement Officers. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction—Besides the Central Labour Court at Dhanbad, there are four Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The Tribunal at Delhi is under the Delhi Administration, but is also utilised by the Central Government—The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as ad hoc tribunals/labour courts for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere—National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary

Joint Management Councils

The scheme of Joint Management Councils sponsored by the Government in 1957 ensures closer association of workers in management on a formally defined basis. Joint Management Councils are, at present, functioning in 107 establishments.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. A Code of Efficiency

and Welfare has since been drawn up. The National Productivity Council, however, has accepted a slightly modified version of the Code

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and labour and educationists, is a registered society which implements the workers' education scheme. The Board has established 30 regional and 43 sub-regional workers' education centres in the country, which trained 2,94,891 workers up to the end of 1965.

The programme of workers' education is divided into three stages. The first stage consists of training of Ed cation Officers who are whole time employees of the Board. In the second stage workers sponsored by trade unions are trained by the Education Officers in whole time training courses of three months' duration. These workers are called worker-teachers. In the third stage, the worker-teachers, on completion of training, revert to their places of employment, and conduct classes for the rank and file of workers.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 206 and 207 show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 206
REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

Militaria de la company de la	Central Unions		State Unions	
	1955-56	1963-64*	1955-56	1963-64*
Number of unions on registers Number of unions submitting returns Membership of unions submitting returns	174 105 2,12,848	506 390 7,19,896	7,921 3,901 20,61,884	11,194 6,791 32,00,512

TABLE 207
MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS**

	Number of Unions affiliated				Membership			
	1958	1959	1960	1963	1958	1959	1960	1963
Indian Natio- nal Trade Union								
Congress All-India Trade Union	727	886	860	1,219	9,10,221	10,23,371	10,53,386	12,68,339
Congress Hind Mazdoor	807	814	886	952	5,37,567	5,07,654	5,08,662	5,00,967
Sabha United Trade Union	151	185	190	253	1,92,948	2,41,636	2,86,202	3,29,931
Congress	182	172	229	241	82,001	90,629	1,10,034	1,08,982
TOTAL	1,867	2,057	2,165	2,665	17,22,737	18,63,290	19,58,584	22,08,219

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs 400

**Figures for 1961 and 1962 are not available as the annual verification was not conducted during the two years

^{*}Provisional Does not include figures for Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobai Islands.

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By the end of January 1966 the insurance scheme was extended to about 34.48 lakh industrial workers in 249 centres in the country. Medical care was provided to about 30 36 lakh units of families of insured workers. At the end of 1964-65, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 8 88 crores and employers' contribution at Rs 9.97 crores. A sum of Rs. 6.36 crores was given to insured persons by way of cash benefits, of which Rs. 4.64 crores accounted for sickness, Rs 24 24 lakhs for maternty, Rs. 1.25 crores for disablement and Rs 22 77 lakhs for dependants

So far 11 hospitals and 14 annexes with 2,161 beds have been constructed.

34 ESI hospitals and 7 annexes with bed strength of 5,108 are under construction

Eleven more hospitals and three annexes with 2,765 beds have

already been sanctioned

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered 103 industries and establishments at the end of January 1966. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the industries covered as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 50 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more but less than 50 persons

All the employees in the factories and establishments covered, drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, if any, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of 61 per cent of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession and retaining allowances, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees The rate of contribution has been enhanced to 8 per cent in 32 industries and classes of establishments which are covered under the Act At the end of October 1965, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 32,181 The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 44 03 lakhs while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs 710 70 crores, and Rs 210 56 crores were refunded to outgoing members A Special Reserve Fund has been set up to make payment of provident fund dues to workers where the employers fail to deposit the provident fund contributions to the employees' provident fund A Death Relief Fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs 500 to nominees/heirs of deceased members whose own accumulations fall short of this amount has been set up

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act covered 1,273 collieries and organisations by the end of September 1965. In terms of the schemes, both the employees and the employers are to contribute compulsorily at the rate of 8 per cent of the total emoluments of the employees. From June 1963 onwards, the employees can also voluntarily contribute up to 8 per cent of their emoluments over and above the compulsory contribution without any similar obligation on the employers. The number of subscribers to the Fund during 1964-65 was 4,33,565 and the amount of the Fund which is invested in Central Government securities up to the end of November 1965 was about Rs. 51.79 crores

The Schemes provide for non-refundable advances to the members for the purpose of purchasing shares of consumers' co-operative societies and ABOUR 385

for house-building. During 1965, the Schemes were further amended to provide for financing life insurance policies of members' own lives out of their share of contribution as well as their share of the cost of construction of houses/tenements to be allotted to them by housing co-operative societies. A Death Relief Fund has also been set up during the year by transferring initially Rs. I lakh from the forfeiture account of the Fund to ensure a guaranteed payment of Rs. 500 to the dependants of each deceased member whose accumulation falls short of Rs. 500.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Two Central Acts—the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies. The Act was brought into force in mines from November, 1963. In establishments other than mines, its administration is the responsibility of State Governments.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs 400 to Rs 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of Funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force.

Motor Transport Workers' Act

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and for the regulation of the conditions of their work. It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave, etc. Except Orissa, Goa, Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, all the States and Union Territories have framed their own rules.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospital-cum-maternity and child welfare centres, 53 maternity and child welfare centres, a T.B clinic, 3 T B hospitals, 2 dispensaries, 15 ayurvedic dispensaries and 2 mobile medical units. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domictiary treatment are also in operation. The Fund organisation furnishes interest-free loans to colliery owners for building and equipping their dispensaries, provides facilities for treatment of cancer, leprosy, mental diseases and organises family planning work.

The Fund is running 57 institutes, 61 adult education centres, 60 women's welfare centres, 163 feeder adult education centres, including centres for women workers, a holiday home and 2 boarding houses. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is in progress.

The Fund has so far constructed 5,851 houses under Township Old Subsidy Scheme and Subsidy-cum-Loan Scheme. The allocation of 40,933 houses amongst collieries under the new Housing Scheme has been completed; of these, construction work on 23,771 houses has been completed and 6,279 houses are under construction. Out of 40,000 houses and 417 barracks sanctioned under the Low Cost Housing Scheme, 6,931 houses and 33 barracks have been constructed and work on 7,480 houses and 83 barracks is in progress. The annual earnings of the Fund have been estimated at Rs. 3,28 crores.

The organisation managing the activities of the Fund has also set up 9 central consumer co-operative stores and 482 co-operative stores/societies which receive financial assistance from the Fund.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Four hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma and Tisri (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh), and Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Seven mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1965-66 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 7 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 20 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 6 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, was enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of labour employed in iron ore mining as is being done for coal and mica miners under the Coal and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds. The Act is in force in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. To begin with, cess is being levied at the rate of 25 paise per tonne

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines declined from 0.73 in 1956 to 0.42 in 1964 while the rate for all mines declined from 0.53 in 1956 to 0.42 in 1964. A National Mines Safety Council including representatives of mine owners, workers and mine managers, has been set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board

The Act was amended in 1960 to check, inter alia, fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

LABOUR 387.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Tetritories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

National Awards Schemes

Four schemes for the grant of National Safety Awards have been instituted for the purpose of according recognition to good safety records in industrial undertakings covered by the Factories Act, 1948. Each scheme provides for 15 prizes. Another scheme known as Shram Vir National Awards Scheme has also been instituted for grant of awards to workers for useful suggestions made by them to promote higher productivity or economy or greater efficiency in factories, mines, plantations and docks. Thirty-five prizes are to be awarded under the scheme

Survey of Labour Conditions Scheme

The Scheme aims at collection of comprehensive information on employment and composition of labour force, average daily earnings by components, working conditions, welfare and other amenities available to workers, social security measures, industrial relations, and various components of labour cost in 46 major manufacturing, mining and plantation industries. The Survey is being conducted according to a phased programme and 28 industries have been covered in the first three rounds. The fourth round covering the remaining 18 industries was scheduled to be completed by February, 1966. Reports in respect of 11 of the 28 industries have so far been printed. These are (i) Silk Textiles, (ii) Woollen Textiles, (iii) Agricultural Implements, (iv) Bicycles, (v) Bolts, Nuts, Nails, etc., (vi) Machine Tools, (vii) Electrical Machinery, (viii) Textile Machinery, (ix) Cement, (x) Metal Extracting and Refining, and (xi) Rubber Plantations.

CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, State and Union Governments, to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is qualitatively of sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but also sometimes for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative housing societies, particularly in Madras, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has not been able

to keep pace with demand.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental basis to step up housing activities in general and to provide, in particular, suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals, cooperatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of various housing schemes. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Union Ministry of Works Housing and Urban

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Development, the State Governments have established separate departments or boards for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat, and a non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have recently enacted necessary legislation for the establishment of a Housing and Development Board. The Governments of Assam, Kerala and Punjab have also decided to set up similar Boards.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of a national housing programme. Two urban housing schemes envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38 5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, government servants, etc., launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided

about 7.00,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period

During the Second Plan, six more schemes were taken up. Government provided funds to the extent of Rs. 84 crores, while Rs. 17.2 crores came from the Life Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies. The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and 5,00,000 houses were constructed. In the private sector, an investment of about Rs 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private constructions. Considerable attention was also paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas.

At the beginning of the Third Plan, the number of households and

houses in the urban and rural areas was as follows

TABLE 2)8
HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSES

(in lakhs)

No. American State of		No of households	No of existing houses	No of pucca houses	Shortage*
Urban Areas Rural Areas	* * *	156 689	141 651	63 122	93 567
	TOTAL .	845	792	185	66)

During the Third Plan, an investment of about Rs 1,565 crores was expected to be made on housing as follows:

	Rs crores
Private sector	1,125
Housing programmes of the Ministries of Ratiways, Commerce, Transport and	•
Communications, etc.	240
Housing programmes of Works and Housing Ministry (including General	
Pool accommodation)	200

The investment was expected to be on the construction of about 42 lakh new houses in the urban and rural areas (15 lakhs in urban areas and 27 lakhs in rural areas) The increase in the number of households during

^{*}Shortage is the difference between the number of households and the number of pueca houses.

this period was, however, estimated at 1,05 lakhs (30 lakhs in urban areas and 75 lakhs in rural areas). Thus, there would be a further deficit of 63 lakh houses. Another 18 lakh houses were likely to become uninhabitable due to depreciation—6 lakhs in urban areas and 12 lakhs in rural areas. Altogether the total shortage of houses at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was expected to be of the order of 741 lakhs (114 lakhs in urban areas and 627 lakhs in rural areas) indicating the dire need for stepping up the investment and for gearing the administrative machinery for the speedy implementation of housing programmes.

A provision of Rs. 182 crores was made for the social housing schemes in the Ihird Plan, out of which Rs. 122 crores were provided from Plan resources (Rs. 80 crores from the States, Rs. 20 crores from the Union Territories and Rs 22 crores from the Centre) and Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation funds. While the LIC funds have been drawn by the States and are likely to be fully utilised by them, the utilisation of Government funds is expected to be about Rs. 87.20 crores only. Funds actually utilised during the first four years of the Plan total Rs 69. 83 crores, or 57 per cent of the total provision, against 76 per cent scheduled under the phased programme indicated by the Planning Commission. The shortfall in Government funds is due to the present Emergency and inadequate allocations in States' plans for housing

Two other major factors impeding the progress of housing schemes are shortage of developed land at reasonable prices in and around growing cities and towns and shortage of building materials, particularly cement. To overcome the first, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme was commissioned in 1959 to enable the State Governments to undertake large scale acquisition and development of land A National Buildings Organisation was set up to tackle the second problem by encouraging research in new building materials and making available the results thereof to construc-

tion agencies all over the country

A provision of Rs 490 croies is likely to be made for housing schemes in the Fourth Plan-Rs. 283 crores to be obtained from the Life Insurance Corporation and the Employees' Provident Fund and the balance of Rs. 207

crores to be provided from Central Government resources.

The Conference of Ministers for Housing, which met in December 1964, expressed itself against diversion of allocations on housing to other development projects and urged the placing of all housing schemes under one department and one Minister and the setting up of Housing Boards wherever not done. The Conference also recommended the setting up of Revolving Funds for bulk acquisition and development of land so that adequate housing sites could be provided to low and middle income groups at reasonable prices. The simplification and integration of all the existing housing schemes into two rationalised schemes, viz, a 'Housing Loans Scheme' and a 'Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme' was also urged by the Conference.

The following decisions have been taken on these recommendations.

(a) The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the programme for provision of subsidised rental housing for economically weaker sections of the community under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme should be integrated with provision for the grant of 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan for projects undertaken by State Governments/Local Bodies. The other conditions of the existing schemes generally remain the same.

(b) The other housing schemes should continue to be independent

schemes as at present.

(c) The pattern of assistance under the Slum Clearance Scheme should be revised to provide for 371 per cent subsidy and 50 HOUSING 391

per cent loan on the cost of the dwelling units constructed by State Governments/Local Bodies, who will provide only the balance of 12½ per cent as their share of subsidy.

The decisions will be applicable to new projects undertaken from April

1. 1966.

A brief resume of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched is given below:

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans and liberal si badies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as statutory housing boards, local bodies, industrial employers and registered co-operative societies of industrial workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers covered by Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) falling within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. Till the end of 1965, 1,79,458 tenements were sanctioned for construction at a cost of Rs. 63.77 crores, out of which 1,54,933 tenements have been completed. A sum of Rs. 51.81 crores was disbursed till the end of March, 1965.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans to the State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The total loan assistance admissible under the Scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per house. Short-term loans are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

The Scheme has been amended to enable public authorities to provide houses to economically weaker sections of the community on subsidised rents. The entire cost of such houses is met by the Central Government, 75 per cent in the form of loan and 25 per cent in the form of subsidy.

A sum of Rs. 70.72 crores was drawn by the Governments of States and Union Territories under the Scheme till March 31, 1965. Up to end of 1965, 1,39,894 houses were sanctioned and 1,00,340 completed

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments. In view of the slow progress of the Scheme, a Working Group set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment has recommended the grant of 25 per cent of the cost of each house as capital subsidy and the balance of 75 per cent as loan to planters. The Scheme is being revised in the light of this recommendation

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the Scheme, because of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for the loans. The State Governments

Those with an income of Rs 250 per month and below in Bombay, Calcutta and De'hi, Rs 200 per month and below in other State capitals and Rs, 175 per month and below elsewhere.

have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemmify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of the security provisions. The Pool Guarantee Funds is to be raised by charging an additional interest at \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent per annum. The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Governments and the Commodity Board concerned. Since the inception of the Scheme in April 1956, the State Governments have sanctioned projects for 1,825 houses costing Rs. 40.64 lakhs, but the number of houses actually completed so far is 999 only. Against these sanctions, the State Governments have disbursed Rs 25 01 lakks to the planters.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under this Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies. Financial assistance is envisaged for re-housing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay, Calcutta

and Delhi, and Rs 175 per mensem elsewhere.

Till the end of 1963, 329 slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments were sanctioned or approved for construction of 94,898 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.84 crores, out of which 52,984 housing units were completed. In the Union Territories, projects costing about Rs 4 50 crores have been sanctioned for construction of about 10,733 tenements, flats, commercial offices, out of which more than In addition 22,506 plots have been 6,840 units have been completed developed and 3,872 tenements were under construction in Delhi under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme, for allotment to those who have been unauthorised occupants of Government/public land.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks. It is based on the principle of aided self-help Loan assistance is given to the extent of 80 per cent of the construction cost or Rs. 3,000 whichever is less. Grants are also given for the provision of streets and drains in selected villages and of house sites to landless agricultural workers. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments for this purpose and also through the Block Development staff

All the 5,000 villages allotted for development under the Scheme were selected, survey conducted in 3,400 villages and actual implementation started in 2,386 villages Up to the end of 1965, loans amounting to Rs. 8.01 crores were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 57,923 houses A sum of Rs. 6.20 crores was disbursed to beneficiaries and 28,362 houses were completed.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, more pariticularly to those in the lower meome braskets. The Scheme is also intended to help in the stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of selfsufficient composite colonies.

Commitments up to Rs 47 01 crores for acquisition and development of 23,736 acres of land were entered into by the States till the end 1965. Against these, about 10,666 acres were acquired and 7,917 acres developed.

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Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

Introduced in February 1959 as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation in the States and funds furnished by the Central Government in the Union Territories, this scheme envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 15,000 per annum. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per house. Up to the end of 1965 loans amounting to Rs. 33.01 crores were sanctioned for the construction of 19,352 houses, out of which 12,465 were completed.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This Scheme, which is being financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds, is intended to assist the State Governments in providing accommodation to their low-paid employees and was introduced in 1959. Up to the end of 1965, State Governments had sanctioned the construction of 19,246 houses at a cost of Rs. 19.86 crores, out of which 11,419 houses were completed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building cost through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information. The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The NBO has a well equipped library of publications and films and publishes quarterly and monthly journals. It has also brought out a number

of publications on building science and allied subjects.

The Organisation co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-cum-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in six existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Anand, Sibpur, Roorkee, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promoting research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These centres also train technical personnel employed by the State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and design and construct research-cum-demonstration houses in 'laboratory villages'.

Short-term training courses on (i) Timber Engineering, (ii) Exact and economical Designs of Multi-storeyed Buildings, (iii) Organisation and Utilisation of a Technical Library; (iv) Sociological and Economic Problems in the Field of Housing, and (v) Productivity in Building Industry, have

been organised so far

CHAPTER XXVI

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area: 2,75,281 sq km Principal language Tolugu	Population 3,59,83,447 Capital: Hyderabad
	Governor, Pattom A Thanu Pillas COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†
Ministers	Portfolios
K Brahmananda Reddi	. Chief Minister, General Administration, Services, Elections, Planning, Major In- dustries and Power
N Ramachandra Reddy	Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Land Reforms, Relief and Rehabilitation and Commercial Taxes
M Chenna Reddy	Finance, Medium and Small Scale Industries. Stationery and Printing and Mines
P V G Raju A C Subba Reddy	Cultural Affairs Irrigation, Agriculture, Food Production and Animal Husbardry
Mir Ahmed Ali Khan Y. Siyarama Prasad	Home Health
M N Lakshminarasiah T Ramaswamy T. V Raghavulu Ministers of State	. Panchayats, Small Savings and Housing Co-operation and Fisheries Public Works, Highways and Ports
M R Appa Row P. V Narasimha Rao	Excise and Prohibition Law, Prisons, Legislature and Charitable and Religious Endowments
Smt T N Sadalakshmi A Balarami Reddi	. Soc.al Welfare Education
B V Gurumurthy N Chenchurama Naidu	Labour, Transport, Information and Tourism Municipal Administration and Forests
	Chief Secretary K. N Anantaraman HIGH COURT†
Chief Justice Judges	Manohar Pershad N. D. Krishna Rac, P. J. Reddy, P. Basi Reddy, N. Kumaravya, G. Chandrasekhara Sastry, H. Anantanarayana Ayyar, K. V. L. Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, E. Venkatesam, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Mohd. Mirza
Advocate-General	B V. Subramaniam
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Chairman Members	Gulam Hyder H Ramalinga Reddy G Simhadri, C Bangara Raju

^{*}The party affiliations of members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories given in this Chapter are on the basis of information furnished by the Governments of States and Union Territories.
†As on July 1, 1966

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker	:	B,	٧.	Subba	Reddy
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Deputy Speaker, Vasudev Krishnaji Naik

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1. Achanta (R) : P. Syamasudara Rao	52. Chinnakondur Lakshman Bapuji
(LCP) 2. Achampet (R) : K. Naganna (Con.)	Konda (Con.) 53. Chintalapudi (R): R. Yesupadam
2. Achampet (R) : K. Naganna (Con.) 3. Addanki : P. Ranganayakulu (LCP) 4. Adilabad : Vithal Rao (Ind.)	(Con.)
4. Adilabed: Vithal Rao (Ind.)	54 Chirala: J. Lakshminarayana Chowdary (LCP)
5. Adoni H. Sitarama Reddy (Ind.) 6. Alau Smt. A. Kamala Devi (LCP)	55. Chinnur (R) . K. Rajamallu (Con.)
6 Alair Smt. A. Kamala Devi (LCP) 7. Alampur D Murahdhar Reddy (Con.)	56. Chittoor: C. D. Naidu (SWA)
8. Allagadda (R) . S. Javaraiu (Con)	57. Chodavaram . I. Satyanarayana (Con.)
9. Allavaram (R) C. Gan Setty (Con) 10 Alur Lakshmikantha Reddy (Con.)	58. Choppaddani B. Ramulu (Con.) 59. Cuddapah P Seshalah (Ind.)
11. Amaiapuram . N Ramabhadra Raju	60, Darsi : D. Venkataramana Reddy
(Con.)	(Con)
12. Ammanabrolu · S. Singaiah (CP) 13. Anakapalli · K. Govinda Rao (LCP)	61 Dendulur: M Ramamohana Rao (Ind.)
14. Angarthi P. Panasaramanna (LCP)	62. Devarkonda (R) . Y. Peddaiah (LCP) 63 Dharamsagar · T. Hayagrivachary
14. Anaparthi . P. Panasaramanna (LCP) 15. Anantapur . P. Anthony Reddy (Con.)	(Con.)
16. Anaole Smr S L Devi (Con)	64 Dharmavaram P Venkateswara
17. Armoor T Ranga Reddy (Con)	Choudari (Con.) 65. Dhone C Rambhoopal Reddy (Con.)
18. Asifngar M M Hashim (Con.) 19. Asifabad (R) Bhim Rao (Con.)	66. Dommat Khwaja Moinuddin (Con.)
20. Atmakur, A. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con)	67. Dornakal N. Ramachandra Reddy
21. Atmakur Som Bhopal (Ind.)	(Con) 68 Duggurala L. Lakshma Reddy (Con)
22. Attili S R Datla (Ind.) 23. Avanigadda Y Sivarama Prasad (Con.)	69 Elamachili V Sanyası Naidu (Con)
24. Badvel Nagireddy Subbareddy (Con.)	70 Eluru A Sarvesvara Rao (LCP)
25. Balupeta V Krishnamurthy Naidu	70 Eluru A Sarvesvara Rao (LCP) 71 Gadwal K R. Bhupal (Con)
(Con) 26. <i>Balkonda</i> G Raja Ram (Con.)	72. Gajapathinagaram T. Sanyasi Naidu (Con)
27. Bandar P Lakshmana Rao (Ind)	73 Gannavaram P Sundarayya (CP)
28 Banswada Srinivasa Reddy (Con)	74 Gajwel (R) G. Saidiah (Ind.)
29. Bapatla K Venkateshwara Rao (CP)	75 Ghanpur N P. V Mohan Rao
30. Begum Bazar K. Seethatat Gupta (Con)	(LCP) 76. Giddalur E Balaramı Reddy (Ind.)
31 Bhadrachulam · Mohammad Tahaseel	77 Golugonda S Appala Naidu (SWA)
(CP)	78 Gooty V K Admarayana Reddy
32 Bheemunipatnam P V G Raju (Con) 33. Bhimavaram : N Venkataramaiah	(LCP) 79 Gopalayuram (R) T Vectaraghavulu
(Con)	(Can)
34 Bhogapuram K Appadu Dhora (Con)	80 Gorantia: B. V. Bayapa Reddy (Con.) 81. Gudwada (R) · G. Rama Rao (CP.) 82. Gudur (R) · M. Munuswami (Con.) 83. Guntur I · K. Nagaiah (LCP.) 84. Guntur II · C. Hanumaiah (Con.) 85. Gurzala: K. Venkaterwaliy (Con.)
35 Bhongir A Ramachandra Reddy	81. Gudivada (R) G Rama Rao (CP)
(LCP) 36. Boath C Madhava Reddy (Con.)	83. Guntur I · K. Nagajah (I CP)
37. Bobbili T Lakshmu Naidu (Con)	84 Guntur II C Hanumajah (Con)
38. Boddam · Allu Dasavataram (Con.)	85. Gurzala · K Venkateswariu (Con) 86. Hasanparthi · C Vasudeva Reddy (Ind.)
39 Bodhan K. V. Reddy (Con) 40 Brahmanatarla Smt. B. Lexmina	86 Hasanparthi C Vasudeva Reddy (Ind.) 87. High Court: B. Ramdev (Con.)
rayanamma (Con.)	88 Hindupur Kallur Subbarao (Con.)
41. Buchireddipalem (R): S. Vemayya	89. Huzurabad (R) G Ramulu (Con)
(LCP)	90 Huzurnagar A Vasudeva Rao (Con.)
42 Buggaram A Narayana Reddy (Ind.) 43 Burgampahad (R) K Butchaiah (CP)	91. Hyderabad East (R) Smt. Sumitre Devi (Con)
44 Burugupudi (R) B Subba Rao (Con.)	92. Ibrahlmpatnam . M. N Lakshmina-
45 Channur N Yethiraja Rao (Ind.)	rasiah (Con)
46 Cherial Mohammed Kamaluddin Ahmed (Con)	93. Ichapuram · K C Deo (Con) 94. Indurthi · B. Lakshmikantha Rao
47 Cheepurupalli · K. S Appala Naidu	94. Indurthi B. Lakshmikantha Rao (Con)
(SWA)	95 Jadcherla Keshavulu (Ind.)
48 Chevella (R) : V. Rama Rao (Con) 49. Chevyeru · P. Venkata Rao (Con.)	96 Jaggampeta V Mutyala Rao (Con.)
50. Chillamcherla G. Malikarjuna Rao	97. Jaggayyapeta (R): G. Venkateswarlu (Con)
(Con.)	98. Jagital: K. Lakshminarasimha Rao
51. Chintapali (R). D Kondala Rao (Con.)	(Con.)
#As on July 1 1965 Abbreviations : In	dian National Congress (Con). Comme

^{*}As on July 1,1965 Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con): Communist Party (CP), Legislature Communist Party (LCP), Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.) Members of the United Democratic Front and National Democratic Bront and National Democratic Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Administration Front Front Administration Front Administration Front Front Administration Front Front Administration Front Fro

99. Jammalamadugu: T Narasımha Reddy (Con.) 100, Jangaon (R). K. Raghavulu (CP) 101 Jubilee Hills Smt Roda H. P. Mistry (Con) 102. Jukkal . T. Nagnath Rao (Con) 103 Kadırı (R) E Gopalu Naik (Con)
104 Kaikalur · K Appa Rao (Con)
105 Kakınada D Bhaskara Rao (Con)
106 Kalahastı A Balaramı Reddi (Con)
107 Kalwakurthi Smt T Shantabaı (Con) 108. Kalyandurg (R) H Narasappa (Con) 109. Kamareddy V Venkatarama Reddy (Con) 110 Kamalapur . K V Narayana Reddy (Ind) 111 Kamalapuram . V. Venkata Reddy (Con) 112. Kandukur N C Rama Naidu (Con) 113 Kankipadu . M Lakshmana Swamy (LCP) 114 Kangiri K Guruswamy Reddy (LCP) 115. Kanithi K Sreeramamurthy (Con) 116 Karapa R Tirupathi Rao (Con) 117 Karimnagar A Kishan Reddy (Ind)
118 Kayali (R) Y Penchalaiah (Con)
119 Khammam N Prasada Rao (Ind)
120 Kodangal K. Rukma Reddy (Ind.)
121. Kodur (R) N Penchalaiah (SWA) Vacant 122 Kodumur (R) B V. Subba 123 Koilkuntla Reddy (Speaker) 124 Kollapur K Rang Das (Con) 125 Kondakarla P Venkataramana (LCP) 126 Kondapi C Rosaiah Naidu (Con) 127 Korukonda K Veeranna (Con) 128 Kosigi Satyanarayana Raju (Con)
129 Kathapeta M V S Subba Raju (Con)
130 Kothuru (R) P Gunnayya (Con)
131 Kovuur A Bapineedu (Con) 132 Kovur R Dasaratharama Reddy (Con.) 133 Kuchinapudi E Subba Rao (CP) 134 Kuppam A. P Vajravelu Chetty (CP) 135 Kurnool T K R Sarma (Ind.) 136 Lakkweddinalli G Viswantatha Reddy (Ind) G V Pithambara Rao 137 Luxestipes (Ind) 138 Macherla (R) M Kesavanayakudu (Con) 139 Madakasıra (R) Smt B Devi (Con) 140 Madanapalle D Seetharamiah (Ind.) 141 Madhira D, Venkiah (Con) 141 Maaniru 142. Madooi (R) I E Basappa (Con) T Viswanadham (Ind) 143 Modugulu 144 Mahbubnagar M Rama Reddy (Ind) 145 Makthal K Ramachander Rao (Con) 146 Maidaram · M Ramagopal Reddy (Ind) 147 Malakpet Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Con)

148 Malleswaram

(Con.)

149 Mangalagiri 150 Manthani (Con) P Pamideswara Rao

V Sri Krishna (LCP) P V Narasimha Rao

151 Markapur : K. Obul Reddy (Con.)

152 Martur N Venkateswarlu (Con.) 153 Medak Smt K. Ananda Devi (LCP) 154 Medchal V Ramachandra Rao 154 Medchal (Ind) 155 Metpalli · Vijaya Ranga Rao (Con.) 156 Multhur E Ayyapu Reddy (Con.) 157 Miryalguda T C Krishna Reddy (Con) 158, Mudhole G. Ganga Reddy (Con.) 159 Mudinepalli B. Hanumantha Rao (Con.) 160 Mulug M Krishnaiah (Con) 161 Musheerabad T. Anjaiah (Con)
 162 Mydukur P Narayana Reddy (SWA) Mylavaram ; V. Visweswara Rao 163 (LCP) Nagarikatakam · Thammineni Papa-164 rao (Con) 165. Nagar Kurnool (R): P. Mahendra-nath (Con) 166. Nagaram · N. Ganeswara Rao (Con.) 167. Nagaram · A. Ranga Reddy (Con.) 168. Nagari D. Gopala Raju (Ind.) Naguru (R) A Laxmu Naidu (Con) Nakrekal N Srinivasa Roddy (CP) 169 Nakrekal N Srinivasa Roddy (CP)
Nalgonda B Dharmabiksham (LCP)
Nallamada Y Papi Reddy (LCP)
Nandigama P Venkatewarlu (LCP)

Vankatakrishna 170 171 172 173 174 Nandikotkur * P Venkatakrishna Reddy (Ind) Nandipad K Ramuah Chowdary 175 (Con) 176 Nandval M Subba Reddy (Ind) Narasannapeta · S 177 Jagannatham (SWA) 178 Narsipatnum R Latchapatrudu (SWA) Naravankhed D Ramachandra Rao (SWA) 180 Narsampet: A Venkateswara Rao (CP)181 Vithal Reddy (LCP) Narasapur Narasanar Vithal Reddy (LCP)
Narasanaper P Seshavataram (Con)
Narasanaper C Ramaiah Chowdary 182 183 (Con) G C Kondayya (Coa)

R) B Janakiram (Con)

(R) G Rananayya (CP) 184 Nellore Nerella (R) 185 186 Nidumolu (R) 187 Nirmal P Narasa Reddy (Con) Nizamahad Hari Narayan (In 188 Hari Narayan (Ind) Nursid M R Appa Rao (Con)
Ongole B V L Narayana (Ind)
Problements (B) 189 190 Pachteenta (R) 191 D Suil Dhora (Con) Palacele · A Satyanarayanamurthy (Con) 193 Palan (R) K Santhiah (Con) 194 Palakonda K Suryanarayana Naidu (5WA) 195. Palmaner (R) K Nanjappa (Con) 196 Palvancha P Satyanarayan (CP) 197 Parvada S C Appala Naidu (Ind) 198. Pargi M Rama Dev Reddy (Con.) 199 Parkal (R) R Narasımha Ramaiah (Con) 200 Pamarru · S B P. Pattabhirama Rao (Con) 201 Parvathipuram V Cnandra Chudamani Deo (Con)
202 Paruchuru N Venkataswami (CP)
203 Patapatnam L Lakshmana Dasu (Con)

r1.

251 Siddipet Someshwar Rao (Ind.) 204. Pathergatti " Salahuddin Owaisi 252. Strpur. G. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.) 253 Strsilla J Narsing Rao (Con.) (Ind) 205 Pattikonda · K B Narasappa (Con) 254 Sompeta G. Latchanna (SWA) 206, Payakaraopeta (R) M. Pitchaigh 255. Srikakulam · A. Thavitiah (Con.) 256 Srungavarapukota (R) . G Dharma (CP) 207. Peddakakani Koteswara Rao Naidu (Con) (LCP) 257. Sullurpet. P Siddish Naidu (Con.) 258. Sultanabad J Maila Reddy (Ind.) 208 Peddukurapadu G Ramaswamy Reddy (Con) 259 Sultan Bazar · V. K. Naik (Con.) 260. Suryapet (R) · Uppala Malchooru 209. Peddapalli (R) B Raja Ram (Con) Padmanabham 210. Peddapuram . Ρ. (Con) (CP) 211 Peddavoora Parvatha Reddy Tadapatri P 261 C Kulasekhara Reddy (LCP) (Ind) 212. Penugonda V. Satyanarayana (LCP) 213. Penukonda Narasi Reddy (Ind) 214. Pentapadu V P Murti Raju (Con) 262 Tadepalligudem · Allum Krishna Rao (Con) Vacant 263 Tallarevu (R) 264. Tandur M Chenna Reddy (Con.) 215 Phirangipuram K. Brahmananda 265 Tanuku M Harishchandra Prasad Reddy (Con) 216. Pileru C. K. Narayana Reddy (CP) (Con) 217 Pithapuram Bhavanna Rao (Con) 218. Podili K Narayanaswamy (Con) 219 Polavaram K Babu Rao (LCP) 220 Ponduru (R) Kottapalli Narasayya 266 Tavanampalle P Rajagopal Naidu (SWA) 267 Tekkallı · R Satyanarayana (SWA) Tenali Vacant 268 Thamballapalle K Narasımba Reddy 269 (Con) N Venkata Rao (Con) 221. Ponnur (SWA) 270 Thrupati R Nadamuni Reddy (Con)
271 Tiruvur P Bapiyya (Con)
272 Tuni V V Kiishnamaraju (Con)
273 Udavagiri P Venkata Reddy (Con)
274. Undi G Ranga Raju (Con)
275 Uravakonda G C Venkanna (Ind)
276 Vadamalpet P Narayana Reddy 222 Prathipadu M Voeraraghava Rao (Ind) 223 Proddatur P Yeiramuni Reddy (Ind.) 224. Pulivendla C Balı Reddy (Ind.) V Ramaswamı Reddy 225 Punganur (Con) 226 Puthor T Nagi Reddy (CP)
227 Rijamipet K Mara Reddy (SWA) (Con) 277 Vayalpadu P Thumna Reddy (Con) 278 Vemsoor J Vengala Rao (Con) 228 Rajahmundry P Veerabhadra Rao S Ramaswamy Chandari 279 Vemur (Con) 229 Rumachandrapuram (Con) Satyana-280 Venkatagiri (R) rayana Rao (Ind.) Allam Krishnaiah 230 Rumannapet K Ramachandra Reddy (Con) Vepanjers · G N Pattabhi Roddy (Ind) 281 (LCP) 231 Ramayampet Smt Ratnamma Reddy 282 Vyavawada-North T Potharaju (CP) (Con) T V S Chala-232 Ramathirtham (R) G Suryanarayana 283 Vijayawada South (Con.) pathi Ran (Con) 284 Vikarabad (R) A Ramaswamy (Con) 285 Vunukonda P Vonkatasivaiah (LCP) 233 Rapur A C Subba Reddy (Con) R Narayana Reddy 234 Ravachon 286 Visakhapatnam (SWA) A V Bhanon Rao 235 Rayadurg L Chinnapa Reddy (Con.) (Con) 287 Vizianagaram 236 Razole (R) Mahalakshini Geddem Sriramamurthy (Con) (Con) 237 Repalle K Satyanarayana (CP)
238 Revidi K Appala Naidu (Ind)
239 Sadashivpet (R) C Rajanarasımla Vunukuru P Sangam Naidu (Con) Vuyyur K. Venkataratnam (Con) 288 289 Smt Kumudini Devi 290 Wanparthi (Con)
240 Salur R L N Sanyası Raju (Ind) (Con) 291 Warangal B Nagabhushana Rao 241 Samalkot Mohammed Ismail (Con) (Ind) 242 Sangareddy P Ramachandra Reddy 292 Wardhannapet K Lakshminarasımha Reddy (Ind) (Con) 293 Yakutpura M A. Rasheed (Con) 294. Yellandu K. Lakshminarasimha Rao 243 Santhanuthalapadu (R) T Chenchaiah (CP) 244 Sarvepalli V Venkureddy (Ind.) 245 Sattenapalli V Gopalakrishi (CP) 295 V Gopalakrishnayya Yellareddy (R) Smt T N Sada-(Ind) lakshmi (Con) 296 246 Satyavedu (R) T Balakrishnaiah Yellavaram (R) C Mallikharjuna (Con) (Con) 247 Secunderabad K S Narayana (Con) 248 Secunderabad Cantt. B. V Guru-297 Y C Veerabhadra Yemmiganur . Gowd (SWA) P Subbaiah (LCP) 298 marthy (Con) Yerranondipalem

249 Shadnagar Damodara Reddy (Con)

250 Shermuhammadpuram , B H, Roddy

(Ind.)

299. Yerpedu (R) P Singariah (Con)

300 Zahirabad 301 Nominated M Baga Reddy (Con)

J T. Fernandez

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCILT

	A PRADESI	I LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	•
Chairman : G Brahmayya		Deputy Chairman M As	nandam
	Legislative	1 45 No No-1 Page	Local
1 Abu Yusuf	Assembly	45 M Manik Rao	Authorities
2 Smt A Annapurnamma* 3 G Appalaswamy		47. T. Vocrabhadra Rao*	
4 G. Brahmayya		48. V. Satvanaravana Rao	99 99
5 C. Subba Rao Chowdary*	39	49. A. Vengala Reddy* .	
6 Smt Faizunnisa*	39	50. D Panduranga Reddy*	
7. M B Gautam	**	51 D. Narayana Reddy*	**
8 Shaik Galib* 9 N V. Jagannatham .	. 51	52. E. Laxma Reddy 53. Hanumantha Reddy	10
10 A Kotarah	v 75	54 K Ramachandra Reddy	11
11 Smt D Lakshmibayamma		55 M Chenna Kesava Reddy	59 1F
12 I Lingayya*	77	56 P V Reddy 57 R Venkata Subba Reddy*	11
13 Makhdoom Mohjuddin	39	57 R Venkata Subba Reddy*	**
14 D Govinda Rajulu .	99	58. S Lakshma Reddy	**
15 N Ramachandraiah . 16 M, Hanumantha Rao*	37	59 S Venkatakrishna Reddy 60 E Satyanarayana	19
17 N. D Prasada Rao	29	61 K Subramanyam	**
18 G V Sudhakar Rao	**	62 Smt K Subbamma*	"
19 T Ramaswamy	**	63 T P V Kurmacharvulu	Teachers
20. A. Chithambara Reddy	23	64. C Lakshmajah	**
21 K V Pratap Reddy 22 M Subba Reddy*	**	65 P Sreerama Murthy	>3
23 P Venkataswami Reddy	99	66 V Vijayarama Raju 67 S Ramakrishnaiah	**
24 S Malakonda Reddy	**	68. P Narsing Rao*	**
25 S Siddha Reddy	**	69 V P Raghavachari*	29 21
26 S Rami Reddy* .	,,	70 D S Subramanyam	
27 I Sadasıvan*	**	71 M Anandam*	Graduates
28 K Venkata Setty 29 M Subbaiah	7>	72 T Kanakaraju	**
30 P Venkatanarayana	**	73 M Ataur Rahman* 74 T S Rama Rao	**
31 N M Williams*	29	75 A Seetha Ram Reddy*	11
	**	76 Y C Ranga Reddy	,,
	Local	1 77 N. Somayamiu	,,
	Authorities	78 B V Subbaraju	
33 Mohd Arıf Khan 34 Smt V. Kamalakumarı	90	79 M Jafer Alı	Nominated
35. G Krishnamurthy	91	80 M Azamuddin* 81 Smt I Saraswati Devi*	17
36 Hiralal Morva	29	82 S Govindarajulu*	**
37 B Narayana Murthy	**	83 G Jashua	17
		84 Smt H M Lazarus	19
39 V Satyanarayana Murthy* 40 K Ramaiah*	39	85 S Sambhu Prasad*	**
41 R Ramalinga Raju*		86 S Ahmadullah Qadrı	**
42 N V Ganga Raju	39	87. K Koti Reddy 88. M Narsing Rao	37
43. A 208BE K30"	99 99	89 G V Sesha Sastry	,,,
44 B Adinarayana Rao		90 A Venkatasuhbarao	12
Rrsut	TS OF BIENNIA	ELECTIONS 1965	
	Legislative	1	Local
1 Smt PV Ramana Rao	Assembly	16 D D Doddy	Local
2 D Kondatah Chowdary	••	16 P R Reddy 17 M Subba Reddy	Authoritier
3 Smt A Annapurnamma	**	18 Nagabhushanam	>>
4 K Lakshminarasimham	**	19 P Narasımha Reddy	59 T\$
5 Y V Krishna Rao 6 J Appikatla	• 35	2) Smt Katta Subbamma	25
7 N Reddy Ronda	**	21 A Chengal Reddy	**
8 R Ready	• 99	22 J Mutha Reddy 23 V P Raghavachari	Teachers
9 M Shamsheer Baig			
10 Lingayya	1)	24 M Anandam 25 T Panchajanyam	Graduates
11 N M Williams	Local	25 T Panchajanyam 26 V Rama Rao	**
12 R R Raju	Authorities	27 S Sambhu Prasad	** ***********************************
13 V Satyanarayanamurty	Authornes	28 Azamuddin	Nominated
14 C S Chowdary	**	29 Smt A Shyamala Devi	**
15 T Veerabhadra Rao	31	30 P Suryachandra Rao	51 13
†As on July 15, 1966 •		expired on June 30 1966	37

[†]As on July 15, 1966 • Term of office expired on June 30, 1966.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

		(in lak	ths of rupees)
	Budget Est mat is 1965-60	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
A THE PERSON AND INVESTIGATION		İ	
REVENUE RECEIPTS Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9.47 88	9.49.56	9.61 - 42
Estate Duty	35.00	60.00	79.00
Land Revenue (net)	15,39 - 67	10.23 - 27	15,00-84
State Excess Duties	13,12 04	12,91.00	13,62 00
Stamps	3,65.00	4,38 · 19	4,60.00
Forests	4,21.00	4,65.00	4,80.00
Registration Taxes on Vehicles	1,54 00 6,70 00	1,60·00 7,36·00	1,64·00 7,97·00
Calan Man	22,00.00	24,80 00	27.20.00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,57 10	1,55.00	2,20 00
irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and			.,
Dramage Works (net)	3,99.75	4,01 · 35	4,02 10
Debt Services	18,16.78	17,42-31	22,66.43
Civil Administration	7,13 41	7,66.35	8,61.05
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	GF 21	07.04	00.56
provements (net)	85 21 1,76 04	93 04 1.81 · 64	98·75 1.82 68
Electricity Schemes	1.80 00	2,20 37	2.09 86
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	1,00 00	2,20 31	2,05 60
ments between Central and State Go-			
vernments	42,79 77	40,69 39	46,58 55
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,39 89	5,52 65	5,93 54
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	11.17-61	11,19 75	10,67-65
Debt Services (net)	17,31 54	20,96.76	21,23.08
General Administration .	10,07 53	11,56.48	9,93 17
Administration of Justice	1,51 63	1,58 69	1,64 91
Jails	73.79	77.52	80 14
Police .	7,03 31	7,57 54	8,01 85
Scientific Departments	19·87 31.14 24	21 31	23 45
Education	8,57.65	29,67 42 8,74·04	32,73 58 10,38 91
Public Health	4.08 - 17	3.66.60	4.23.93
Agriculture	8.52 70	7,70 66	9,50 · 27
Animal Husbandry .	2,96 · 23	3,09 · 69	3,31 97
Co-operation	2,20.78	2,23 · 38	1,97.74
Industries and Supplies	2,06 69	2,04 21	1,91.65
Miscellaneous Departments	7,15.00	7,66 82	8,24 55
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	17,12 08	17,21 48	16,55 99
Miscellaneous	13,10.48	13,66.41	14,31 · 30
Extraordinary including Community Pro-	,	12,00	,
jects, NBS and Local Development Works	6,83 67	6,56.79	7,37 34
	3,99 86	4,18.31	4,87.96
Electricity Schemes		;	
Electricity Schemes	-		
Dianterate: Calcara	1,61,22.72	1,66,86 51	1,73,92 98
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,61,22 · 72	1,66,86 51	1,73,92 98
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE		1,66,86 51	1,73,92 98

ASSAM

Area 2,03,389 sq km * Population 1,22,09,330* Principal languages. Assamese and Bengali

Capital Shillong

Governor Vishnu Sahay COUNCIL OF MINISTERS!

Ministers

Bimala Prasad Chaliba

Portfolios

Chief Minister, Appointments, Political, Administration, Information, Minority Affairs, Public Works (Roads and Buildings), Finance, Law, Revenue, Political Sufferers, Co-ordination and matters not allotted to any other Minister

. Electricity, Mines and Minerals, Industries, Kainakhya Prasad Tripathi

Dev Kant Barooah Baidvanath Mookeriee

Moinul Haque Choudhury

Rupnath Brahma

Mahendra Nath Hazarika .

Chatrasing Teron

Ministers of State

Girindra Nath Gogoi Radbika Ram Das Emensing Sangma

Smt Komol Kumarı Barua.

Deputy Ministers Lalit Kumar Doley

Devendra Nath Hazarika

Parliamentary Secretary

Sai Sai Terang

Planning, Town and Country Planning,

Labour and Statistics Education, Co-operatives and Tourism Health Excise, Printing and Stationery

and Transport

Irrigation and Flood Control, Agriculture and Parliamentary Affairs, Panchayats, Community Development and Waqfs

Supply, Trade, Registration and Stamps, Relief and Rehabilitation

Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Jails

Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Municipal Administration, Social Welfare and Soil Conservation

Public Works (Roads and Buildings)

Revenue and Law

Community Development Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes and Electricity

Finance, General and Secretariat Administration, Social Welfare and Publicity

Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Co-operatives and Forests Panchayats and Community Development

Relief and Rehabilitation and Agriculture

Chief Secretary

A N Kidwai

HIGH COURT (

Chief Justice Judges

Gopalji Mchrotra C Sanjeevarow Navuou

S K Dutta

Advocate-General B C Barua

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION+

Chairman Members

S N Barkataki

Abdul Hai, R Thanhlira

*Including NETA †As on July 1, 1966

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE' ASSEMBLY*

Speaker	:	Mahendi	ra M	nario	Choudhury
---------	---	---------	------	-------	-----------

Deputy Speaker . Dandeswar Hazarika

1.	Aijal East	(R): Ch.	Chhu	nga (Ind.)	
2.	Aljal West	(R): J. 1	P. Mai	niiana (Ind	(
3.	Amguri :	Khagen B	arbaru	a (RCPI)	
4.	Badarpur	Abdul	Jalil	Choudhur	У
	Con.)				
	Dan bour and	/ fol W.J. 11.		A Camana	_

- Baghmara (R) Wilhamson A. Sangma (Ind.)
- 6. Balipara . Biswadev Sarma (Con) 7. Barama (R) Surendra Nath Dass (Con)
- 8. Barchalla . Mohi Kanta Das (Con) 9 Barpeta: D. Ram Talukdar (Con)
 10 Bhabanipur (R): Mahadev Das
- (Con) 11. Bihpuria . Mohananda Bora (Con.)
- 12. Bijni. Ram Prasad Das (Con) 13. Bilasipara Derauddin Sarkar (Con)
- 14 Biswanath . Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
- 15 Bogdung Upendra Nath Sanatan (Con)
- 16 Bokakhat Narendranath Sarma
- (Con) 17 Boko Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Con)
- 18. Cherrapunji (R) Stanley D D Nichols-Roy (Ind)
- 19. Damadubi (R) Nalındra Sangma (Ind.)
- 20 Dalgaon Matlebuddin (Con.)
- 21. Dergaon (R) (SSP) Nilakanta Hazarika
- 22 Dhakuakhana (R) Lalit Kumar Doley (Con)
- 23. Dhekiajuli Omeo Kumar Das (Con)
- 24 Dhing : Mohammed Idris (Con)
 25 Dhubri : Mohammed Umaruddin
- (Con) 26. Dibrugarh Ramesh Chandra Barocah
- (Con) 27 Digboi Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma
- (Con)
- Doom-Dooma Molia Tanti (Con)
 Dudnai (R) Hakim Chandra Rabha 29 Dudnas (R) (Con)
- 30 Gauhati Devendra Nath Sarma (Con)
- 31. Gauripur Syed Ahmed Ali (Con.)
- 32 Goalpura · Khagendra Nath Nath (Con)
- 33 Gohpur Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con) 34. Golaghat Dandeswar Hazarika
- (Con) 35 Golakganj Sarat Chandra Sinha
- (Con) 36 Gossaigaon Mathius Tudu (Con.)
- 37 Hallakandı Rampirit Rudrapaul (Ind)
- 38 Hajo Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Speaker)
- 39 Jaipur Indreswar Khaund (Con.) 40 Jamunamukh . Smt Afia Ahmed (Con)

- 41 Jania: Vacant
- 42 Jorhat Dulai Chandra Bart a (Ind.)
- 43 Jonas (R): Encwell Pohshna (Ind)
- 44. Kalatgaon Dandirem Dutta (Con.)
- 45. Kaliabor Lila Kanta Borah (Con) 46. Kamalpur . Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.)
- 47 Karimganj-North . Rathindra Nath Sen (Ind.)
- 48. Karimganj-South: Abdul Munum
- Choudhury (Con)
 Katigora Tarapada Bhattacharge 49 Katigora (Ind)
- 50. Katlicherra : | Gouri Shankar Rcy (Con)
- 51. Katonigaon . Smt. Kemol Kumari
- Barua (Con) Kokrajhar · Ajit Narayan Deb (Con.)
- 53 Laharighat . Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Con.)
- 54 Lahon al Smt Lily Sengurta (Ccn.)
- 55 Lakhipur Ram Prasad Chaubay (Con)
- 56 Lumding Santi Ranjan Das Gupta (Ind)
- 57. Lungleh (R) L H Lalmawia (Ind.)
 58. Majuli (R) . Malchandra Pegu (Con.)
- 59. Mangaldas : Siba Prasad Sharma
- (Con.)
 60 Mankachar · Zahirul Islam (Ind.)
 61 Marangi Chanoo Kheria (Con.)
 62 Maricaon (R) Bahiram Das (Con.)
- 63. Mikir Hills-East (R) : Sai Sai Terang (Con)
- 64 Mikir Hills-West (R). Chatrasing Teron (Con)
- 65. Moran Smt Padma Kumarı Gohain (Con)
- 66 Nalbari-East · Pabindranath Sarma. (Con)
- 67 Nalbari-West · Prafulla Geswamr (Con)
- 68 Nazira · Tankeswar Chetia (Con)
- 69. Nongpoh (R): Brington Buhai Lyngdoh (Ind)
- 70 Nongstoin (R) Hopingstone Lyngdch (Ind)
- 71 North Cachar Hills (R) · J B Hagger (Con)
- 72 North Lakhumpur (R) . Lekhyanath Doley (Con)
 73 North Salmara (R)
- Das (Con)
- 74. Nowgong Ruprem Sut (Con) 75. Palasbari Radhika Rem Das (Con)
- 76. Panery (R). Bahadur Basumatary (Con)
- 17. Patacharkuchi Deb Homeswar Choudhury (Con)
- 78 Patharkandi (R): Ramdeb Malah (Con)
- Phulbari (R) · Emonsing Sangma (Con)

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind); Revolutionary Communist Party of India (RCPI)

- 80 Raba (R) Mahendra Nath Hazarika | (Con.)
- 81. Rampur : Harendra Nath Talukdar (Con)
- 82 Rangiya Siddhinath Sarma (Con)*
- Baidyanath Mookerjee 83. Ratabari (Con.)
- 84. Rupohihat · Abu Nasar Mohammed Ohid (Con)
- 85. Saikhowa, Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
- Dev Kanta Barooah 86 Samaguri (Con)
- 87. Shillong Hoover Hynniewta (Ind.) 88. Sibragar : Girindra Nath Gogoi
- (Con)
- 89 Sidli (R) Rupnath Brahma (Con)
 90 Silchar-East Momul Haque Choudhury (Con)

- 91. Silchar-West: Nandakishore Sinha
- (Ind.)
 92. Sonai: Pulakeshi Singh (Con)
- 93. Sonari Bimala Prasad Chaliba (Con)
- 94. Sorbhog · Akshoy Kumar Das (Con.)

- 95. South Salmara: Baziul Basit (Con.)
 96. Tamalpur (R): Haladhar Uzir (SSP)
 97. Tarabari Tajuddin Ahmed (Con.)
 98 Tengakhat: Manik Chandra Das
- (Con)
 99. Teok · Tilok Gogoi (Con.)
 100. Tespur : Kamala Prasad Agarwala
- (Con.) 101. Thowra: Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
- Khemka 102. Tinsukia: Radhakishan

- (Con)

 103. Titabor · Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con.)

 104 Tura (R) : Emerson Momin (Ind.)

 105. Udharband : Dwarikanath Tiwari (Con)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
EVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
_ Tax	7,41 25	7,37 52	7,67 3
Estate Duty	20 00	18 50	19 5
Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties	5,48 38	4,80·20 2,27 00	5,15 1 2,48·5
Stamps .	2,27 00 96 67	96 65	2,48.3
Forests	2,52 58	2,59 11	2,62 9
Registration	10 40	10 40	10 9
Taxes on Vehicles	1,45 00	1,37 96	1,40-2
Sales Tax .	7,35 79	8,06.43	8,85 2
Other Taxes and Duties	2,92 28	1,26 90	2,93 7
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	1.04	0.55	
Drainage Works (net)	1 84	2 05 46 06	1 S 60 C
Debt Services Civil Administration	43 86 1,53 58	1,66 66	2,19 4
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	1,55 00	1,00 00	A427 7
Improvements (net)	32 89	32-89	35 8
Miscellaneous (net)	2,48-47	2,75 00	2,81 3
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			
ments between Central and State		20 51 06	44.00
Governments	35,28 19	39,51 06	44,33 4
EVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails	2,44·21 1,63 19 6,50·70 1,61 36 29 78 35 55	2,85 49 2,35·91 8,50 04 1,77 33 30 09 39 05	3,22 3 2,36 6 10,17 4 1,86 8 30 6 38 9
Police Scientific Departments	8,71 87 7 93	9,18·05 8 43	8,31 · 8
OCCUPIED ACCUSINGUES	12.06 65	14,89 61	14,51
	2,96 48	3,06 19	3,52 6
Education Medical		2,14 12	2.00 3
Education Medical Public Health	2,12 51		7272
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development	2,12 51 3,42 43	3,45 24	5,34 8
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry	2,12 51 3,42 43 86 69	3,45 24 1,12 97	5,34 8 1,23 3
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation	2,12 51 3,42 43 86 69 72 63	3,45 24 1,12 97 75 65	5,34 8 1,23 3 73 1
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries	2,12 51 3,42 43 86 69 72 63 1,20 61	3,45 24 1,12 97 75 65 1,22 20	5,34 8 1,23 3 73 1 1,09 4
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments	2,12 51 3,42 43 86 69 72 63	3,45 24 1,12 97 75 65	5,34 8 1,23 3 73 1 1,09 4
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	2,12 51 3,42 43 86 69 72 63 1,20 61 1,68 90	3,45 24 1,12 97 75 65 1,22 20 1,80 02	5,34 8 1,23 3 73 1 1,09 4 1,95 1
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous	2,12 51 3,42 43 86 69 72 63 1,20 61	3,45 24 1,12 97 75 65 1,22 20	5,34 8 1,23 3 73 1 1,09 4 1,95 1
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,12 51 3,42 43 86 69 72 63 1,20 61 1,68 90	3,45 24 1,12 97 75 65 1,22 20 1,80 02	5,34 8 1,23 3 73 1 1,09 4 1,95 1 16,51 1 5,09 0
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary including Community Pro-	2,12 51 3,42 43 86 69 72 63 1,20 61 1,68 90 14,63 68 6,39 35	3,45 24 1,12 97 75 65 1,22 20 1,80 02 17,39 28 6,63 02	5,34 8 1,23 3 73 1 1,09 4 1,95 1 16,51 1 5,09 0 3,36·2

BIHAR

Area	1,74,038	sq km
Principa	l languas	e Hindi

Population · 4,64,55,610

Capital . Patna

Governor M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS! **Portfolios** Ministers K B Sahay Chief Minister, Political and Appointments, Finance, Industries and Labour, Planning and Forests Education, Agriculture and Local Self-5 N Sinha Government M P Sinha River Valley Projects, Irrigation Power A O Ansarı Health (excluding Family Planning) and Jauls B C Patel Land Revenue H N Mishra Co-operation Jaffar Imam Law and Excise S K Bage Community Gram Development and Panchayet Mungeri Lal Food, Supply, Commerce and Animal Husbandry R L Singh Yadav Public Works and Public Health Engineering and Heme Guards Smt Sumitra Devi Information and Family Planning Ministers of State Ambika Saran Singh Finance and Taxation, Statistics, Audit and National Savings Nawal Kishore Prasad Singh General Administration and Jails Sabdoo Mahro River Valley Projects, Lingation and Power, Law and Excise Girish Tiwary Education Housing and Welfare (Excluding Scheduled Tribes) Dumar Lal Baitha Bariar Hembrome Welfare (Scheduled Tribes) Raghvendra Naram Singh Transport Baleshwar Ram Tourism Sheo Shankar Singh Religious Trusts

Chief Secretary

Vacant

HIGH COURT†

·Chief Justice	
Judger	

R L Narasimham
S C Mishra, R K Chowdhury, K Sahai,
U N Sinha, N L Untwalia, H Mahapatra,
Tarkeshwar Nath, Anant Singh,
S P Singh, Ramratna Singh,
G N Prasad, S P Singh, A B N. Sinha,
R J Bahadur, Saiyid Anwar Ahmed,
K K Datta

Advocate-General

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION[†]

L N Singh

Chairman Members B N Rohtagi Jagat Nandan Sahay, Bhagwat Prasad, Iqbal Hussain,

Deputy Speaker , Satyendra Narain Agrawal

Speaker Lakshmi Naram "Sudhanahu"

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Laksuus 1	The state of the s
1. Adapur · Ram Baran Prasad (Con.)	45. Belagany (R). Rameshwar Manjhi
Alamanagae Yadunandan Jha (Cod /	(Con) 46 Belhar: Raghvendra Narain Singh
3. Alauli (R). Mishri Sada (Con) 4. Amarpur Shital Prasad Bhagat (Con)	(Con)
5. Amour : Alyan Mohammad (Con.)	47. Belsand . Ramanand Singh (Con
6. Araria . Balkrishna Jha (Con)	48 Benipatti East Rajkumar Purbey
7 Amale Smt Simila Devi (Coll.)	(CP)
2 Arrah Muttasil Ambika Singh (Coll.)	49. Bempatti West . Temaram Jha (CP)
o Armal · Ri disan Mehta (Con.)	50 Bermo : Bindeshwari Dubey (Con.)
10. Asthwan Kaushalendra Prasad Nara-	51 Bero (R) Paul Dayal (Ind.) 52 Bettiah , Jat Narayan Prasad (Con.)
yan Singh (Con.)	53. Bhabua . Shyam Narayan Pandey
11. Atri · Sheo Ratan Singh (Con)	(Con)
12. Aurangabad . Brij Mohan Singh	54 Bhagalpur Satyendra Narain Agra-
(Jan.) 13. Azamnagar (R): Nandiai Marandi	wal (Con.)
(PSP)	55. Bhagalpur Muffaril (R): Bholanath
14. Bachhwara · Smt. Girish Kumari Singh	Das (Con)
(Con)	56 Bhawanathpur . Shankar Pratap Dec
15, Bagaha (R) · Narungh Baitha (Con)	(Con)
(6 Repoder, Moti Ram (Jan)	57. Bhore: Rajmangal Mishra (Con.) 58. Bihar North: Syed Wasiuddin Ahmad
17. Bahadurgani · Rafique Alam (Con.)	(Con)
18. Bahera East: Maheshakant Sharma	59. Bihar South: Girwardhari Singh
(Con.) 19. Bahera South: Smt. Krishna Devi-	(Con)
(Con.)	60. Bihpar: Sukhdeo Chaudhary (Con.)
20 Bahera West Harinath Mishra	61. Bikram: Smt. Manorama Devi (Con)
(ind.)	62 Bikromgonj Smt. Manorma Pandey
21. Behragora . Jhareshwar Ghosh	(Con.) 63 Biraul Chandra Shekhar Jha (Con.)
(Ind.)	64. Bishrampur : Krishna Murari Singh
ZZ. Butteninger , dated	(Jan)
(Con.) 23. Raisi Hassebur Rahman (PSP)	65 Bodh Gaya ' Kuldip Mahto (Con.)
23. Baisi Hassebur Rahman (PSP) 24. Bakhri (R). Medni Paswan (Con.)	66. Borio (R) Singrai Murmu (Ind.)
25 Bakhtiarpur Mohammad Salahud-	67. Brahmapur: Budhi Nath Singh (Con.)
do Chaudhary (Con.)	68 Burhee Kapildeo Singh (SSP)
24 Babbusenur Ramyatan Singh (Con.)	69 Burar : Jagnarain Trivedi (Con.) 70 Chaibasa (R) Harishchandra
27. Balia · Smt Prema Devi (Con)	Deogam (Con)
28. Baniapur Smt. Uma Pandey (Con.) 29. Banka Smt. Bindhya basni Devi	71. Champur (R) Ramkrishna Ram
(Con)	(Con)
30. Banmankhi (R). Bhola Paswan (Con)	72. Chainpur (R). Michael (Con.)
31 Barachatti . Mustaque Ali Khan	73 Chakai (R) Lakhan Murmu (SSP)
(lan)	74. Chakradharpur. Rudra Sarangi (Ind.)
32 Barahait (R) Babulal Tudu (Con.)	75. Chandi . Ram Raj Prasad Singh (Con)
33 Barari . Basudeo Prasad Singh	76 Chandil East Prabhat Kumar
34. Barauli Gorakh Rai (Con)	Aditya Deb (Jan)
35, Barbigha (R) . Smt Leela Devi	77, Chandil West (R) . Nathuni Ram
(Can)	Chamar (Con.)
36 Rock Rana Sheolakh Pati Singh (Con.)	78. Chanpatia Pramod Kumar Mishra
17. Rarkaria : Ram Raj Singh (Con.)	(COIL)
38. Barhi . Kamakshya Naram Singh	79. Chapra Smt Sundan Devi (Con)
(Ian)	80 Chapra Muffasil (R) Jag Lall Chaudhan (Con)
39. Bankagaon . Akshaybat Dayal Singh	81. Chas · Parbati Charan Mahto (Jan)
(Jan.) 40. Bariarpur: Harshar Mahto (Con.)	82 Chatra · Keshaw Prasad Singh
41. Baruraj . Ramchandra Prasad Sahi	(Jan)
(Con.)	63, Charperen . I and transfer singli
42. Basantpur East Sabhapati Singh	(Jan)
(SSP)	84. Chautham: Ghanshyam Singh (Con) 85. Chenari (R): Shree Gobind Ram
43. Hasantpur West : Jhulan Singh	(Con)
(Con.)	

(Con.)

*As on July 1, 1966. Abbreviations · Indian National Congress (Con.), Janta Party (Jan.) (Most of these members have since joined Congress Party), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party (CP), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Ganatantra Farishad (GP), Praja Socialist Party (FSP), Independent (Ind.).

(Con.) 44. Begusaran Ram Naram Chaudhary (Con)

86. Colgong Syed Maqbool Ahmed
(Con)

1

87.	Dalsinghsarai East Mishri	i Singl
88.	(Con) Dalsinghsarai West (R) · E	Baleshwai
89	Ram (Con.) Daitonganj . Sachidanand	Tripathy
93.	(Jan.) Darbhanga Central . Ra	meshwar
91.		Thakur
92.	(Con.) Darbhanga North . Shaikh	Saycedul
93.		n Shyam
94	(Con) Darauli . Ramayan Shukli Daudnagar Ram Narain	(Con)
95	Daudnagar Ram Narain Yadav (Con)	Singh
96 97	Dawath Krishna Raj Singh Dehri Abdul Quaiyum	(Con.) Ansarı
98	(Con) Deoghar Smt Shailabala Ra	ı (Con.)
99	Deoghar Smt Shailabala Ra Dhaka Nek Mohammad (C Dhamdaha Lakshmi Narai	(P)
	dhansu" (Speaker)	
101. 102	Dhanaha Rang Lal Prasa Dhanhad Sheoraj Prasad (Co Dhanwar (R) Gopal	d (Con.) on)
103	Dhanwar (R) Gopal (Jan)	Rábidas
	Dhuraiya Samihuddin	
105	Dinapur Ram Sewak Sing	h (CSP)
106 107	Dunda (R) Paul Murmu	h (Ind)
108	Dumraon Kumar Ganga	Prasad
109	Singh (Con) Dumri (R) Hemlal Pragnait	(Jan)
110	Dumri (R) Hemlal Pragnait Fatwa (R) Kauleshwar Das	(Con)
111 112		d Singh
	(Con) Gorkha Sheoshanker	
	(Con)	-
114 115	Gavan Girija Prasad Singo Gava Shyam Birthwar (Ind.)	(Jan)
116.	Gaya Muffasil Hardeo Singh	(Con.)
117.	Gaya Shyam Birthwar (Ind.) Gaya Muffasil Hardeo Singh Ghatsila (R) Basta Soren Ghorasahan Rajendra Prata	(CP) p Singh
	(Con) Ghosi Mithileshwar Prasad	
	(Con)	_
	(Con)	
	Godda Deep Narain Chi	-
122 123	Goh Munishwar Nath Singh Gopalgany Abdul Ghafoor	(Con)
124	Gopalpur Smt Maya Devi (Con.)
125	Govindgain Dhurup Narain Tripathi (Con)	
126	Gumla (R) Punai Oraon (Inc	d)
127	Happur Dip Narain Sinha Harlakhi Baidyanath Yadas	(Con)
129.	Harsidhi Nageshwar Dutt	Pathak
130.	(Con) Hazarıbagh , Gyanı Ram (Co	on)
131	Hilsa · Jagdish Prasad (JS)	Ĺ.,
	Hisua Smt. Rajkumari (Con.) Husainabad (R): Ramdeni	
} ((Con)	
	Imamganj Ambika Prasad (Con)	Singh

h | 135 Islampur Shyamsundar Prasad (Jan) 136 Jasdishpur (R) Sukar Ram (Con.) 137 Jahanabad (R). Mahabur Chaudhary (Con) 138. Jainagar (R): Ram Krishna Mahto (Con.) (Con.)

139. Jale Eknarayan Chaudhary (Con.)

140. Jamaipur · Yogendra Mahton (Con.)

141. Jamshedpur Ramavatar Singh (CP)

142. Jamtara · Kali Prasad Singh (Jan.)

143. Jamua . Indra Narain Singh (Jan.)

144. Jamuu (R) Guru Ram Das (Con.)

145. Jandaha Tulsi Das Mehta (SSP)

146. Jarmunda · Srikant Iha (Con.) 146 Jarmundi: Srikant Jha (Con)
147 Jhaja Shree Krishand Singh (SSP)
148 Jhaniharpur: Harischandra Jha (Con) 149 Jorapokhar . Ram Narain Sharma (Con) 150 Jugsalai Sunil Mukherjee (CP) 151 Kadwa Kamal Nath Jha (Con) 152 Kanti Yamuna Prasad Tripathi (Con) 153. Katea (R) Badri Mahara (Con) 154 Katihar Sukhdeo Narain Sinha (Con)
155 Katoria (R) Kampa Murmu (Jan)
156 Katra North Pandav Rai (Ind)
157 Katia South Nitishwar Piasad Sinha (Con) 158 Kenduadih (R) Ram Lal Das (Con) 159 Kessaria Pitambar Singh (CP) 160 Khagaria Kedar Narayan Singh Azad (Con) 161 Khajauli Sakoor Ahmed (Con) 162 Khajagpur Nand Kumar Singh (Con) 163. Khunti (R) Pulchand Kachap (Ind) 164 Kishanganj Mohammad Hussain Azad (Con) 165 Kishanganj (R) Smt Yashoda Devi (Con) 166 Kishanpur Baidyanath Mehta (Con) 167 Kodarma Awadh Bihari Dikshit (Con) 168. Koel Mundrika Singh (Con) 169 Kolebira (R) Sushil Bago (Con) 170 Kuchaikot Sheokumar Pathak (Con) 171 Kurhani (R) Ramgulam Chaudhary (Con) 172 Kurtha Ramcharan Singh (SSP) 173 Lalgavy North Bateshwar Prasad (Jan) 174 Lalgany South Birchand Patel (Con)
175 Latchar (R) John Berchamans
Munzani (Jan) 176 Laukaha Deonarayan Gurmaita (SSP) 177 Lauriva Subb Naram Prasad (Con.) 178 Lesheganj (R). Ram Krishna Ram (Jan) 179, Lettipara(R) Ram Charan Kisku (Con) 180 Lohardaga (R) Sushil Bakhla (Con) 181. Madhaipur Premchandra Mishra (Con) 182 Madhipura Bindeshari Prasad Mandal (SSP)

183. Madhuben: Mangal Prasad Yadav (Con.) Madhubani East . Surai Narain Singh (PSP)

185. Madhubani West (Con)

Safigullah Ansar

186. Madhupur (R) . Chhotu Turi (Jan) 187. Mahagama Rappati Ram (Con)
188. Maharajgani Umashankar Prasad

(Con.)

189. Maheshpur (R) Joseph Murmu (Ind) 190. Mahnar Munishwar Prasad Sinha

(PSP) 191. Mahua (R) · Smt. Mira Devi (Con.) 192, Mairwa (R) Ram Basawan

(Con.) 193. Majhgaon (R) : Sharan Balmuchu

(Con) 194, Majorganj (R) Ram Swaroop Ram

(Con) 195 Makhdumpur Sukdeo Prasad Verma

(Con) 196. Mandar . Zahoor Alı Mohammad

(Con)
197 Mandu Raghunanadan Prasad (Jan.)

198 Maner Budhdeo Singh (Con)

199. Manihari Jubras (PSP)

200. Manjhaulia(R) Jaganath Prasad Swatantra (Con)

201

Manyhi Girish Tewari (Con) Manyore (R) Vivekanand Pareya 202 Manjore (R) (Con)

203 Subhnath Deogam Manoharpur (Con)

204 Marhaura Suraj Singh (Con)

205 Masaurhi (R) Saraswatı Smt Chaudhary (Con)

206 Mashrakh North Prabhunath Singh (Con)

207 Mashrakh South Smt. Rajkumarı Devi (Con)

208 Minapur, Janak Sinha (Con)

Prabhunath Tewari 209 Mirgani (Con) 210 Mohama Mangal Charan Singh

(Con.) 211 Mehluddinagar Smt Santı Devi

(Con) Saryoo Nandan Prasad Mokamah Singh (Ind)

213 Monghyr Jagdambi Prasad Yadav (JS)

214. Motihari Shakuntala Devi Smt. (Con.)

215 Murliganj Jai Kumar Singh (SSP) 216 Muzaffarpur Mohan Lai Gupta 316 Muzaffarpur

(Con) 217 Muzaffarpur Muffasil Chandra Madav Prasad Singh (Con.)

218. Nabinagar Satyendra Naram Sinha

(Con)
Nalla Bisheshwar Khan (CP)

219 220 Narpatgany (R). Dumar Lai Baitha

(Con.)

Naubatpur . Dasu Sinha (Con.)

Gauri Shankar Keshri 222 Nawada (JS)

223. Nawanagar Suraj Prasad (CP) 224. Nirsa (R). Lakshmi Narayan Manjhi (Con)

225 Nokha Guthah Singh (Con.) 226. Obra (R): Dilkeshwar Ram (Con.)

227 Pakaur Parsunandu Chandra Par dey (Con.)
228 Pakribarwan (R) Chetu Ram (Con.)

229. Palası Azımuddın Mohammad (Con.) 230. Paliganj · Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav

(Con)

231 Panki . Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo (JS)

232 Parbatta Suresh Chandra Mishra (Con)

Daroga Prasad Rai (Con) Bibhishan Kumar (Con.) 233 Parsa .

234 Patahi Patarbar (R) . Rameshwar Manjhi 235

(Jan) 236 Patepur Kamlesh Rai (PSP)

237 Patna East Smt. Zahara Ahmad (Con)

238 Patna West · Krishna Ballabh Sahay (Con)

239. Patna South Badrı Nath Verma (Con.)

240 Puri North Bhubaneshwar Rai (Con)

241 Puri South Devendra Jha (Con) 242 Phulparas Rasik Lal Yaday (Con). Puri South

243 Pipia Satyadeo Prasad Chaudhary

(Con) Indramani Singh (Con) 244 Piro

245 Pirpainti Baskunth Ram (Con)

246 Poraryahat (R) Jadunandan Murmu (Ind)

247 Potka (R) Manjhi Rasraj Tudu (Con)

248 Punpun Nawal Kishore Singh (Con.). 249 Purnea . Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Con)

Puroo (R) Chandu Ram (Con) 250

251 Ram Pukar Singh (Jan.) Rafiganj 252 Raghopur · Devendra Sinha (SSP)

253 Rajendra Mishra (Con)

Ramanand Yadav Raghopur 254 Raghunathpur

(Con) 255 Rajauli . Ram Swaroop Prasad Yadav (Con)

256 Raigrih (R) Baldeo Prasad (Con) 257 Raimahal Binoda Nand Jha (Con) 258. Ramgarh Bishwa Nath Rai (Con.)

259 Ramgarh Tara Prasad Bakshi (Jan.)

260 Ramgarh (R) · Madan Besra (Con.) Narain Bikram 261. Ramnagar

alias Narain Raja (Jan) Birendra Nath Ray (Con) 262 Ranchi

263. Ranchi Sadar Ambika Nath Sahdeo (Jan)

264 Raneshwar (R) Barka Baski (Ind) 265 Raniganj Ganesh Lal Verma (Con)

266 Raxaul: Radha Pandey (Con) 267. Rosera: Ramakant Jha (SSP)

268 Rosera East · Mahabir Raut (Con.)-269. Runisaidpur . Viveka Nand Giri

(Con.) 270. Rupauli Brij Behari Singh (Con.) 271. Sahar Sheo Pujan Rai (Con.) 272. Saharsa Ramesh Jha (Con.)

Nawal Kishore Sinha 273. Sahebganj: (Con.)

274. Sakra: Mahesh Prasad Sinha (Con.) 275. Samastipur East . Sahdeo Mahto (Con.)

276. Samastipur West Toj Naram Ishwar (Con)	298 Sonbarsa · Suresh Chandra Yadav
277. Sandesh · Jhaman Prasad (Con)	299. Sonbarsa Sitaram Mahto (Con.)
278 Sarath . Kamdev Prasad Singh (SSP)	300 Sonua (R) Sanatan Samad (Ind.)
279 Sasaram Dr Dukhan Ram (Con)	301 Sonepur · Sheobachan Singh (CP)
280 Sékia Reiful Azam (Con)	302. Sugauli (R) , Bidya Kishore Bidya-
281 Seraikella . Deo Nrupendra Narayan	lankar (Con.)
Singh (GP)	303 Sultangan, Debi Prasad Mahto (Con.)
282. Shahpur Ramanand Tiwari (SSP)	304. Supaul · Parmeshwar Kumar (SSP)
283 Sheikhpura Sheo Shankar Singh (Con)	305. Surajgarha , Rajeshwari Prasad
284 Sheohar Chitranjan Singh (Con)	Singh (Con)
285 Sherghatti Shahjahan Mohammad	306 Sursand Smt Prativa Devi (Con.)
(Con)	307. Tajpur . Karpoori Thakur (SSP)
286 Shikaripara (R) Bariar Hembrom	308 Tamar (R), Dhan Singh Munda (Ind.)
(Con)	309 Tarapur , Jaimangal Singh (Con.)
287. Shikarpur Umesh Prasad Verma	310. Teghra: Chandra Sekhar Singh
(Con)	(CP)
288 Sikandra Mushtaque Ahmad Sah	311 Topechanchi . Purnendu Narayan Singh
(Con)	(Jan)
289 Silli Vacant	312 Torpa (R), Samuel Munda (Ind.)
290 Sim lega (R) Simon Oraon (Con)	313. Tribeniganj Khub Lall Mahio (Con.)
291. Singheswarsthan (R) Ramji Mushar	314 Tundi Gokuleshwar Mishra (Jan)
(SSP)	315 Warisnagar East . Basistha Narain
292 Singhia (R) Babue Lal Mahto (Con)	
293 Sisui (R) Sitaram Bhagat (Jan)	Singh (SSP)
294 Sitamarhi North Smt Girja Devi	316 Warisnagar West . Sint. Ramsuku-
(Con)	marı Devi (Con)
295. Sitamarhi South Kishori Lall Shah	317 Warsaliganj · Ram Kishun Singh
(Con)	(Con)
296 Siwan Janardan Tiwan (JS)	318 Ziradei Rajaram Choudhary (Con)
297. Sonahatu (R) Somat Ram (Jan)	
	Ann and a second as a second a

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Ch	airman Deva Sharan Sinh	13	L	Deputy Chairman Theodore	Bodra
		Legislative	!		Legislative
1	A A Mohd Noor	Assembly	34	Upendra Nath Jha	Assembly
2	Abdus Sami Nadvi		35.	Amanat Alı	Local
3	Anisur Rahman		36	Baidyanath Panar	Authorities
4	Baburam Hembrom		37	Beer Narayan Chand	**
5	Basawan Singh		38	B M Aggrawal	,,
6	Bhola Prasad Singh	"	39	Deva Sharan Singh	**
7	Braj Mohan Singh		40	Dinesh Kumar Singh	
8	Chandrika Ram	30	41	Gulzar Prasad	
9	Dhanushdhari Singh	22	42	Indra Kumar	
10	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	b)	43.	Smt Kishori Devi	**
11	Indradeep Singh		44	Krishna Mohan Pyare	••
12	Jagannath Sarkar	99		Singh	la .
13	Jageshwar Mandal	M	45	Kumar Jha	**
	Jageshwar Prasad Khalish	40	46	Musai Naik	
	Jafar Imam		47.	Nageshwar Singh	**
16	Jamuna Prasad Sinha			Narayan Prasad Singh	24
17	Justice Richard	**		Nitishwar Prasad	
18	Kailaspati Singh	80		Nurullah	
	Kisto Kalinath Sahdeva	**		Smt Prabhavati Gupta	**
20	Mahamaya Prasad Sinha			Prithyi Chand Kisku	30
	Maheshwari Prasad Sinha			Radha Krishna Prasad Sinh	13
	Mungeri Lai	63		Raghunath Das	"
	Pasupati Sinha	**		Ramanand Singh	2-8
	Rajandhari Sinha	м		Ram Bilas Sharma	99
	Rajeshwari Prasad	29		Ram Charan Sah	**
	Smt Rajeshwari Saroj Das	66		Rameshwar Prasad	**
	Ram Gobind Singh			Ram Lakhan Pandey	**
	Ram Khelawan Sinha	#5		Ram Prakash Lal	
	Smt Ram Pyarı Devi	**		Ram Ratan Ram	**
	Ram Raj Jajware			Samu Charan Tubid	*
	Subodh Narayan Yadav	19		Smt Saraswati Devi	
	Sudama Mishra	99		Shiua Shankar Kanodia	P.5
	Theodore Bodra	"		Subodh Kumar Sen	"

^{*}As on July 1, 1966

66. Syed Nazır Haider 67. Tribhuwan Nath Saran Pathak	Local Authorities	81. Hargouri Tiwari 82. Kallash Singh 83. Mahendra Prasad	Teachers
68. Vishnu Shanker	20	84.Padamdev Narayan Sharma	
69. And Kumar Sen	Graduates	85. Smt Ahmadı Sattar	Nominated
70. Harendra Prasad Jha	på	86 Smt. Anise Imam	
71. Lokesh Nath Jha	**	87. Chintamani Saran Nath	
72. Purnendu Narayan Sinha	**	Shahdeo	**
73 Ram Ashraya Prasad		88. B P. Sinha	A.F
Sinha	99	89 Fazlur Rahman	
74. Ram Ishwar Singh	9.9	90. Gauri Shankar Dalmia	**
75. Ravaneshwar Mishra	27	91. Kuwar Ram	11
76 Trivikramdes Narain Sinha		92. Mathura Prasad Singh	n
77. Badri Narayan Mishra	Teachers	93 Narayan Soren	98
78. Baij Nath Rai	99	94. Parmanand	**
79. Bindhyeshwar Mishra 80 Brinda Prasad Roy	P9	95 Stat. Parwati Devi	19
80 Brinda Prasad Roy	94	96. Shyama Prasad Sinha	**

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimate 1966-67
MANAGE DECEMBERS			
EVENUE RECEIPTS Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	12,04 90	11.83 · 05	14,66.0
Estate Duty	45 00	74.00	80.0
Land Revenue (net)	11,92 00	12.32 - 86	12,66 50
State Excise Duties	7,00.70	7,69 80	8.57 - 10
Stamps	5,00 82	5,43 · 32	53,58-3
Forests	2,65 54	2,96.07	3,03 4
Registration	1,14 77	1,32 42	1 32 4
Taxes on Vehicles	24 50	24 15	24 10
Sales Tax	18,55 82	19,29 55	
Other Taxes and Duties	4,11 40	5,62 · 31	6,01 6
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,05 70	2.45.72	2 41 44
Debt Services	7,78 11	8,20.82	3,41 40 10,10 10
Civil Administration	10,25 87	10,21 - 10	10,10 10
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	10,25 07	70,21 10	10,00 5
provements (net)	76 96	83 00	85 00
Miscellaneous (net)	1,29 54	1,12 69	1,13 50
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			•
ments between Central and State Govern-			
ments	33,97 28	34,07 · 49	37,70 - 49
Extraordinary	5 07	3 36	3 32
RAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,19,33 98	1,24,45 71	1,41,28.0
EVENUE EXPENDITURE		}	
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,05 36	7,66 · 40	8,09 72
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,			
Embankment and Drainage Works	2,54 18	2,82 74	2,68 30
Debt Services (net) General Administration	21,26 03	23,86 09	23,79 96
	3,60 80	4,10 95	3,96 78
Administration of Justice	3,60 80 1,45 21	1,58 64	3,96 78 1,61 58
Administration of Justice Jails	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63	1,58 64 1,81 99	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 7
Administration of Justice Jails Police	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84 · 71	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 77 8,59 14
Administration of Justice Jails	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84 71 15 20	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 77 8,59 14 37 26
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84 · 71	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 73 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 43
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84 71 15 29 6 20 21 3,76 66	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 79 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 43 7,54 88
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84-71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 77 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 42 7,54 88 3,62 18
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84 71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 7' 8,59 14 37 26 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 74
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84 71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15 36	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 74 8,59 74 37 20 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 7 3,00 44
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84 71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15 36 3,06 94	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 77 8,59 12 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 74 3,00 44 1,17 76 1,66 27
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84 71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15 36	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 77 8,59 12 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 74 3,00 44 1,17 76 1,66 27
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84·71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15·36 3,06 94 6,11 99	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50 3,11 54 6,31 67	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 72 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 74 3,00 44 1,17 76 1,66 27
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84·71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15:36 3,06 94 6,11 99	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50 3,11 54 6,31 67 6,09 50	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 72 8,59 14 37 26 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 74 1,17 76 1,66 27 7,05 15
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84·71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15·36 3,06 94 6,11 99	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50 3,11 54 6,31 67 6,09 50	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 73 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 74 1,17 76 1,66 27 7,05 15 6,30 85 5,39 71
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84-71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15-36 3,06 94 6,11 99 5,30 82 4,91-77	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50 3,11 54 6,31 67	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 76 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 43 7,54 83 3,62 18 9,18 74 3,00 44 1,17 70 1,66 77 7,05 15
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84·71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15:36 3,06 94 6,11 99	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50 3,11 54 6,31 67 6,09 50	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 77 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 74 3,00 44 1,17 76 1,66 27 7,05 15 6,30 85 5,39 71
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84·71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15·36 3,06 94 6,11 99 5,30 82 4,91·77	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50 3,11 54 6,31 67 6,09 50 5,59 52	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 72 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 72 3,00 44 1,17 76 1,66 27 7,05 15
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works Electricity Schemes	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84·71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15·36 3,06 94 6,11 99 5,30 82 4,91·77	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50 3,11 54 6,31 67 6,09 50 5,59 52	3,96 78 1,61 58 1,63 73 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 43 7,54 88 3,62 18 9,18 74 1,17 76 1,66 27 7,05 15 6,30 85 5,39 71
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works Electricity Schemes AND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON RE-	3,60 80 1,45 21 1,54 63 6,84-71 15 20 19,57 29 6 20 21 3,76 66 6,72 03 2,21 27 1,15-36 3,06 94 6,11 99 5,30 82 4,91-77 10,25-09 (—)11-83	1,58 64 1,81 99 8,12 98 22 27 19,75 66 6,58 11 4,05 74 7,65 36 2,89 61 1,01 50 3,11 54 6,31 67 6,09 50 5,59 52	3,96 75 1,61 56 1,63 77 8,59 14 37 20 23,04 42 7,54 83 3,62 18 3,62 18 3,62 18 7,105 12 6,30 85 5,39 71 7,71 10 (—)6-50

GUJARAT

Area 1,87,115 sq km.
Principal language Gujarati

Population . 2,06,33,350

Capital: Ahmedabad

Governor · Nityanand Kanungo COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

COUNCIL	OF WINISTERS!	
Ministers	Portfolios	
Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Home, Information, Law and Judiciary	
Smt. Indumati Chimanial .	Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition, Excise, Rehabilitation, Sports and Cultural Activities	
Vijayakumar Madhavlal Trivedi .	Public Works, Ports, Civil Supplies and Electricity	
Utsavbhai Shankarlal Parikh .	Revenue, Agriculture and Industries	
Mohanial Popatial Vyas	Health, Labour and Housing	
Vajubha: Manilal Shah	Panchayats, Community Projects, Co- operation, Sarvodaya, Municipalities, Road Transport and Jails	
Maldevji Mandalikji Odedra .	Finance, Forests, Fishenes, Accommoda- tion Control, Printing and Stationery Gold Control, Repatriates from Muzam- bique, Buima, Zanzibar and East Africa	
Deputy Ministery		
Bahadurohai Kunthabhai Patel .	Public Works (Excluding Irrigation), Ports and Tourism	
Sint Urmilaben Premshanker Bhalt Devendrabhar Motil har Desar	Health, Jails, Social Welfare and Housing, Community Projects, Panchayats, Sar- vodaya, Co-operation, Industries and Municipalities	
Madhaysinh Fulsinh Solanki	Revenue, Planning, Home, Law and Judi- ciary	
Bhanuprasad Valubhai Pandya	Education, Sports, Prohibition and Excise	
Javarambhai Anand Patel .	Agriculture, Irrigation, Electricity and Civil Supplies	
Parliamentary Secretary		
Karımjı Rahemanıı Chhipa		
Chief	Secretary	

V L Gidwani

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice . Judges Advocate-Genera	d .	N M Miabhoy V. B. Raju, P N Bhagwati, A. R Bakshi, B. J Divan, N. K. Vakil, J. B Mehta, M. U Shah, N G. Shelat, A S Sarela J M. Thakore
		PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†
Chairman Member		. R. T. Leuva . R. S. Parikh, N. R Trivedi

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Fatchalı H Palejwala Deputy Speaker	Premji T Leuva
1 Abdasa Madhavsinhji Mokaji Jadeja 34 Dasada · Rasiki (SWA)	lal Umedchand Pankh
	Devji Ramji Vasava
3 Amreli Narbhashanker Nanyibhai 36 Deesa Vinodo	thandra Jethalal Patel
	albhai Purushotamdas
	mansinhji Viramsinhji
6 Ankleshwar Kanaiyalal Yeshvantrai Vaghela (Con) Joshi (Con) 39 Devgadh-Baria	Jaydeepsinhji Shubha-
7 Asarva Mangaldas Uttamram Pan- ksinhji Raol (Si	
8 Aslalı Chhotabhaı Jivabhaı Patel (Con)	
9. Babra . Jina Devraj Kansagra (Con)	abulal Mohanlal Shab
(Con) 10 Balasinor (R) Smt Shanta Yogendra 42 Dharampur (R) Jadav (Con)	
Kumar Makvana (Con) 11 Bansda (R) Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Shukla (Con)	abhshanker Maganial
	R) Premn Thobban
(Con) 45 Dholka (R) 1	Bhanuprasad Valjibhai
	d Keshavu Patel (Con.)
das Contractor (Con) bhai Ninama (C	nt Hiraben Lalchand- Con)
15 Baroda North Chimanbhai Haribhai 48. Dwarka Harid Amin (Con) (Con)	ias Jamnadas Kanani
	nt Indumati Chiman-
17 Bhadran Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki 50 Gandevi Vacar	nt
18 Bhavnagar Pratapray Tarachand ali Kapayi (Con	Smt Zaitun Ahmed-
Shah (Con) 19 Bhiloda, Ganpatram Jethalal Trivedi 53 Gondal Vaju	it ubhai Manilal Shah
	Jeshingbhai Govind-
kia (SWA) 21 Borsad Maganbhai Vansjibhai Patel (SWA) bhai Parmar (Co. 55 Halol (R) Mai (SWA)	on) nsinh Vechatbhai Naik
22 Botad Devendrabhai Motibhai Desai 56 Himatnagar S	hankerbhai Devjibhai
23. Broach Chandrashankar Manishan- 57 Idar (R)	Govindbhai Manabhai
	imalashanker Mulji-
	osaibhai Chhibabhai
	mji Rahemanji Chhi-
Patel (Con) 27 Chhota Udepur Bipinchandra Maha- 61 Jambusar Chi	manlal Jibhai Patel
	Vanji Devji Patel
Patel (Con) 29. Chorasi (R) Purshottam Laljibhai 63 Jamnagar Smt	Manjulaben Jayanu-
Chauhan (Con) 30 Chottla: Trambakial Mohanlal Dave (64 Jasdan Smt.	Vasantben Jaysukhlai
(Con) 31 Dabho: Smt Bhanuben Manubhai 65. Jetpur Naran	bhai Kalidas Patel
Patel (Con.) 32 Dariapur Manubhai Harilal Palkhi- 66 Jhagadia (R) Si	mt Dhanuben Dalpat-
wala (Ind) bhai Vasava (C	on.)
Vyas (Con) Hathila (Con.)	

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con), Praja Solialist Party (PSP), Swatantra Party (SWA), Independent (Ind).

- *68. Jodia Narandas Pitamber Popat (Ind)
- 69. Junagadh : Divyakant Kundanlal Nanavati (Con)
 70. Kodi Natvarial Amritial Patel (Con.)
- 71 Kalawad · Bhanji Bhimu Patel (Con.) Shankerji Maganji Thakore 72. Kalol (Con.)
- 73. Kalol (Panchmahal Dist) Vijay-sınhji Bharatsınhji Chauhan (SWA)
- 74. Kapadwanj. Utsavbhai Shankarlal Parikh (Con)
- 75. Karjan (R) Nagjibhai Govindbhai Arya (Con.)
- 76 Kathlal Juvensinh Amersinh Thakore (Con)
- 77 Kathwada Virumal Khushaldas Tarachandani (Con)
- 78 Keshod Thakarshi Dhanji Ladani (Con)
- 79. Khadia Vacant
- 80 Khambhalia · Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con)
- 81. Khedbrahma (R) Maljibhai Sagrambhai Dabhi (Con)
- 82 Kheralu Natvarial Maganial Patel (Con)
- 83. Kundla Lallubhai Motichand Sheth (Con)
- 84 Kutiyana Maldeoji Mandalikji Odedra (Con)
- 85 Lathi Smt Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con)
- 86 Limbdi (R) Pethabhai Ganeshbhai Parmar (Con)
- 87 Limkheda (R) Badıabhai Mulubhai Gondia (SWA)
- 88 Lunawada Jatashanker Dalsukhram Pandya (Con)
- Mahuvu Chhabildas P Mehra (Con)
- 90 Muhuva (R) Smt Dahiben Bhulabhai Rathod (Con)
- Maha Ratibhai Ukabhai Patel (Ind) 92 Manavdar (R) Manharlal Amrabhai
- Chavda (Con) 93 Mandvi Hariram Nathubhai
- Kothari (SWA)
- 94 Mandvi (R) Ramjibhai Rajiabhai Chaudhan (Con)
- 95. Mongral (R) Ramajibhai Rupabhai Chaudhari (Cnn)
- 96 Mansa Babubhai Shivram Patel (Con) 97. Matar Fazaleabbas Taiyabali
- Fazalcabbas Taryabalı Jamindar (Con) 98 Mehemdabad Ramanial Nagubhai
- Patel (SWA) 99. Mehsana Smt Shantaben Bholabhai
- Patel (Con)
 Modasa Vadilal Premchand Mehta 100 Modasa
- (Con) 401. Morvi Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar
- (Con)
 102 Nadiad Manmohandas Bhagwandas
- Desai (SWA) 103 Nandod (R) Himatbhai Mathur
- Rajwadi (Con) 104. Nasawadi (R) · Bhambhai Garbadbhai
- Tadvi (Con.) Suleman 105. Navsari Essuf Unia (Con)
- 106 Olpad Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)

- 107. Poddhari: Manoharsinhyi Pradumansınhji Jadeja (Ind.)
- 108. Padra . Shanabhai Dhulabhai Parmar
- (SWA) 109. Palanpur . Daljibhai Ganeshbhai
- Patel (Con)

 Dolliana: Vallabhbhai Bhimji Patel 110. Palitana: (Con.)
- 111. Pardi (R) Uttambhar Harribhal Patel (Con)
 Patan Vijayakumar Madhavlal Tri-
- 112 Patan vedı (Con.)
- 113 Petlad Jasbhai Chunibhai (SWA)
- Popatial 114. Porbandar Dahyabhai Kakkad (Con.)
- Shantubhai Chumbhai Patel 115 Prantif
- (Con.) 116 Radhanpur Devkaran Jivanial Porania (Con)
- Babubhai Pranjivan Vaidya 117. Rajkot (Ind)
- 118. Rajula · Chhotalal Tribhovandas Mehta (Con)
- Jadavu Raghavji Morabia 119 Rapar (SWA)
- 120 Sabarmati Shamalbhai Lallubhai Patel (SWA)
- 121. Salia Ramubhai Jethabhai Bhatia (SWA)
- 122 Sams (R) Shankardas Ramdas Makvana (Con)
- 123 Sanand Shantilal Trikamial Patel (Con)
- 124 Sankheda (R) · Chandulal Narottambhai Vasava (Con)
- Virsinghbhai Jyoti-Santrampur (R) bhai Bhabhor (Con)
- Manubhai Motibhai Patel 126 Savil .
- (Con.) 127 Sherkotda · Mangubhai Madhabhai
- Patel (Con) Shehra Parvatsinh Ghamirbhai 128 Shehra
- Parmar (Con) 129 Siddhpur Badruddin Akbarallı (Con)
- 130 Sihor Vacant
- Ramanial Somnath 131 Prabhudas Shah (Con)
- 132 Songadh (R) Chhanabhai Guriabhai Kumar (Con)
- 133 Sunava Hamirsinhii Jaysinhii Solankii (SWA)
- 134 Surat City East Ishwarlal Gulabbhai
- Desai (Con) 135. Surat City West Smt. Urmilaben
- Promshanker Bhatt (Con)
 Talaia Datha . Shivbhadrasinhji 136. Talaja Datha . Krishnakumarsinhil Gohil (Ind.)
- 137. Tharad Bhimjibhai Jagannathbhai
- Patel (Ind) 138 Thasra . Kirtisinh Amarsinh Thakore
- (SWA) 139. Umbergaon (R). Satu Deva Thakaria
- (Con) 140. Umreth Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia
- (SWA) Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani 141 Una
- (Con) 142. Uniha. Ambalal Mohanlal Patel (Con)
- 143. Upleta . Jairam Anand Patel (Cun.) 144. Uttarsanda Ramanbhai Ashabhai Patel (SWA)

 Vadgam (R): Hirabhai Somabhai Parmar (Con.) Vagra: Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana (Con.) Vijapur: Gangaram Chumlal Raval (Con.) Viramgam: Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas Parikh (SWA) Visavadar: Smt. Madinaben Akbarbhai Nagori (Con.) 	Maniar (Con) 151. Vyara (R). Pruthviraj Gangjibhai Chaudhari (Con.) 152. Wadhawan Smt. Aruna Shanker Prasad Desai (Con.) 153. Waghodia Manilal Mangalu Kashi- wala (Con)
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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	5,86 75	5,88 - 70	6,90 - 08
Estate Duty	20.00	37.23	36 00
Land Revenue (net)	6,02.75	5,17.00	6,06.30
State Excise Duties	43·07 3.03 98	45·36 3,26 60	47·20 3.54 30
Forests	1.95 00	1.83 52	1.85.61
Registration	16 20	22 29	22.65
Taxes on Vehicles	3,54.00	3,65.69	3,80 00
Sales Tax	22,38.00	26,80.40	30,44 · 95 10,43 · 95
Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	8,22-22	8,66.25	10,43.33
Drainage Works (net)	84.00	84.00	92 00
Debt Services	8,41 -93	9,54 72	10,53.79
Civil Administration	7,43.73	7,53 79	9,10 · 21
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	80 02	89 84	1.42 33
provements (net)	8.09 · 44	8,28-18	7,52.60
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	0,02 44	0,20 10	1,02 00
ments between Central and State Govern-			
ments	29,19 24	29,66.15	24,89 69
Extraordinary	0 35	0 35	0 32
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,96,62 68	1,12,10 07	1,17,51 - 98
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,00 48	6.68 01	7.64 93
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,			
Embankment and Drainage Works	7,33 06	7,34 69	8,19 94
Debt Services (net) General Administration	18,22 29	18,32 93 3,25 73	18,54 · 72 3,04 · 24
Administration of Justice	3,18 63 1,10 26	1,14-17	1,17 08
Jails	34.60	41 65	35-71
Poñce , , ,	6,52.95	7,86 85	7,96 - 77
Scientific Departments	7 42	7 57	7-49
Education	18,66.61	19,60 85	19,71 - 38
Public Limith	4,01 · 05 4,19 · 98	4,45 01 4,26 27	5,33·57 4,25·37
Ports and Pilotage	1,23.56	1,51 -69	1.49.31
Dangs Districts	99.98	96 32	94-19
Agriculture	4,78 87	4,00 · 39	6,19 - 90
Animal Husbandry .	80 19	80 67	1,01 - 20
Co-operation	1,26·77 1.71·63	1,18·04 1.50·19	1,21·24 1,76·54
Miscellaneous Departments	3,55 06	3,76 65	4,32 · 11
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	-	, , ,	,, , ,
Improvements	6,96 95	5,59-51	4,73-67
Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	14,31 · 17	11,29.47	11,81 - 24
jects, NES and Local Development Works	4,99 · 74	4,77.23	4,06 · 40
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON RE- VENUE ACCOUNT	1,10,31 -25	1,08,83 · 89	1,13,84 00
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE	(-)3,68·57		
ACCOUNT		(十)3,26·18	(十)3,67 58

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area 2,22,800 sq km Population 35,60,976* Principal languages : Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Capital . Stinagar

Governor Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS!

Ministera

Portfolios

G M Sadiq

Chief Minister, General Administration, Cabinet Work, Civil Secretariat, Home, Law and Order, Milita, Police, Foresta, Planning and Statistics, Ladakh Affairs and Tourism, Trade Agencies, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Power and Flood Control, Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

G L Dogra

Finance, Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Industries, Commerce, Labour and Employment and Mining

D P Dhar

Education, Public Health, Information and Publicity, National Cadet Corps, General Records, Research and Publication

Trilochan Dutta

Relief and Rehabilitation

Mohd Ayub Khan

Land Holdings, Revenue and Excise and Records, Transport, Metric Weights and Measures, Debt Conciliation and Compassionate Fund Boards, Religious Endowments, Jagirs and Housing

Pir Gyas-ud-Din

Food and Agriculture, Local Self-Government, Sanitation and Village Planning, Community Development and Cooperation and Animal Husbandary

Ministers of State

Alı Mohd Tarıq Kaushak Bakula Tourism and Social Welfare

Ladakh Affairs, Trade Commission and Agencies

Age

Harbans Singh Azad

Piara Singh

Works, Irrigation, Power and Forests Civil Defence and Militia, Industries and

Commerce, Labour, Geology and Mining Fransport, Community Development

Ghulam Rasul Kai

and Animal Husbandry

Chlef Secretary

L N Mangat Rai

HIGH COURT†

Chief Justice

J N Wazir

Judges
Advocate-General

S M Fazal Alı, J N Bhat

Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONT

Chairman Member A H Durrant Baldev Singh Sanyal

^{*}The figures relate only to the consused areas †As on July 1, 1966

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

AVIMO WITH EVADIMIN I	COULTIVE MODERALI
Speaker: Ghulam Mohd Mir Raypuri	Deputy Speaker : Hem Raj Jandial
1. Akhnoor (R) : Shiv Ram Manmar (Con)	41. Lander-Tikari : Shiv Charan Gupta
2. Anantnag 'Shams-ud-Din (Con)	(PP)
3. Amira Kadal . Noor Mohd. (Con)	42 Leh : Kaushak Bakula (Con)
4. Arnas Mohammad Ayub Khan (Con.)	43 Lolab : Ghulam Nabi Wam (Con.)
5. Badgam . Syed Alı Safvı (NC)	44. Magam Syed Abbas (Con)
6. Bandipore-Gurez. Abdul Kabir Khan	45 Marh (R) . Guranditta Mal (Con)
(NC)	46, Mendhar Vacant
7. Baramulla : Harbans Singh Azad	47. Miran-Saheb: Kulbir Singh (Con)
(Con)	48. Nandi . Abdul Kabir Wani (Con)
8. Basohli: Vacant	49. Naubug-Brang Valley . Nizam-ud-Din
9 Bhaderwah Chuni Lal Kotwal (Con)	(NC)
10. Bhalesa Bhanju ah Mohd Anwar (NC)	50 Noorabad (Narwaw) . Ghulam Hassan
11. Billawar: Ramchand Khajuria (Con)	Khan (Con)
12 Bishnah Trilochan Dutt (Con)	51. Nowshera Beli Ram (Con)
13. Birwa Abdul Qadus Azad (Con)	52 Pampore Puzada Ghulam Jeelani
14 Charar-i-Sharif Abdul Qayoom (NC)	(NC)
15 Chhamb · Chhaju Ram (Con.)	53 Patten : Ghulam Mohammed Bhat
16. Dachhanpara Mufti Mohd Syed (Con)	Jahb (Con)
17 Darhal · Mohammed Igbal (Con)	54 Poonch : Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
18, Darhgam , Ghulam Nabi Wani	55 Pulwama Sanauliah Sheikh (Con)
(Con)	56 Rafiabad (Hamal) Ghulam Rasul
19 Devsur · Abdul Azız Zargar (Con)	Kar (Con)
20 Doda Lassa Wani (NC)	57 Rajauri A A Shawl (Con)
21 Doru-Shahabad . Syed Mir Qasim	58. Ramban . Assadullah Mir (Con)
(Con)	59. Rajpora . Ghulam Mohd. Mir Rajpuri
22 Dragmulla Mohammed Sultan	(Speaker)
Tantrey (Con)	60 Ramgarh (R) Vacant
23. Ganderbal . Abdul Salam Aitu (Con)	61 Ramhal Ghulam Mohd Wani (NC)
24 Habba Kadal D P Dhar (Con)	62 Ranbirsinghpora (R) Bhagat Chhaju
25 Handwara Abdul Gani Mir (Con)	Ram (Con)
26 Hazaratbal Mohammad Yahya Sidi-	63 Ramnagar Hem Raj Jandial (Con.)
at (NC)	64 Reasi . Rishi Kumar Kaushal (PP)
27. Jandrah-Gharota Raunag Singh (NC)	65 Safa Kadal Bakhshi Ghulam Moham-
28. Jammu City North Prem Nath	mad (NC)
Dogra (PP)	66 Samba Vacant
29 Jammu City South : Ram Chand	67 Shopian · Abdul Mand Bandey (NC)
Mahajan (Con)	68 Songwari Abdul Khalig Bhat (Con)
30 Jasmergarh G L Dogra (Con)	69 Sopore, Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
31 Kangan Nizam-ud-Din (Cor.)	70 Tangmarg: Mohammed Akbar
32 Kargil; Agha Ibrahim Shah (Con)	(Con)
33 Kurnah Mohammad Younis (Con.)	71. Tankipora Ghulam Mohammad
34. Kathua Randhir Singh (Con)	Sadiq (Con)
35 Khansaheb Ghulam Ahmad (NC)	72 Tral Abdul Gans Trals (Con.)
36 Khanyar Abdul Rahman Bhat (NC)	73. Udhampore (R) Amarnath Sharma
37. Khawarpora Noor-ud-Din Dar (NC)	(Con)
38 Kishtwar Syed Mir Badshah (Con.)	74. Uri Afzal Khan (NC)
39 Kothar Manohar Nath Kaul (Con)	75 Zaddibal Mohammad Abdullah
40 Kulgam Mohd Yaqub Bhat (NC)	Shair (Con)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL®

Chairman : Shiv Narayan	Fotodar	Deputy Chairman	Mohammed Shaffi
1. Amirullah Khan	Legislative Assembly	9 Habibullah	Legislative Assembly
2. Chuni Lai Sharma	61	10 Mansukh Rai	••
3. Ghias-ud-Din	,,	11. Mohammad Anwar	99
4 Ghulam Hassan Dar	91	12 Mohd. Din Bandey	
5 Ghulam Hassan Mir		13. Noor Mohammad	**
6 Ghulam Mohammad		14. Piara Singh	
Mosoodi**	**	15. Paras Ram	D
7. Gurmakh Singh	87	16 Ram Kishan	37
8. Gulzar Ahmad	69	17. Ram Lai	**

^{*}As on July 1, 1966. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.), National Conference (NC); Praja Parishad (PP).

**Died on April 20, 1966

18 Sardarı Lal	Legislative	27. Mangat Ram Sharma	Panchayats
19. Shib Singh	Assembly	28 Mukhtar Ahmad	**
20. Shiv Narayan Fotedar	**	29 A M Tariq	Nominated
21. Sonam Wangil	23	30 Jatinder Dev	**
22 Syed Hussain		31 Madan Lal	**
23 Dina Nath Mahajan	Local	32 Mir Alam	>>
	Authorities	33 Mohammed Shaffi	1)
24. Ghulam Hussain Gillani	20	34 Piar Singh	93
25 Ghulam Ahmed Mir	Panchayats	35 Ram Nath Chopra	87
26. Bansılal Kohistanı	,,	36 Saif-ud-Din Makhdoomi	**

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forests Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties	84·00 3 05 87 20 75 00 20 43 4,25 00 5 77 32·50 85 00 30 48	87 · 00 5 · 35 41 13 85 00 19 · 78 3,00 00 5 77 32 50 88 · 20 26 00	96 23 6 00 61 63 90 00 20·51 4,23 00 5·77 35 00 92 20 31 25
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	1,28 50 1,30 28 61 64	95 00 1,56 47 62 88	1,29 00 1,65 45 67 74
provements (net) Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Govern-	2,53 42 2,88 97	2,57 92 3,23 71	2,67 85 3,35 68
ments Extraordinary	13,03 37 2 00	16,58 25 2 00	23,97 46 82 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	30,16 61	32,47 16	43,07 77
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works.	2,40 98 2,02 07 3,45 15 75 06 17 88 6 87 1,99 96 1 65 4,41 01 1,87 80 1,06 47 56 99 30 11 57 29 1,29 16 4,44 54 8,65 73	2,21 64 2,31 50 74 32 81 79 19 92 12 86 2,99 21 1 67 2,29 41 1,74 36 68 86 85 48 49 79 25 63 52 45 1,30 43 3,99 33 13,44 31	2,63 81 2,51 25 99 13 86 85 18 36 10 42 2,27 03 4 98 5,19 88 2,10 34 78 86 1,40 36 79 81 29 35 44 80 1,50 55 5,32 60 15,06 69
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON RE- VENUE ACCOUNT	35,93 59	38,28 69	45,26.77
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT () ON REVENUE ACCOUNT .	()5,76 98	()5,81 53	()2,19 00

KERALA

Area · 38,855 sq. km, Principal language Malayalam Population : 1,69,03,715

Capital. Trivandrum

Governor . Bhagwan Sahay

Following the adoption of a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers by the Kerala Legislative Assembly on September 8, 1964, a Proclamation was issued by the President of India on September 10, 1964, under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to numbel all the functions of the Government of Kerala and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of the State, declaring that the powers of the Kerala State Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament and providing for incidental and consequential provisions necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation The Proclamation was revoked on March 24, 1965. A fresh proclamation to the same effect was issued by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, on March 24, 1965. The issue of this fresh Proclamation followed the mid-term election to the Kerala State Legislative Assembly held in March 1965 under which no single party was able to secure the requisite majority to form a Government * The proclamation continues to be in force.

Under the Kerala State Leg lature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965 passed in May, 1965, a Consultative Committee on Keiala Lagislation was formed comprising 30 members nominated by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and 15 members nominated by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

> Chief Secretary N M Patnaik

HIGH COURT+

Chief Justice

M S Menon

Judges

T Raman Nayar, C A Vaidialingam, S Velu Pillat, Smt Anna Chandy, P Govinda Menon, T C Raghavan, M Madhayan Nair, P Govindan Nair, K K Mathew, V P Gopalan Nambiyar, T S Krishnamoorshy Live

S. Krishnamoorthy Iyer

Advocate-Guneral

V A A Seyd Muhammed

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman V Marryarputham

A P Udayabhanu, P T Bhaskara Panicker, C O.T Kunhipakki Members

^{*}The party position emerging from the mid-term elections held in March 1965 was Communist Party of India (Marxist) 40, Indian National Congress 36, Samyukta Socialist Party 13, All-India Muslim League 6, Communist Party of India 3 and Others 35.

[†]As on July 1, 1966.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rapees)

		, (1/4 pr	ikhs of rapees)
	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estmatos 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			1
Tax	6,51 -76	6,47 22	6.78 -32
Estate Duty	19 00	29 00	29 00
Land Revenue (net)	3,55 -20	3,59 35	1.62 .79
State Excise Duties	4.30 00	4,77.00	4,95.00
Stamps	2,70 29	3,17 B5	3,25.95
Porests	4,75 00	5,25.00	5,25.00
Registration	56 00	62 -91	62 00
Taxes on Vehicles	4,30 00	4,30 .00	4,70.00
Sales Tax	17,45 00	17,45 00	18,80 .00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,95 48	2,60 15	2,68 -24
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and			80.00
Drainage Works (net)	37 00	35.85	39 20
Debt Services	3,28 .87	2,45 .09	7,01 -98
Civil Administration .	5,68 ·33	5,84 62	5,92 -72
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	44 • 36	51 24	50.50
Improvements (net)	7.14 59	1.69 -45	1,33 -24
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	7,14 39	1,03 43	1,33.24
ments between Central and State Govern-			
ments	22,20 40	22,85 26	38,43 -94
Extraordinary	13 -12	14 -22	33 -94
			
			MMSL (B)
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS [85,54 41	82,39 31	1,03,11 -82
			ŀ
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue .	4,03 48	4,03 86	5,33 60
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,	4,03 40	4,03 60	00 دورد
Embaukment and Drainage Works	1.74 96	2.06 31	2,66 .06
Dubt Corregge (not)	7,74 38	8,38 15	10,92 -41
General Administration	1.86 87	1,89 53	44,74 71
Administration of Justice			2.09 -24
Tasla	1.17 80 !		2,09 :24
	1,17 80 54 99	2,25 08	1,37 -30
Police .	54 99	2,25 08 58 00	1,37·30 59 34
Police .		2,25 08	1,37 -30
Daline	54 99 4,02 73	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92	1,37 ·30 59 34 4,47 ·73
Police	54 99 4,02 73 7 52	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06	1,37 ·30 59 34 4,47 ·73 17 ·62
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 84 5,88 06	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13	1,37 ·30 59 34 4,47 ·73 17 ·62 10 84
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 84	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 73	1,37 ·30 59 34 4,47 ·73 17 ·62 10 84 34,51 05
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 84 5,88 06	2,25 08 58 ·00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 ·95	1,37·30 59·34 4,47·73 17·62 10·84 34,51·05 7,14·87
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 84 5,88 06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 73 5,56 95 2,91 42	1,37·30 59·34 4,47·73 17·62 10·84 34,51·05 7,14·87 3,53·18
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 73 5,56 95 2,91 42 4,69 25	1,37·30 59 34 4,47·73 17·62 10·84 34,51·05 7,14·87 3,53·18 4,76·27
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 84 5,88 06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 73 5,56 95 2,91 42 4,69 25 1,05 95	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 84 5,88 06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 ·95 2,91 ·42 4,69 ·25 1,05 95 65 92	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 73 5,56 95 2,91 42 4,69 ·25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64 5,28 ·11	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 73 5,56 95 2,91 42 4,65 25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 95 3,04 96 5,37 52	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements Miscellaneous	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 73 5,56 95 2,91 42 4,69 ·25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64 5,28 ·11 10,77 52	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 95 2,91 ·42 4,69 ·25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96 5,37 ·52 4,76 ·72	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64 5,66 · 26
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements Miscellaneous	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64 5,28 ·11	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 73 5,56 95 2,91 42 4,65 25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 95 3,04 96 5,37 52	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 18 · 4 34,51 · D5 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64 5,28 ·11 10,77 52	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 95 2,91 ·42 4,69 ·25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96 5,37 ·52 4,76 ·72	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64 5,66 · 26
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64 5,28 ·11 10,77 52	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 95 2,91 ·42 4,69 ·25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96 5,37 ·52 4,76 ·72	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64 5,66 · 26
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 84 5,88 06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 38 3,03 64 5,28 11 10,77 52 72,95 09	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 ·95 2,91 ·42 4,69 ·25 1,05 ·95 65 ·92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96 5,37 ·52 4,76 ·72 3,04 51	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64 5,66 · 26
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64 5,28 ·11 10,77 52	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 95 2,91 ·42 4,69 ·25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96 5,37 ·52 4,76 ·72	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64 5,66 · 26 2,96 · 61
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT GURPLUS(+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 ·84 5,88 ·06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 ·38 3,03 64 5,28 ·11 10,77 52 72,95 09	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 95 2,91 ·42 4,69 ·25 1,05 95 65 92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96 5,37 ·52 4,76 ·72 3,04 51	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64 5,66 · 26 2,96 · 61
Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	54 99 4,02 73 7 52 9 97 28,73 84 5,88 06 2,85 03 4,37 14 1,11 55 67 08 73 38 3,03 64 5,28 11 10,77 52 72,95 09	2,25 08 58 00 3,97 92 10 06 10 13 28,67 ·73 5,56 ·95 2,91 ·42 4,69 ·25 1,05 ·95 65 ·92 1,22 ·95 3,04 ·96 5,37 ·52 4,76 ·72 3,04 51	1,37 · 30 59 · 34 4,47 · 73 17 · 62 10 · 84 34,51 · 05 7,14 · 87 3,53 · 18 4,76 · 27 1,14 · 59 60 · 39 1,15 · 13 3,46 · 21 6,29 · 64 5,66 · 26 2,96 · 61

MADHYA PRADESH

Area: 4,43,452 sq. km Principal language Hindi

Population . 3,23,72,408

Capital Bhopal

Governor K C. Reddy

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Dwarka Prasad Mishra

Shambhunath Shukla Shankar Dayal Sharma

Naresh Chandra Singh Ganeshram Anant Smt. Padmavatı Devi Narsinghrao Dikshit Govind Narain Singh

Mishrilal Gangwal

Gulsher Ahmed Gautam Sharma

Ministers of State

Saijan Singh Vishnar Vasantrao Wickey Arjun Singh Kunj Biharilal Guru

Parmanand Bhai Patel Rameshwar Prasad Sharma Vedram Shyam Sundar Patidar

Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity, Local Government (Rural), Archaeology and Tourism

Finance and Languages

Commerce, Industry and Natural Resources Planning and Development and Economics and Statistics

Tribal Welfare and Rehabilitation

Public Health Local Government (Urban) Education (Excluding Archaeology)

Social Welfare

Law, Separate Revenue and Registration Food, Civil Supplies and Co-operation

Electricity

Forests and Home

Agriculture and General Administration

Revenue, Land Records, Land Reforms, Survey and Settlement

Public Works (Bridges and Roads)

Public Works (Irrigation excluding Chambal Project)

Jails

Labour and Housing and Public Works (Chambai Project)

Chief Secretary

R P Noronha

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice

P V Dixit

Judges

T P Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan, V R Newaskar, P. K Tare, H R Krishnan, K L Pande, S P Srivastava, S B Son, N M Golvalkar, S P Bhargava, M A Razzaque, R J Bhave, Surajbhan Grover

Advocate-General

M Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman

K. Radhakrishnan

Members

Lal Pradyumn Singh, R C. Murab. Manchar Singh Mehta

^{*} As on July 1, 1966.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Kunjilal Dube	Deputy Speaker : N. P Shrivastava
1. Abhanpur · Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.)	50 Bhoma · Yogendranath Singh (RRP-
2 Agar : Madanlal Bhandari (JS) 3. Akaltara Vacant	(HM) 51 Bhopal Shakir Ali Khan (CPI)
4. Alirajpur (R) Bhagirath Bhanwar	52 Biaora Ramkaran Ugra (PSP)
(SSP)	53 Bichhiya (R) · Shankarlal (RRP-HM)
5. Alot (R) Mayaram Nanda (Con)	54. Byai-Raghogarh Hari Prasad (Con)
6 Amarpatan, Gulsher Ahmed (Con)	55 Bijapur (R) . Bakaiyaraj Pambhoi
7. Ambah Jagdish Singh (PSP)	(Con) 56 Bijawar Govind Singh Juceo (Con.)
8. Ambikapur Amresh Prasad Singh Deo (Ind)	57 Bijeypur Naval Kishore Garg (Ind)
9. Arang (R) . Jagmohandas Guru Gosai	58 Bilaspur Vacant
(Con)	59 Bina Shyamsunder Narayan Mushran
10 Ashoknagar Ramdayal Singh Raghu-	(Con)
vanshi (Con)	60 Bindranawagarh (R) Khamsingh
11 Ashta (R) Urmrao Singh (Con) 12 Attair Ramkrishna Dixit (Con)	Komana (LSD) 61 Birendranagar Smt Padmavati Devi
13. Bandnawar Govardhanlal Sharma(JS)	(Con)
14 Badwara (R) Jagatapati Singh (Con.)	62 Budhni Bansidhar Parashar (Ind.)
15, Bagicha Nairityapal Singh (RRP-HM)	63 Burhar Krishnapal Singh (Con)
16 Bagli Kailashchandra Joshi (JS)	64 Burhanpur Abdul Qadır Sıddıque
17 Bahoriband Balkrishna Paldhikar (JS)	(Con) 65 Chachaura Prabhulal (Con)
18 Bathar (R) Mahipal Singh Nawal Singh Masram (Con.)	65 Chachaura Prabhulal (Con) 66 Champa Jiwanlal Sao (JS)
19. Backunthpur Jwala Prasad (PSP)	67 Chandrapur Dhansai Varma (Con)
20 Balaghat : Nand Kishore Jaisraj	68 Chaurai (R) Thansingh Hansa
(Con)	Deharia (Con)
21. Balad Kesholal Gomashtha (Con.)	69 Chhapara (R) Deepsingh (Con.)
22, Baloda-Bazar Brijal Verma (Con.) 23, Banda Ramcharan Lal Pujari (JS)	70 Chhatarpur Ram Swaroop Khare (JS) 71 Chhundwara (R) Smt Vidyavati Vidya-
24. Bandhogarh Mishrilai Vishwakarama	shanker Mehta (Con)
(Con)	72 Chitrakote (R) Paklu Joga (JS)
25 Baraundha Ramchand Bajapai (Con)	73 Chowki (R) Deo Prasad Arya (LSD)
26 Burghat Jageshwarnath Bisen (PSP)	74 Dabra Brinda Sahai (Con)
27. Bargi Chandrika Prasad Tripathi	75 Damoh Anand Kumar Shrivastava (Ind.)
(Con) 28 Barcli (R) Daulat Singh (Con)	76 Damua (R) Parasram Sheoram
29 Barnagar Ramprakash Malhotra	Dhurve (Con)
(SSP)	77 Dantewara (R) Lachha (JS)
30. Barpali Pyrate Lal (Con)	78 Datia Surya Deo Sharma (Ind)
31 Barwah Bal Bahadur Singh (Con) 32 Barwam (R) Dawal Nana (JS)	79 Denna Vinay Kumar Diwan (PSP) 80 Deori Krishna Kumar Katare (SSP)
33 Basna Abdul Hamid Dani (Con)	81 Deosar Laymi Kant (Con)
34 Basoda Ram Singh (Con)	82. Deotalao Raghavendra Singh (Con.)
35 Belha Chitrakanta Jayaswal (Con)	
36 Bemetara Laxman Prasad Vaidya (Con.)	Mandoloi (SSP) 84 Devendra Nagar Devendra Vijay
37 Berasia (R) Hari Krishan Singh	Singh (Con)
(Con)	85 Dewas (R) Bapulal Malaviya (Con)
38 Betul Deepchand Gothi (Con)	86 Dhamda Ganeshram Naik (Con)
39 Bhainsdehi (R) Dadusingh Balaji (JS)	87 Dhamtari Vacant
40, Bhaiyathan (R) Mahadeo Singh (Con)	88 Dhar Kanhiyalal (Con) 89 Dharamajaigarh Kishorimohan
41 Bhander (R) Rajaram Singh (Con)	(Con)
42. Bhannuri Mangalsingh (38)	90. Dharsinan Hari Prem Baghel (PSP)
43 Bhanu Pratappur (R) Ram Charan	91 Dhimarkheda (R) Harbhagat Singh
Potai (Con.) 44 Bhatapara Shivlal Mehta (Con.)	(Con)
45 Bhatgaon (R) Reshamalal Jhangre	92 Dhulkot (R) Manohar Singh Chau- han (JS)
(Con.)	93. Dimni (R) Sumer Singh Amriya (Ind)
46. Bhikangaon Hiralal Yadav (JS)	94. Dindori (R) Barosi Singh Mangal
47. Bhilai (R) Gopalsingh (Con.) 48. Bhind Narsinghrao Dixit (Con.)	Singh Kushram (PSP)
49 Bhohari Ramkishore Shukla (Con)	95. Dondi Lohara (R) Jhumaklal Bhindiya (Con)
*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations	Indian National Congress (Con); Praja
Socialist Party (PSP) Bharativa Jan Sanoh	(JS), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Akhil
Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil	Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP),
Communist Party of India (CPI), Lok	Tantrik Samajwadi Dal (LSD), Independent
(Ind.)	

424 96. Dongargaon: Madanial Tiwari (PSP) 97. Dongargarh: Ganeshmal Bhandari (Con.) 98. Durg: Dhalsingh (Con) 99. Gadarwara Laxminarayan Agrawal (PSP) 100. Garoth: Nohanial Sethia (JS) 101. Gharghoda (R) Surendra Kuar Singh (Con.) 102. Ghoradongri (R): Jangusingh Nızam (JS) 103. Ghughri: Dwarika Prasad Bilthare (Con)
104. Grd Mahesh Dutt Mishra (Con)
105. Gohad: Ramcharanial (PSP) 106. Gopadbanas (R) Dadhi Singh (SPS) 107. Gotegaon: Shashibhushan Singh Singh (Con) 108. Gourella: Mathura Prasad Dubey (Con) 109. Gulana (R) · Hiralal Malaviya 110. Guna . Brindawan Prasad Tiwari (JS) 111. Gunderdelit Udairam (Con) 112. Gurh . Vrayrajsingh (Con)
113. Gwalior · Premchand Kashyap (Con)
114. Rardu · Laxmanrao Naik (Con) 115. Harsud Rao Bhimsingh (Ind) 116 Hatta, Juggal Kishore Bajaj (Con) Sushila 117. Hoshangabad Smt Devi Dixit (Con) 118 Indore Vyankatesh Vishna Dravid (Con) 119. Indore City Central: Babulal Patodi (Con)
120 Indore City East: Gangaram Tiwan (Con) 121 Indore City West Mishrilal Gangwal (Con) 122 Itarsi Kunwar Singh Mandoloi (PSP) 123 Jabalpur I Kunjilal Dube (Speaker) 124 Jabalpur II Jagdishnarain Awasthi (Con) 125 Jabalpur III Manmohan Das (Con) 126 Jagdalpur (R) Chaitu Mahra (JS) 127 Jaitpur (R) Ramprasad Singh Parteti (Con 128 Janger: Rameshwar Prasad Sharma (Con) 129 Jaora · Lakshmi Narain Pandey (JS) 130 Jarhagaon Sheo Prasad Otha (Con.) 131. Jashpur (R) . Smt. Shakuntala Devi (RRP-HM)
132 Jatara Narendrasingh Deo (Con)
133. Jawad Virender Kumar Sakhlecha (JS) 134. Jhabua (R): Mansingh Salsingh (SSP) 135. Jabat (R) Rai Singh (SSP) Pancham Singh (PSP) 136 Joura 137. Kanker 137. Kanker · Bhanupratap Deo (Con) 138. Kannod Chaturbhuj Gorani (Ind) 139. Karera Gautam Sharma (Con)

139. Karera Gautam Sharma (Con.)140 Kasdol Dwarka Prasad Mishra (Con.)

141 Katangi . Ojhi Ramlal (PSP) 142 Katghora (R). Rudra Saran Pratap

143 Kawardha · Vishwaraj Singh (RRP-

145 Khachraud: Bhairav Bhartiya (Ind.)

146. Khauragarh, Gyanendra Singh (Con)

Mankurao Sodi (JS)

Tukaram

Singh (Con)

Banote (PSP)

147. Rharalanjee . Nilkanth

HM) 144. Keshkal (R) 148. Khalwa (R); Hisalal (Ind.) 149. Khandwa: Bhagwant Rao Mandolol (Con.)
150 Khargone: Bhalchandra Bagdare (JS)
151 Khilchipur Harisingh Pawar (Ind.)
152, Khurai (R): Nandial Parmanand (Con) 153. Kırnapur (R) Motiram Odgu (Con.) 154. Kolaras . Smt. Manorama Trivedi (Con.) 155, Konta (R) Betti Joga Hadma (JS) 156, Kota (R) Lai Chandrasekhara Singh (Con) 157, Kotma (R). Smt. Girja Kumari (Con.) 158 Kukshi (R) Babu Singh (JS) 159 Kurud Vacant 160 Kurwai Takhatmal Jain (Con) 161 Lahar (R) · Probhudayal Jatav (Con.) 162 Lalunga . Narhari Prasad (RRP-HM) 163 Lakhnadon (R) Vasantrao Wickey (Con) 164 Lal Bahadur Nagar (R) - Tuman Lai (Con) 165 Lanji . N P Shrivastava (Con) 165 Lashkar: Ramniwas Bangad (Con) 167 Laundi Ragunath Singh (PSP) 168 Lidhaura Laxmi Narain Naik (PSP) 169 Lormi Yeshwantraj Singh (RRP-HM) 170 Lundra (R) Atmaram Ingole (PSP) 171. Maharajpur (R) Nathuram (JS) 172 Mahasamund (R) Paran Singh (PSP) 173 Maheshwar (R) Bhikaji Tantuji (JS) 174 Mahidpur (R) Durgadas Suryavanshi (Con) 175 Maihar . Gopalsharan Singh (Con) 176 Majhauli · Aijun Singh (Con) 177, Malehra (R) Hansraj (Con) 178 Majkharoda (R) Vedram (Con) 179 Manasa Sunderlal Patwa (JS)Manawar East (R) Fatehbansingh 180 Chauhan (Con) Manawar West (R) Mansingh Chauhan (JS) 182 Mandla Smt Naraini Devi Jha (Con) Shyam Sunder Patidar Mandsaur (Con) 184 Manendragarh (R) Rattiram (Con) Mangawan Rukmini Raman Pratap 185 Singh (Con) 186. Maro (R) Sheolal Kurrey (Con) 187. Masoil Smt Laxmibai Biharilal (Con) 188. Masturi (R) Ganeshram Anant (Con) 189 Maugani (R) Chhotelal (Con) 190 Mehedwani (R): Roop Singh (Con)
191 Mehedwani Ramdhan Singh (Con) 192 Mhow Rustamu Kawasi Jal (Con.) 193 Morar : Smt Chandrakala Sahai (Con) 194 Morena Hari Ram Singh Saraf (Con) 195 Multat Balkrishna Patel (Con) 196 Mungaoli Chandrabhan Singh Chauhan (Con.) 197 Mungeli (R) Moolchand Jangre (Con) 198. Murwara Ramdas Agacwal (SSP) 199 Narampur (R) Vacant 200 Narsinhapur Malandra Singh Kiledar (Con) 201. Narsinghgarh · Kailashnath (Con) 202 Nawagarh Bisahudas Mahant (Con.)

203. Neemuch: Khuman Singh (JS)
204. New Bhopal: Lokumal (Con)
205. Niwar (R): Nathuram (PSP)
206. Niwas (R): Shahju (Con)
207. Nohata: K. B. L. Guru (Con.)
208. Pagara (R): Udaibhan Shah Mardan (JS)) Shah (Con.) 209, Pal. C. S. Singh (Con.) 210 Pallari (R) Bhanwar Singh (Con.) 211. Panagar : Parmanand Bhari Patel (Con.) 212. Pandhana(R) Deokaran Patel (Con) 213 Panna: Narendra Singh (Con.) 214. Parasia. Sewakram Dubey (Con.) 215. Paraswada: Ramnikiai Amritalal Trivedi (Con.) 216 Patan (R): Naram Prasad Choudhary (Con.) 217. Pathalgaon (R) . Lalint (RRP-HM) 218. Patharia (R): Rameshwar Agnibhoj (Ind.) 219. Pawai (R) · Jagsuriya (JS) 220. Pichore Laxini Narain Gupta (RRP-HM) 221 Piparia (R) Smt. Ratan Kumarı Devi (Con) 222. Pithora Vacant 223 Pohari (R) Tularam Sagar (Con) 224 Pushparajagarh (R) · Chintaram (PSP) 225. Pussour Naresh Chandra Singh (Con) 226 Raghogarh (R) Dulichand Aherwar (Con) 227. Raghurajnagar · Govindnarain Singh (Con) Niranjan 228 Raugarh Lal Sharma (Con) 229 Raipur Sharadacharan Tiwan (Con) 230 Rajanandgaon Eknath Marotirao (Con) Shivaprasad 231 Rajgarh Khujneri (Ind) 232 Raum · Shyamacharan Shukla (Con) 233. Rajpur(R) Devisingh Patel (JS)
234. Ramakona (R) Ranchusingh Iwanti (Con) 235. Ratlam Babulal Paliwal (SSP) 236 Rehli Manibhai Javer Bhai Patel (Con) 237 Rewa: Shatrughan Singh Tiwari (Con) 238. Ron · Mahadev Singh (Con.) 239 Sabalgarh (R) · Buddharam (Con.) 240. Sagar · Mohd. Shafi Sheikh Subarati (Con.) 241. Sailana · Laxman Singh Chitra (SSP) 242 Sainkheda (R) · L. A Jamnik (Con.) 243 Sakti Smt. Tankrajeshwari (Con.) 244 Samri (R) Jairam (Ind) 245 Sanchi Gulab Chand Tamot (LSD) 246. Saraspall: Mahendra Bahadur Singh (Con.)

247. Sarangarh (R) · Kum. Nanhu Dai (Con) 248. Sarangpur (R) · Gangaram Jatav (JS) 249. Sardarpur Sumer Singh Pawar (JS) 250 Satna : Sukhendra Singh (JS) 251. Saunsar · Sheshrao Govindrao Bute (Ind.) 252 Sawer (R): Saijansingh Vishnar (Con.)
 253 Szhore . Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi (Con.) 254 Sendhwa (R) . Roop Singh Chauhan (JS) 255. Seondha: Kamta Prasad Saxena (Con.) 256. Seoni : Smt. Prabhavatı Raje (RRP-HM) 257. Shahpur : Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh (PSP) 258. Shajapur Ramesh Chandra Dube (JS) 259 Sheopur Ram Swarocp Varma (RRP-HM) 260 Shivpuri Anand Swarup Mishra (Con) 261 Shujalpur Vishnucharan Joshi (Con) Sidha Chandrapratap Tiwari (PSP)
Sihawa (R) Naram Singh (JS)
Sihora Kashi Prasad Pandey (Con.) 262 263 264 Singrault Shvam Kartik (SSP) Sirmour Jamuna Prasad Shastri (PSP) Sironj Madanial Agrawal (RRP-HM) 265 266 267 268 Sitamau . Vacant Sitapur (R) N 269 Mokhamadan Singh (Con) 270 Schagpur · Sambhunath Shukla (Con.) 271 Sonkatch Vikram Singh (JS) 272 Surajpur · Bansrup (RRP-HM) 273. Surkhi · Ban Bhushan Rai (Con.) 274 Susner : Harbhau Joshi (JS) Suwasara (R) Champalal Arya (JS)
Takhatpur Murlidhar Misra (Con) 275. 276 Tanakhar (R) Smt. Yugyaseni Kumari (Con.) 278 Tarana: Madhavsingh Ramsingh (JS) 279. Teonthar Lai Kamieshwar (Con) 280 Thandla(R), Pratapsingh (SSP)
Tikamgarh, Gyanendra Singh Deo 281 (Con) 282 Timarni (R) Dhannalal Chaudhary (Con.) 283 Udaipura . Shankar Dayal Sharma (Con) 284 Ujjan North Abdul Gayyur Quraishi (Con) 285 Ujjain South Smt. Hansaben Patel (Con.) 286 286 Unchera(R): Gayadın (JS) 287 Vidisha (R) Gorelal Ratthor (Con.) 288. Waraseoni: Vipinlal Shankarlal Sao (Con)

289 Nominated · H L Lemus

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(III III	Kns Of Tupees)
	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty .	7,86 83 55 00	7,89 46 52 21	8,44 01 58 00
Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties	9,18 10 8,23 ·00	7,13 49 8,67 40	9,66 ·90 9,46 ·00
Stamps Forests	2,64 82 14.06 80	2,81 80 16,26 77	
Registration	40 00	47 34	
Taxes on Vehicles	3,18 00	2,80 .00	3,43 00
Sales Tax	18,87 26 7,07 75	20,24 00	
Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,26 27	6,82 50 1,19 72	8,33 20 1,28 94
Debt Services .	6.79 60	6,48 45	8,49 46
Civil Administration	5,87 21	6,57 06	6,82 74
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	68 18	68 47	72 48
Miscellaneous (net)	1,72 48	2,86 23	2,32 69
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust- ments between Central and State Govern-			_,-,-
ments	32,04 30	31,97 39	33,19 32
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS	1,20,45 60	1,23,42 29	1,37,18 77
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	9,97 19 1,11 29 15,22 34 4,56 86 1,43 22 72 13 8,33 12 24 51 30,80 84 5,30 23 3,93 51 5,36 16 1,98 42 89 56 1,41 84 5,83 29 7,33 69 8,20 56 8,49 83	1,09 06 15,62 72 4,65 86 1,47 45 80 87 9,20 19 20 53 30,61 23 5,14 45 5,29 74 5,77 87	1,52 43 82 49 9,36 82 33 13 31,76 85 5,10 61 5,85 11 6,81 71 2,81 60 97 99
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON			8
REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,21,18 59	1,26,52 11	1,39,03 34
ACCOUNT	()72 ·99	()3,09 82	()1,84 57

MADRAS

Area 1,30,357 sq. km Principal language. Tamil

Population - 3,36,86,953

Capital . Madras

Governor: Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar*

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS† Ministers Portfolios Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, M Bhaktavatsalam Finance, Education, Labour, Legislature, Elec-tions, Religious Endowments, Rural Industries Project and Official Language R Venkataraman Industries, Commercial Taxes, Nationalised Transport, Technical Education, Electricity, Housing, Handlooms, Yarn, Textiles, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsprint Con-trol, Ex-Servicemen, Legislation on Chits, Law and Transport P Kakkan Home, Police, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Haryan Welfare, Prohibition, Bhoodan and Gramdan P Ramaiah Food, Public Works, Revenue, Legislation on Money Londing (Rural Indebtedness), Legislation on Weights and Measures, Indians Overseas Refugees and Evacuees and Passports Smt Jothi Venkatachalam Public Health and Medicine, Women's and Children's Welfare, Orphanages, Accommodation Control, Beggars and Cinematograph Act N Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar Courts, Forests and Cinchona, Co-operation, Courts, Forests and Khadi and Village Industries and Ports G Bhuvarahan Information and Publicity, Registration, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Prisons, Approved Schools, Vigilance Services and Fisheries S M A Majid Municipal Administration, Community Development and Panchayats

Chief Secretary

C A Ramakrishnan

HIGH COURT+

Chief Justice

M Anantanarayanan,

Judges

K Veeraswami, K Sreenivasan, T Venkatadri, P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, P. S Kailasam, P Kunhamed Kutti, R Sadasivam, K S Venkataraman, K S Ramamurti, M Natesan, N Krishnaswami Reddy

Advocate-General

S. Mohan Kumaramangalam

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION[†]

Chairman

K. J M Shetty

Members

5 Chinnappan, E Adikesavan, V. K Appandarajan

^{*}On leave Sardar Ujjal Singh is acting as Governor. †As on July 1, 1966

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker		S	Chella	Pandian
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Deputy Speaker: K Parthasarathi

1. Acharapakkam O Venkatasubba Reddy (Con)	41 Gandarvakottai · R Krishnaswamy Gopalar (Con)
2 Adirampatinam : M. Dhandayutha-	42 Gangaikondan (R) R S Arumugam (Con)
pani (Con.) 3 Aduthurai K S Mani (DMK)	43. Gingee G Rajaram (Con)
	44 Gobichettipalayam P. K. Muthuve-
4. Alangudi (R) P Murugaiyan (DMK)	
5 Alangulam S Chella Pandian (Speaker)	lappa Gounder (Con.) 45 Gudivattam (R) · T. Manavalan (Con.)
6 Ambasamudram · G Gomathi Sankara	the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s
Dikshitar (Con)	46 Gummidipundi A. Raghava Reddy (Ind.)
7 Ambur (R) P Rajagopal (Con)	47 Harbour K S G Haja Sheriff (Con.)
8 Anamalai (R) K. Ponnian (Con)	
9 Andanallur Chunnadhurai Ambalakarar	48 Harur (R) C Manickam (DMK)
(Con)	49 Hosur N. Ramachandra Reddy
10 Andipatti (R) · Smt A. Krishnaveni	(Con) 50 Javankondan Smt Jagadambal
(Con)	
11 Andhiyur (R) G D Perumal Raju	Velayudham (DMK)
(Con)	51 Kadambur (R) S Sangili (Con.)
12. Arantangi A Duraiyarasan (DMK)	52 Kadumbathur N Ekambara Mudahar
13 Aravakurichi S Sadasivam (Con)	(Con)
14 Arcot K. R. Munirathnam (DMK)	53 Kadayam A B Balagan (Con.)
15 Ariyalur R Narayanan (DMK)	54. Kallakurichi (R) T Chinnasamy
16. Arkonam S J Ramaswamy (DMK)	(DMK)
17 Arni C Kothandarama Bhagavathar	55 Kancheepuram S V Natesa Mudaliar
(Con) 18 Aruppukotta: T Kadambavanasund	(Con)
	56. Kangayam K S Nataraja Gounder
ram (Con)	(Con)
19 Attur · 5 Angamuthu Naicker (Con)	57 Kanyakumari B Natarajan (Con)
20 Authoor V. S. S. Mani (DMK)	58 Kapilamalai C V Velappan (DMK)
21 Avanushi K Marappa Gounder	59 Karaikudi Saw Ganesan (SWA)
(Con)	60 Karur T M Nallasamy (Con)
22 Basin Bridge Smt T N Anandanayaki	61 Kattumannarkoil M R Krishnamoorthy
(Con)	(DMK)
23 Bhavani Smt N K Ranganayaki	62 Katpadi · B Rajagopal Naidu (Con)
(Con.)	63 Killivoor R Ponnappa Nadar (Con)
24 Bhuvanagiri A Ramachandra Rayar	64 Kodaikanal M Alagiriswamy (Con)
(Con) 25 Bodinayakanoor A P Sounderavel	65 Kodavasal P Jayaraj (Con) 66 Koilpalayam M P Muthukaruppana-
Servai (Con) 26 Chengam C K Chinnaraje Gounder	swami Gounder (Con) 67 Koilpatti N V Venugopalakrishna-
(DMK)	sami (Con)
27 Chennimalas K R Nallassvam (Ind-	
SP)	68 Krishnagiri P V Sriramulu Naidu (DMK)
28 Cheyyar K Govindan Pulavar	69 Kulithalai V Ramanathan (Con)
(DMK)	70 Kumbakonam AR Ramaswami (Con)
29 Chidambaram (R) S. Sivasubramaniam	71 Kunnathur(R) P. Appayoo (Con)
(Con)	71 Kunnathur(R) P. Appavoo (Con) 72 Kurinji ali N Rajangam (DMK)
30 Chingleput C G Viswanathan	73 Lalgudi A P Dharmalingam (DMK)
(DMK)	74 Madhavaram R Govindarajulu Naidu
31 Colmbatore I G. E Chinnadurai	(Con)
(Con)	75 Madural Central V Sankaran (Con)
32 Coimbatore II (R), K P Palanisamy	76 Madurat Fast Smt P K R. Lakshmi-
(Con),	kantham (Con)
33 Colachel . A Swamidas (Ind.)	77 Madurantakam (R) B Parameswaran
34 Coonoor J Matha Gowder (Con)	(Con)
35 Cuddalore P R Secnuvasa Padayachi	78. Mallasamudram (R) R Nallamuthu
(Con)	(DMK)
36 Dharapuram Smt Parvathi Arjunan	79 Manamadural K Cheemaichamy
(Con.)	(SWA)
37. Dharmapuri · Vadivel Gounder (Con)	80 Manaparai N P M. Chinniah Goun-
38. Dindigul R Rangaswamy (Con.)	der (Con)
39 Egmore . Smt Jothi Venkatachalam	81 Mannargudi T S Swaminatha Odayar
(Con)	(Con)
40. Erode: A S. Dhakshinamoorthy	82 Mayuram . G Narayanaswamy Naidu
Gounder (Con)	(Con)
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^{*}As on July 1, 1966. Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party (CP); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), Swatantra Party (SWA); Forward Block (FB), Independent (Ind.)

- 83. Melur : M. Siyaramanambalam (Con.)
- 84. Mettupalayam. N. Shanmugasundaram (Con)
- 85 Mettur · K. S. Ardhanareeswara Gounder (Con)
- 86. Mudukulathur T L, Sasivarna Theyar (Ind-FB)
- S Ramalingam (Con) 87 Musiri(R)
- 88. Mylapore Rama Arangannal (DMK) 89 Nagapattinam A M P. S Balagan-
- gadharan (Con.)
 90 Nagercoil A. Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con.)
- Nallur K. Narayanaswamı Pıllaı (Con) 91
- 92 Namakkal (R) S. Chinnayan (Con) 93 Nambiyur A K Kaliappa Gounder (Con)
- 94 Nanguneri N Duraipandi (Con.) 95 Nannilam : M D Thiagaraja Pillai
- (Con) V. Krishnamoorthy 96 Nellikuppam Gounder (DMK) 97 Nitakottai Vacan
- Vacant
- 98 Ootacamund T. Karcha Gowder (Con)
- 99 Ottanchatram A Senapathi Gounder (Con)
- 100 Ottapidaram L Ramakrishna Naidu (Con)
- 101 Padmanabhapuram A Kunjan Nadar (Ind) C Venkidusamy Gounder
- 102 Palanı (SWA)
- 103 Palladam R Sengaliappan (Con) 104 Panjapatii K K Muthiah (Con) 105 Papanasam (R) R Subramanian (Con)
- 106 Paramakudi 107 Pattukkottai C Srinivasan (Con)
- Arunachalam (DMK)
- 108 Pennagaram M V. Karivengdam (DMK)
- 109 Perambalur T P Alagamuthu (DMK) 110 Perambur (R) Kum. D Sulochana (Con)
- 111 Peranamallur P Ramachandran (Con) 112 Perundurai N Nallasenapathi Sarkarai
- Manradiar (Con)

- 113 Pollachi N Mahalingam (Con)
 114 Pollar T B Kesava Reddi (Ind)
 115 Ponneri (R) . T P Humalai (Con)
 116 Porayar K. R. Sambandam (Con)
 117 Pudukkottai A Thiagarajan (DMK)
 118 Purasawalkam . V. Bashyam Reddy
- (Con)
- 119 Puliangudi (R) P Urkavalan (Con) 120 Radhapuram N. Soundarapandian
- (Con) 121. Ramanathapuram - Shanmuga Rajes-
- wara Sethupathi (Con)
- 122 Ranipet: R Abul Khaleel (DMK) 123. Rajapalayam. R. Krishnaswamy Naidu (Con)
- 124. Rasipuram · N P. Sengottuvelu (DMK) 125. Rishivandiyam (R) · L. Anandan (Con.)
- 126 Saidapet: Munu Adhi (DMK) 127 Salem-I: G. Venkataraman (Con.) 128. Salem II: A Ratnavel Gounder
- (Con.)
 129. Saliamangalam: A Appavoo Thevar
- 130. Samayanallur (R): P. Kakkan (Con.) 178. Tiruvayar. K B Palani (Con.)

- S M. Abdul Majid 131 Sankarankoil (Con.)
- 132. Sankart: K S Subramania Gounder
- (Con) 133 Sathlamangalam K. Gopala Gounder
- (Con.) K T Kosalram (Con)
- 134. Sattankulam K T Kosalrai 135 Sattur : K. Kamaraj (Con)
- 136 Sankarapuram: K. Parthasarathi (Con.)
- 137 Sendamangalam V R. Penannan (DMK)
- 138 Sholinghur A. M. Ponrangam (Con.) 139. Sholavandan (R), Smt A. S. Ponnammal (Con)
- 140 Sirkali (R) R Thangavelu (Con)
- Sivaganga R. V Swaminathan (Con.) Sivakasi S Ramaswami Naidu (Con.) 141 142
- 143 Sriperumbudur . M Bhaktavatsalam (Con.)
- 144 Srirangam N Subramaniam Chettiar
- (Con.) 145 Srivaikuntam A P. C. Veerabahu (Con)
- 146 Srivilliputhur (R) M. Chelhah (Con.)
- Sulur Smt C Kolandaiammal (Con.)
 Tolaivasal (R) A Duraiswamy (Con.)
 Tanipadi (R) A Arumugam (Con.)
 Taramangalam : N. S Sundararajan 147
- 148 149
- 150
- (Con)
- 151 Tenkası A R Subbiah Mudahar (Con)
- Thanjavur: M Karunanithi (DMK)
 Them S S. Rajendran (DMK) 152 153
- 154 Thiagarayanagar Kanchi Manimozhiar
- (DMK)
- 155 Thirumangalam K Thiruvengadam (Con)
- 156 Thirumayam . V Ramiah (Con)
- 157. Tirupparankundram S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con)
 158 Tiruthuraipundi (R)
- A K. Subbiah (CP)
- 159 Thondamuthur V Ellama Naidu (Con)
- 160 Thousand Lights K A Mathialagan (DMK)
 161 Ihurinjapuram S Murugaiyan (DMK)
 162 Tindivanam A. Thangavelu (DMK)
 163 Tiruchendur M S Selvarajan (Con)

- 164 Tiruchengode T M Kaliyannan (Con.) 165 Tiruchirapalli I M S Mani (DMK) 166 Tiruchirapalli II M Kalyanasundaram
- (CP)
- 167 Tiruchuli (R) A Perumal (SWA) 168. Tirukoilur Smt. B. Lakshminarasamma
- (Con.)
- S Madhavan (DMK) Turukoshtiyur
- 170 Tirunelveli. Smt. Rajathi Kunchitha-
- patham (Con.)
 Tiruppattur K. Tirupathy Gounder (DMK)
- K. N. Palaniswamy (Con.) 172. Tiruppur 173 Tiruvarur (R) . C. M. Ambikapathi
- (Con.) 174. Tiruvadanai Kariamanicka Ambalam
- (SWA) 175, Tiruvallur (R) V S Arunachalam (Con)
- 176. Tiruttani : C. Chiranjeevulu Naidu (Ind)
- 177. Tiruvannamalai : P. U Shanmugam (DMK)

179, 180	T Palur S. Ramaswami (DMK) Triplicane V R. Nodunchezhiyan	192	(Con)
181 182.	(DMK) Tuticorin S. Ponnusamy Nadar (Con) Udumalpet R Rajagopalaswamy	193 194 195	Vanyambadi M P Vadivelu (DMK) Vanur (R) A G Balakrishnan (DMK) Vedasandur S Nanjunda Rao (Con)
183	(Con) Uddanapalli N Chinnamunisamy	196	Vedaranyam M 5 Ramalingam (Con)
184.	Chetty (SWA) Ulundurpet Smt A Manonmani Ammal (SWA)	197 198 199	Veerapandy S Arumugam (DMK) Vellore R Jeevarathnam (Con) Vengalam (R) S Mani (DMK)
185 186	Uppiliapuram V A Muthiah (Con) Usilampatti P K. Mookiah Theyar	200 201	Vilavancode M William (Con) Villupuram M Shunmugam (DMK)
187. 188	(SWA) Uthamapalayam M Rajangam (DMK) Uthangarai · M Kamalanathan	202	Virinchipuram R Sampanghi (DMK) Viiddhachalam G Bhuvarahan (Con)
189	(DMK) Uthiramerur O Sreenivasa Reddiar	204	Wandiwash (R) S Muthulingam (DMK)
190	(Con) Vadamudurai M. Maruthanayagam Pillai (Con)	205	Washermanpet M Mayandi Nadar (Con)
191	Valapadi N Ramaswamy Udayar (Con)	206	Yercaud (R) M Kulaindaiswamy Gounder (Con) Nominated Smt A Suares

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman	M A Manickavelu	Deputy Chairma	n V K Palaniswamy Gounder
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1	K Ramakrishna Achari Legislatir Assembl	/e 31	K Doraiswamy Naidu	Local Authorities
2	T S Arunachalam	32	S Ramasami Padayachi	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
3	S R P Ponnuswamy	33		,,
	Chettiar	34		,,
4	C P Chitrarasu	35		-
5	M Ethirajalu	36	M Jengal Reddiar	*1
6	V K Palaniswamy Gounder	37		**
7	Smt I akshmi Krishnamurthy ,,	38	T K Subbiah	•
8	S V Lakshmanan		P Venkatachala Theyar	•
9	M A Manickayelii	40		**
lÒ.	Mohanlal Mehta	41	R Venkatachalam	17
11	S. Muthu		N Willson Applior	**
12	A Ponnanna Naidu	43	K Anbazhagan	Teachers
13	K Ratitam Naidu		A Chidambatanathan	reacuers
14	Raman Noir		G R Damodaran	71
	N V Natarajan	46		43
16.	C V Rajagonal	47		**
1 7	K Ramdose	48		27
18	A Krishnaswamu Vandauge	49		Constitute.
	R Venkataraman	1 50		Graduates
2Ó	P Villavaravar		H V Hande	,
21	K S Abdul Wahah	52		•
	S P Aditanar Local	1 32	A Lakshmanaswami Mu- daliar	
m ~,	Authoriti	62		9.2
2	S K A Lakshmanan		D Santosham	**
ر.	Chettiar Laksiimailaii	54		NT. 33
A	K K Kathandaraman	33	M Aiyaswamy	Nominated
5	P Sivecank ira Mehta	36	M A Muthiah Chettiar	,,
	A Chidambara Mudaliar	3/	Smt S Manjubashini	**
	T V Devaraja Mudahar	38	Smt S Pandurangam	,,,
		39	V Ramalingam Pillai	**
0	G Vijayarangam V. K Ramaswamy Mu-	60		17
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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

			·
	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimate 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax .	11,28 00	11,36 00	12,28 0
Estate Duty	63 .00	56.70	60 00
State Excise Duties	4,79 87 40 12	5,05 54	6,33 3
Stamps	7.05 63	42 · 52 7.87 81	7,62 24
Forests	2.59 23	2,74 59	2,66 50
Registration	1,75 30	1,66 79	1,71 89
Taxes on Vehicles	13,00 50	13,30 56	14,00 2
Sales Tax	34,81 29	39,32 00	45,90 00
Other Taxes and Duties ,	9,12 66	9,22 57	12,04 -68
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and		! !	
Drainage Works (net)	4,04 14	3,17 81	3,30 79
Debt Services	15,41 99	13,37 90	18,69 83
Civil Administration Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	12,85 37	12,16 58	10,18 36
Improvements (net)	1 25 00	106.62	1 14 01
Miscellaneous (net)	1,35 99 10,08 29	1,06 63	1,14 21 10,37 07
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	10,00 23	9,50 73	10,37.07
ments between Central and State Govern-	Í	1	
ments	33,97 84	33,09 17	40,27 81
Extraordinary	43 86	97 15	1,06 23
RAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,63,63 08	1,64,91 05	1,88,71 84
EVENUE EXPENDITURE		i 1	
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry	4,41 16 6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61	4,77 68 6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 68 8,69 27 3,50 88	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 3,33 06
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87	7,26 03 25,23 38 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 7 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 3,33 06 2,68 49
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 3,33 04 2,68 49 2,34 99
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 3,33 04 2,68 49 2,34 99
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34 8,85 74	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81 8,74 98	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 3,33 06 2,68 49 2,34 99 9,67 12
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements Miscellaneous	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34 8,85 74	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81 8,74 98	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 50 2,68 49 2,34 99 9,67 12
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements Miscellaneous	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34 8,85 74	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81 8,74 98	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 50 2,68 49 2,34 99 9,67 12
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34 8,85 74	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81 8,74 98	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 50 2,68 49 2,34 99 9,67 12
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34 8,85 74	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81 8,74 98	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 3,33 06 2,68 49 2,34 99 9,67 12 9,91 15 23,07 18
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works RAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34 8,85 74 9,96 19 27,33 50	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81 8,74 98 10,41 79 21,80 52 8,22 03	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 2,68 49 2,34 99 9,67 12 9,91 15 23,07 18
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works RAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34 8,85 74 9,96 19 27,33 50	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 57 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81 8,74 98 10,41 79 21,80 52	25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 3,33 06 2,68 49 2,34 99 9,67 12
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works RAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	6,59 69 16,78 69 9,40 49 1,80 24 1,57 07 7,44 31 5 79 36,93 12 9,26 20 3,94 73 7,94 46 2,89 61 2,32 24 6,70 34 8,85 74 9,96 19 27,33 50	6,85 90 17,54 97 9,17 93 1,93 48 1,79 45 8,48 58 7 03 38,37 63 9,64 05 3,55 66 8,69 27 3,50 88 2,72 87 6,43 81 8,74 98 10,41 79 21,80 52 8,22 03	7,26 03 25,23 58 9,36 69 1,95 99 1,83 37 8,45 71 6 37 44,97 25 10,88 03 5,04 58 9,75 02 2,68 49 2,34 99 9,67 12 9,91 15 23,07 18

MAHARASHTRA

	MANAKASHIKA
Area · 3,07, 477 sq km Principal language Marathi	Population · 3,95,53,718 Capital Bombay
	Governor : P V. Cherian
	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*
Ministers	Portfolior
V P Naik	Chief Minister, General Administration, Industries,
D S Desai G B Khedkar P K Savant Shantilal H Shah S K Wankhede S B Chavan Homi J Taleyarkhan Smt Nurniala Raje Bhosle M D Choudhari	Planning and Electricity Home Rural Development Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies Public Health, Law and Judiciary Finance Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Communications Housing, Printing Presses, Fisheries, Small Savings and Tourism Social Welfare Education and Forests
K S Sonwane N M Tidke Rafiq Zakaria S V Sonawane Rajaram Anant Patil	Co-operation Labour Urban Development and Waqf Prohibition Revenue
Deputy Ministers	
Gundu Dashrath Patil Kailas Shiyanarayan Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale S B Patil Hari Govindrao Vartak Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal Kalyantao Pandharinath Patil Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap	Planning, Industries and Electricity Education Agriculture Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications Revenue Public Health, Khar Lands and Fisheries Co-operation, Food and Civil Supplies Home and Labour Rural and Urban Development and Legislative Affairs Social Welfare, Housing and Forests
	Sootal Welling, Housing and Potests
	Chief Sucretary D R Piadhan HIGH COURT*
Chief Justice	. Y S Tambe
Judges	S P Kotval, NA Mody, V M Tarkunde, D V Patel, V S Desai, K K Desai, V. A Naik, N L Abhyankar, M G Chitale, Y V. Chandrachud, D G. Palekar, R M Kantawala, V G Wagle, L M Paranjpe, V D Tulzapurkar, B D Bal, B N Deshmukh, D B Padhye, M V Paranjpe
∆ dvocate-General	H M Seervai
PUBI	LIC SERVICE COMMISSION*
Chairman	S P P Thorat
Members 🚙	L. M. Patil, D V. Chauhan, D Y Gohokar, N D Bilimoria

^{*}As on July 1, 1966.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker T. S Bharde

Deputy Speaker K. T. Girme

- 1. Achalpur : Annasaheb Watane (Ind) Sadashivran
- 2. Adyar (R): Aba Dhandu Gosawi (RP) 3. Ahmedpur Mahadevappa Baslingappa Sangvikar (Con.)
- 4 Ahmednagar North: B. N. Nagwade (Ind)
- 5. Ahmednagar South T. S. Bharde (Speaker)
- 6. Akkalkot Smt Nirmala Raje Bhosle (Cin)
- 7 Akola, M A Vairale (Con.)
- 8. Akot Gopalrao Banrao Khedkar (Con)
- 9. Akrani (R) C D Bhandari (Con) 10 Alibag Dattatraya Krishnaji Khanvilkar (Con)
- Amalner (R) Shahajahankhan Jalam-khan Tadvi (Con)
- 12 Ambad Nanasaheb Savlaram Jedhe (Con.)
- 13 Ambegaon, Smt. Venubai Annasaheb Awate (Con)
- 14 Amgoan Narayan Mohani Bahekar (SSP)
- 15. Amravati: Umerlalji Mathuradas Kedia (Con)
- 16 Armori Jagannath Temsa Mashakshetri (Con)
- 17 Arvi Narayanrao Rajaramji Kale (Ind)
- 18 Ashti(R) Ramdas Gangaramji Sonowane (Con)
- 19 Ashti Bhausaheb Kashinath Alabe (Con)
- 20 Aurangabad Rafiq Zakaria (Con) 21. Ausa. Mallanath Gundanath Maharaj
- (PWP) 22 Radnapur (R) Dhakaleshwar Makaji
- Karnale (Con) 23 Baclnera Purushottam Kashirao
- Deshmukh (Con)
- 24 Buglan Dharma Patil (Con) 25 Balapur Shriram Haribhai Shriram Haribhau Mankar (Ind)
- 26 Bandra Purushottam Ganesh Kher (Con)
- 27 Baramati Smt Malatibai Madhaorao
- Shirole (Con)
 Barsi Smt Prabhatai Shankarrao Zadbuke (Con)
- 29 Bassein Hari Govindiao Vartok (Con.) 30 Basmath Rangrao Parasiamji Desh-
- mukh (Con)
- 31 Bhadrawati Ramchandra Janardhan
- Deotale (Con)

 32 Bhagur (R). Amritrao Tulshiram Kale (Con)
- 33. Bhandara Dada Dajibaji Dhote (Con) 34. Bhir Kashinath Tatyaba Jadhav (CP
- Bhiwandi Bango Nana Bhoir (Con)
- 36. Bhokardan, Bhaurao Narsingrao Gavandhe (PWP)
- 37 Bhor Shankar Mahadeo Bheike (Con.)

- 38. Bhudargad, Anandrao Kondiba Desai (Con)
- 39. Bhusaval Dattatrya Senu Bhirud (Con)
- Biloh: Vyankatrao Babarao Deshmukh (Taradekar) (Con)
- 41. Borgaon(R). Dagadu Zangoji Palasapagar (Con)
- 42. Borivali Iswarlal Pranjivandas Parekh (Con.)
- 43 Brahmapuri(R). Govinda Bijaji Meshram (Con)
- 44 Buldana Smt Indirabai Ramrao Ko-tamkar (Con)
- 45 Byculla, Smt Qamar N Ahmed (Con)
- 46 Chalisgaon Motiram Shamrao Suryavanshi (Con)
 47. Chanda Ramchandrarao Rajeshwarrao
- Potdukhe (Ind)
 48 Chandgad Vithalrao Kalajirao Chavan (Con)
- Chandur Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhav (Con)
- 50. Chausala Bhaurao Bhagujirao (Con)
- 51. Chembur Vadilal Chaturbhuj Gandhi (Con)
- 52. Chikhali Santoshrao Narayan Patil (Con)
- 53. Chirmur Marotrao Damodar Tumpalliwar (Con)
- 54 Chiplun Parsharam Krishnaji Sawant (Con)
- 55 Chopda Deorao Madhavrao Nikam
- (Con,) 56 Colaba Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con)
- Dadar Prahlad Keshav Atre (Ind)
- 58 Dahanu Shamrao Ramchandia Paul (Con)
- Dapoli Ramchandra Vithal Bhelose (Con)
- 60 Darwha: Ali Hasan Jiwabhai Mamdani (Con)
- 61 Daryapur Jagnnath Deorao Patil (Ind)
- Deogad Vamanrao Nagoji Rane (Con) 62
- Dhanora (R) Fatclalshah Raja (Ind.) 63
- 64 Dharamabad Shankarrao Bhaurao Chauhan (Con)
- 65 Dhobitalao Kailasanarayan Shivnarayan Narola (Con)
- 66 Dhulia North Chandrakant Namdeo Patil (Con)
- Dhulia South Bhagwatiprasad Rambharose Pande (Con)
- 68 Dhond (R) Vithairao Ramchandra
- Pawar (Con.) 69. Digars Madhaorao Baburao Mahindre
- (Con) 70. Dindori Raghunath Gopalrao Gunjal
- (Con) Dongri. Mustafa Gulamnabi Faki (Con.)

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con.), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party (CP); Republican Party (RP), Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP), Independent (Ind.)

- 72 Edlabad (R) Hiralal Indal Kalyani | (Con)
- 73 Erandol Digambar Shankar Patil (Con)
- 74 Gadhinglaj Appasaheb Ramrao Nalawade (Con)
- 75 Gangakhed (R) Devrao Namdzorao Pathrikar Kamble (Con)
- 76 Gangapur Yamajirao Mahatarrao Satpute (Con)
- Georai Sayajirao Iryambakrao (Con)
- 78 Girgaum Anant Natayan Namjoshi (Con)
- 79 Gondia Mancharbhai Babarbhai Patel (Con)
- 80 Goregaon Purantal Dharmabhau Rahangdale (SSP)
- Gowardhan (R) Rambhahu Chinkaji Salve (Con)
- 82 Guhagar Purushottam Vasudeo Mandlik (SSP)
- 83 Hadgaon Bhimrao Keshavrao Deshmukh (Con)
- 84 Hatkanangale (R) Keshav Narsinga Ghatge (Con)
- 85 Haveli Martand Dhondiba Magar (Con)
- 86 Hinganghat Vinayak Madhayrao Choudhari (Ind)
- 87 Hingoli Narayanrao Limbajirao Patil (Con)
- 88 Igatpuri Shankar Dharlu Zole (SSP) 89 Indapur Shankarrao Bajirao Patil
- (Con) 90 Jalamb Kashirao Raibhau Patil (PWP)
- Smt Pratibha Narayanrao 91 Jalgaon
- Patil (Con) Jalna Dattatrayrao Khanderao
- Deshpande (Con)
- Abajee Nana Patil (Con)
 R) Balwanta Piraji Wan-93 Jamner Janefal (R) 94 Balwanta Piran khede (Con)
- 95 Jaoli Bhiku Daji Bhilare (Con) 96 Jath Tukaram Krishnarao S Tukaram Krishnarao Shendge (Con.)
- 97 Jawhar (R) Baburao Sadashiv Jadho (Con)
- 98 Jintur Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.)
- 99 Junnar Vithalrao Narayanrao Awate (Ind)
- 100 Kagal Shamrao Bhivaji Patil (Con.) 101 Kaij (R) Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad
- (Con)
- 102 Kalamnuri (R) Surajmal Narayan Choudhari (Con)
 103 Kallam (R) Pralhadarao Sopan Sar-
- wade (Con)
- Kalameshwar Seshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con)
- 105 Kalwan (R) Dongar Rama More (Con)
- 106. Kalyan Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)
- Komptee (R): Anantram Dayal Choudhari (Con)
- 108, Kandhar Keshavrao Shanktrao Dhondge (PWP)
- 109 Kankaoli: Yeshwant Babait Dalvi (SSP)
- 110. Kannad Kakasaheb Bhikanrao hmukh (Con)

- 111 Karad North Pandurang Dadasaheb Patil (Con)
- Yeshvantrao 112 Karad South Jnaba Mohite (Con)
- 113 Karmala Pandurang Mahadeo Jagtap (Con)
- 114 Karjat Eknath Buwasaheb Nimbalkar (Con)
- 115 Karvir Dinkarrao Vithalrao Mudrale (Con)
- Kasa (R) Dhaktya Posha Sutar (CP)
- 117 Kasba Peth Baburao Narayanrao Sanas (Con)
- 118 Katol Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con)
- 119 Kelapur Tryambak Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con)
- 120 Khalapur (R) Krishna Ramaji Mundhe (PWP)
- 121 Khamgaon Tukaram Ganpat Khunkar (Ind)
- 122 Khanapur Sampatrao Sitaram Mane (Con)
- 123 Khatav Shivajirao Dadasaheb Pawar (Con)
- Khed Vasantrao Marutrao Manjre 124 (Con)
- Khed Husen Misarikhan Dalwai (Con)
- 126 Kinwat Uttamrao Baliram Rathod (Con)
- Kirkee (R) Ganpat Narayan Kamble (Con)
- 128 Kolhapur Tryambak Sitaram Karkhanis (PWP)
- 129 Koregaon Tushar Pandurang Pawar (Con)
- 130 Kumbharwada Bhanushankar Manchharam Yagnık (Con) Kurla Smt Anjanıbai Narhar Magar
- (Con)
- 132 Lanja Shashishekhar Kasinath Athalye
- (SSP) 133 Latur Keshavrao Sitaram Sonawane
- (Con) Lovegrove (R) Punamchand Tabhaji Patel (Con)
- 135 Madha (R) Kashinath Babu Asware (Con)
- 136 Mahad Shankar Babaji Sawant (Con.)
- 137 Mahalaxmi Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Con)
- Mahim Frederick Michael Pinto (Ind.)
- Makhajan (R) Vithal Laxman Reelkar (Con)
- Malegaon Haroon 140 Ahmed Ansarı (Con)
- Malkapur Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con) 141
- 142 Malsiras Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Con) 143 Malwan Shyam Gangaram Kochare-
- kar (SSP) 144 Man (R) Laxman Babaji Bhingardeve
- (Con)
- Mandvi Salebhoy Abdul Kadar (Con.) 146 Mangalwedha (R) Ganpat Laxman
- Sonawane (Con.) 147. Mangaon Dattatraya Maloji Talegaonkar (Con)
- 148. Mangrulpir. Smt Shanta Raghunath Page (Con)

- 149. Manjlegaon Shripadrao Limbajirao Kadam (Con)
- 150. Matunga: Liladhar Passo Shah (Con.) 151. Maval: Namdeo Sadashiv Mohol
- (Con)
 152, Mazgaon Vithal Krishnaji Toraskar
 (Con)
- Mekhar. Shankarrao Vithalrao Deshmukh (Con)
- 154. Melghat Mamraj Jagannath Khandelwal (Ind)
- 155 Muraj, Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con)
- 156. Mokhada (R) Malu Harı Veer (Con)157 Morsı Pratapsınlı Shankarrao Deshmukh (Ind.)
- 158 Mukhed (R) Piraji Satwaji Sabne
- (Con)
 159 Murbad Shantaram Gopal Gholap
 (Con)
- 160. Murtyapur Smt Kusumatai Wamanrao Korpe (Con)
- 161 Nagarakola (R) Yashwant Sakharam Bhangre (Con)
- 162 Nagpada: Viswanath Rajanna Tulla (Con)
- 163 Nagpur Smt Sushilabai Balraj (Con)
- 164 Nagpur I Vinayak Sakharam Dandekar (Ind)
- 165 Nagpur II Dhondbaji Dashrath
 Hedau (Ind)
 166 Nagpur III (R) Premnath Rishi
- 166 Nagpur III (R) Premnath Rishi Wasnik (Con)
- 167 Naigaon (R) Smt Shakuntala Chintaman Salve (Con)
- 168 Nanded S Makdoom Pasha S Farook Pasha (Con)
- 169 Nandgaon Vyankatrao Bhausaheb Hire (Con.)
- 170 Nandurbar Gajmal Tulshiram Patil (Con.)
- 171 Nasık Vasant Narayan Nayak (Con)
- 172 Nawapur (R) Dharma Jairam Kokni (Con)
- 173 Nilanga Shivajirao Bhaurao Patil (Con)
- 174 Niphad Dattatraya Bhikaji Patil (Con)
 175 Omerga Vijaysinh Shivram Chalukya
- (PWP) 176 Osmanabad Vishwasrao Ganpatrao
- Patil (Con) 177 Pachora Supdu Bhadu Patil (Con)
- 178 Pathan Kaiyanrao Pandharmath Patil (Con)
- 179 Palghar Sridhar Sarkharam Patil
- 180. Pandharpur Andumbar Kondiba Patil (Con)
- 181 Panhala Sadashiv Daulatrao Patil (PWP)
- 182 Panvel Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP) 183 Parbhani Sheshrao Apparao Desh-
- mukh (PWP)
 184 Parel Madhavrao Ganpatrao Mane
- (Con)
 185 Parenda Krishnaji Bajirao Patil (PWP)
- 186 Parle Andheri Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Con)
- 187. Parner Dattatraya Kondiram Bhagat (Con)
- 188. Parola Gulabrao Narayanrao Pawar (Con)

- 189 Partur. Bhagwan Daulatrao Borade (Con.)
- 190. Patan Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con.)
- 191, Pathardi Narayan Ganpat Avhad (Con)
- 192. Pathri Babarao Sopan Naik (PWP)
- 193. Peint (R) Kacharu Bhau Raut (Con.) 194 Pen Laxman Shankar Mhatre (Con.)
- 195 Phaltan Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik-Nimbalkar (Con.)
- 196. Poona Cantt Krishnarao Tukaram Girme (Con)
- 197 Pulgaon (R) Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonawane (Con)
- 198 Purandar Dyaneshwar Raghunath Khaire (Con)
- 199. Pusad Vasantrao Phulsing Naik (Con)
- 200 Radhanagar: Dnyandev Santaram Khandekar (Con)
- 201 Rahuri Baburao Bapun Tanapure (Con.)
- 202. Rajapur Sahadeo Mukund Thakare (Con)
- 203 Rajura Vithalrao Laxmanrao Dhote (Con)
- 204 Ramiek Mohamed Abdulla Khan Pathan (Con)
- 205 Ratnagiri Shantaram Laxman Peje (Con)
- 206 Raver Madhukar Dhanan Choudhari (Con)
- 207 Renapur Anna Ganapati Gite (Ind.) 208 Roba Pandurang Raman Sanap
- 208 Roha Pandurang Ramaji Sanap (PWP) 209 Sadak-Arium (R) Shrawan Mangru
- 209 Sadak-Arjum (R) Shrawan Mangruji Kanhekar (Con)
- 210 Sakoli Adkunji Sonuji Paulzagade (Con)
- 211 Sakrı (R) Gokul Rupla Gavit (Con) 212 Sangmeshwar Jayaram Balkrıshna
- Shetye (SSP)
 213. Sangamner Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal (Con.)
- 214 Sangli Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Con)
- 215 Sangola Ganpatrao Annasaheb Deshmukh (PWP)
- 216 Saoli Waman Vistari Gaddamwar (Con)
- 217 Saoner Narendra Mahipati Tidke
- (Con) 218 Satara Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap (Con)
- 219 Sawantwadi Shivram Sawant Khem
- Sawant Bhonsale (Con) 220 Sewree Sawalram Gopal Patkar (CP)
- 221 Shahuwadi Udayasingh Nanasaheb Gaikwad (Con)
- 222 Shevgaon Marutrao Shankarrao
- Ghule (Con)
 223. Shirala Vasantrao Anandrao Naik
 (Con)
- 224, Shirdi Karbhari Bhimaji Rohamare (Con)
- 225 Shirol Ratnappa Bharamappa Kumbhar (Con)
- 226 Shirpur Venkatrao Tanaji Dhobi (Con.)
- 227. Shivajinagar Vacant
- 228 Sholapur Govind Bhaurao Buigute (Con.)

229.	Sholapur City North: Yankappa Ra-	247. Udgir (R). Vithalrao Bapurao Khad
	mayya Madur (CP)	waie (Con)
230.	Sholapur City South Rajaram Sawa-	248. Ulhasnagar Parcharam Kevairas
	laram Dhavale (Con,)	Ailani (SSP)
231.	Shrigonda (R) Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (Con.)	249 Umarkhed (R) Ramchandra Name
222		deo Shingankar (Con)
232.	Shrirampur (R) Baburao Sawalaram	250 Umrer Damu Sadashiv Tarneka
	Chaturbhuj (Con.)	(Con)
233.	Shrivardhan Abdur Rahman A.	251 Valapur Smt. Gırjabai Machhindra
	Gafoor Antulay (Con)	nath Jadhay (Con)
234.	Shukrawarpeth: Rambhau Vithal	252 Vengurla Prataprao Deorao Bhonsal
	Telang (Con)	(Con)
235.	Sillod Baburao Janglu Kale (Con.)	253. Vita (R) Bhagwanrao Lalasahe
236	Sındkheda Narayanrao Sahadeorao	Pawar (Con.)
W 201	Patil (Con)	
227		254 Wai Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagta
227.	Sinnar Shankar Balaji Waje (Con)	(Con)
230.	Sironcha Visweshwarrao Dharmarao	255 Walkeshwar Smt. Maniben Nanu
-20	Atram (Ind.)	bhai Desai (Con.)
239,	Sirur : Raosaheb Baburao Pawar	256. Walwa Rajaram Anant Patil (Con.
	(Con.)	257. Wani: Vithalrao Yeshwantrao Goho
240	South Sholapur Virupakshappa Guru-	kar (Con.)
	appa Shivdare (Con)	258 Wardha Bapurao Marotrao Desh
241.	Taloda (R). Digambar Narshi Padvi	mukh (Con)
	(Con)	259 Washim Ramrao Gopalrao Zanal
242	Tasgaon: Dhondiram Yeshwant Patil	(Con.)
	(Con)	
243		260 World Madhav Narayan Birji (Con.
273		261 Yawai Smt. Ramabai Narayan Desh
244	Mokal (Con)	pande (Con)
244,	Tirora Shaligram Ramratan Dixit	262. Yelabara (R) Mahadeo Baliram Khan
	(Con)	date (Con)
243.	Tuljapur Sahebrao Dadarao Hangar-	263. Yeola: Haribhau Manaku Gavali (Con
	gekar (Con)	264. Yeotmal Jambuw Antrao Bapuraoj
246	Tumsar Ram Bakaramji Lanjewar	Dhote (Ind)
	(Con)	265. Nominated Smt. M. C. Fernands
		Commission County and Co & Particular

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman	V. S	Page
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Chairman V. S. Page		Deputy Chairman , V N Desai
I Smt Kamlabai Chhagan-	Legislative	23 Madhavrao Gote Patil Legislative
lal Ajmera	Assembly	Assembly
2 Jagannath Sitaram Akarde	,,	24 Vishvenath Chimaji Pawar
3 Ramrao Narayanrao		25. Balkrishna Narsingh Raj-
Balbudhe	D	hans
4 Panditrao Bapun alias	!	26 Bhaurao Vithoba Shende
Tukaramji More	,,	27. Bhausaheb Laxmanrao
5 Balwant Dhondon Baralay		Shirole
6. John Maryan Coelho	**	28 Smt Ashatai Marotiappa
7 B V Desai	.,	Tale
8 M Safdaralı Deshmukh	,,	29 Sambhinao Marutirao
9 Ramkrishna Suryabhanji		Thorat
Gavai	•,	30 Prabhakar Balwant Vaidya ,,
10 Viswamberrao Namdeo-		31 Lakhmichand Ram-
rao Haralkar	.,	chandra Abad Local
11 Ramteertha Jairam Joshi		Authorities
12 Jethmal Kısanlal		32 Ramrao Dnyanoba
13 Pralhad Narayan Khode	,,	Avargaonkar ,,
14. Jagannath Nathuji Korpe		33 Vaman Pandurng Bapat
15 Ramchandra Balaji Kum-	,,	34. Harischandra Sadashiy
bhare		Barmukh
Ganapatı Dada Lad		35. Abasaheb Dattarao Desh-
17. Madhav Purushottam		mukh "
Limaye	,	36. Dattarao Marotrao
18. Rajmai Jagannath Mantri		Deshmukh
19 Ishwarrao Narayan	,,	37. Pandurang Yashwant
20 Vithal Sakharam Page		Felaka
21. Ramchandra Chintaman	.,	38. Keshav Pandurang Fulkar
Patil	.,	39. Ramdayal Ayodhyaprasad
22. Shivajirao Giridhar Patil	•	Gunta
*As on July 1, 1966		1)

^{*}As on July 1, 1966

	oinuddin Burhanuddin irris	Local Authorities		Sridhar Anant Sohni Anant Sheshgiri Sthalcker	Graduates
41. Ba		**		Mahadeo Narsayya Ann- kar	Teachers
42. Zu	mberlal Motilal	**		Dinkar Abaji Dabhadkari	
43. Ja:	perdan Vishnu Lele umai Dalpat Mali	**	63.	Kamalakar Waman Desai Govind Shridhar Joglekar	93
45. M	uniai Daipat Man anikrao Padmanna angudkar	59 59		Shankar Laxman Oglo Digambar Hari Sabasra-	17
46. Di	ulappa Bhaurao Navale	, ,,		buddhe Jagannath Ganesh Bhawe	33
dh	andanprasad Rama- in Pandye	••	67.	Smt Sevigne Gama Pinto Athaide	Neminated
Pa	naykumar Ramlal rashar	**	68	Chandrashekhar Nandki- shore Bajpai	
50. Ri	mrao Dagadu Patil khabchand Kalyanmal	**	69	Dayaram Yeshwant Bhandalkar	
51 Tu	arma karam Krishnaji Shetye	**		Swami Ramanand Bharati))))
	dashiyiao Annasaheb inde	**	72.	Vishnuprasad N Desai R. B Ghorpade	19 25
	chharaj Shyamlal Byas mjiwan Faluram	Graduates	74	Narayan Waktu Karwade Salimuddin Kazi Hami-	**
Ch	oudhary ohan Vishwanath	**		duddin Kazı Narhar Waman Limaye	99 93
Ga	vandi* sudco Balwant Gogte*	**		G D Madgulkar Ratanlal Mohanlal	
57 Va	santkumar Ram- shna Pandit	93	78	Nashikr. o Khantadu Tirpude	

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimate 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			1
Tax .	16,71 24	16,78 17	18,89.0
Estate Duty	39 00	61 76	65 20
Land Revenue (net)	7,50 32	6,00 90	7,29 - 80
State Excise Duties	2,57 14	3,18 41	3,29 · 8
Stamps	8,25.15	8,02 23	8,23.8
Forests	7,03 17	7,46 78	7,74.5
Registration	66 17	71.88	73.0
Taxes on Vehicles	7,11 76	7,79 67 68.47 41	9,23,4
Sales Tax	60,85 52		84,57.5
Other Taxes and Duties	23,50 76	25,82 71	32,96 5
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	271 07	2 10 46	2.40.0
Drainage Works (net)	2,71 87	2,18 46	2,40.8
Debt Services	13,03 10	14,79 30	15,44 0
Civil Administration Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	12,82 96	13,88 95	13,25 1
	89 20	1,72 45	1 68 6
Improvements (net) Miscellaneous (net)	3,82 06	4,28 28	1,65 6 4,40 7
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	3,82 00	4,20 20	4,40 /
ments between Central and State			
Governments	43,50 52	37,93 04	46,08 1
Electricity Schemes	4.07 00	1,71 00	5,72 0
Extraordinary	0 10	2 84	0 1
Extraordinary	0.10	2 04	0 1
GRAND TOTAL -REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,15,47 04	2,21,44 24	2,63,59 6
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies	20,36 81 8,31 24 26,26 77 10,24 19 2,66 37 1,30 80 16,04 23 37 05 69 50 37,15 57 11,13 47 5,38 02 9,91 08 1,81 26 4,18 48	21,84 48 10,08 45 26,80 51 11,10 82 2,66 11 1,54 21 17,68 23 31 77 61 05 37,51 13 11,81 84 7,52 31 18,43 72 2,30 37 3,78 57 3,78 57	28,87 28 8,94 00 44,88 76 9,73 78 2,66 22 1,45 58 17,44 83 40,59 96 12,38 63 6,46 61 16,28 18 2,12-32 3,95-82
Miscellaneous Departments	2,00 77	2,53 · 25	2,53 · 10
Electricity Schemes	10,06 60 12 60	11,70 34 22·75	14,57·0 17·7
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public		22.13	17.7
Improvements	12,86 04	13,90 91	8 00.46
Miscellaneous	32,56 64	29,15 79	8,08·48 31,50 8
Fxtraordinary, including Community Pro-	22,30 04	45,43 19	31,30 63
jects, NES and Local Development Works	11,34 61	11,88 23	8,20 23
from the man and an arrangement of the Man			
RAND TOTAL—I'XPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,24,82 10	2,43,44 84	2,63, 06 · 6

MYSORE

Area 1,92,204 sq km Principal language Kannada

Population 2,35,86,772

Capital

Bangalore

Governor V V Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

S Nijalingappa

S R Kanthi B D Jatti M V. Krishnappa

MV Rama Rao R M Patil

K Mallappa K Nagappa Alva Veerendra Patil B Rachiah Ramakrishna Hegde

D Devaraj Urs K Puttaswamy G Narayana Gowda

Deputy Ministers Addul Gaffar Magsood Alı Khan Sont Grace Tucker Y Ramachandra

K Prabhakar Mallikarjunaswamy Kondajji Basappa Alur Hanumanthappa R Dayanand Sagar

Parliamentary Secretaries

G B Shankar Rao H C Boraiah

Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning

and Irrigation, Law and Social Welfare

Education Food

Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and

Milk Supply

Home

Development, Panchayatı Raj and Municipal Administration

Commerce and Industries Public Health and Medical

Public Works, Power and Electricity

Forests, Fisheries and Sericulture

Finance, Information and Publicity and Excise and Prohibition

Labour, Tourism and Road Transport Corporation Co-operation and Housing

Agriculture and Food Production

Finance

Mines and Geology

Education

Municipal Administration, Development and Pan-

chayati Raj Social Welfare Health

Information and Excise

Minor Irrigation Sericulture

Public Works Agriculture

Chief Secretary

K Balachandran

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice

H Hombe Gowda

Judges

A R Somnath Iyer, M Sadasıvayya, K S Hegde, A Narayan Par, Ahmed Alı Khan, B M Kalagate, G K. Govinda Bhatt, T K Tukol, K R Gopivallabha Iyengar, D M Chandrasekhar, M Santosh, C. Honniah, K Bhimiah

T Krishna Rao Advocate-General .

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman Members

R Chennigaramiah Nanjaraja Urs, K R Marudevegowda, S A. L Razvi, S. D Kothavale

^{*}As on July 1, 1966.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker B.	Vaikunta	Balıga
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1. Afzelpur Anna Rao Ganamukin (Con.) 1. Arbola (R) Devappa Shamanna 2. Aind (R) Devappa Shamanna 3. Anekal Vacant 4. Ankola: S P Phaysde (Con.) 5. Arkolaud: G. A Thimmappa Gowda (Con.) 6. Artikere: P. B. Bommanna (Con.) 7. Arthani: D. B Pawar (Con.) 8. Badami: V. H. Patil (Con.) 9. Bagapili (R): Subbarayappa (Con.) 10. Bagepalli (R): Subbarayappa (Con.) 11. Bagewold: S N. Najhingappa (Con.) 12. Bandami: V. Manjasah Shetty (Con.) 13. Bangalore South: (R) Munichimnappa (Ind.) 14. Bangarpet: E. Narayana Gowda (Con.) 15. Bannur: S Siddaish (Con.) 16. Baradoi (R): J. K. Kabadi (Con.) 17. Basavanagud: M. Krishnappa (Con.) 18. Belgaum: IV. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: IV. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: V. S Patil (Ind.) 19. Bigir: S Bhadhrauti (Con.) 20. Bhadhr: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 21. Bulgary: S Basalingayya Vasitrad (Con.) 22. Bulgirer: D M Siddaish (Con.) 23. Brilingand S R. Suntankar (Con.) 24. Bulgirer: D M Siddaish (Con.) 25. Bhadk: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 26. Bulgirer: D M Siddaish (Con.) 27. Bugapt: R. C. Basappa (Con.) 28. Bulgirer: D M Siddaish (Con.) 29. Bulgirer: D M Siddaish (Con.) 20. Brilingaria (Con.) 21. Brilingaria (Con.) 22. Brilingaria (Con.) 23. Brilingaria (Con.) 24. Chardaget: K. P. Gadag (Con.) 25. Bhadkr: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 26. Gomdai: M. V. Shetti (Con.) 27. Bugapt: S Basalingayya Vasitrad (Con.) 28. Bulgirer: D M Siddaish (Con.) 29. Bulgirer: D M Siddaish (Con.) 20. Challakere: B L. Gowda (Con.) 21. Chikkaballapur. C. V. Venkatarayappa (Con.) 22. Chikkaballapur. C. V. Venkatarayappa (Con.) 23. Chonagaria: Kundur Rudrappa (Con.) 24. Chickpet: Y. Ramachadra (Con.) 25. Chikkaballapur. C. V. Venkatarayappa (Con.) 26. Chandrasekharaqura. N. Hutchmasti Gowda (Con.) 27. Chikkaballapur. C. V. Venkatarayappa (Con.) 28. Chennaguri: Ku	Speaker B. Vaikunta Baliga	Deputy Speaker: A. R. Panchagavi
2. Aland (R) Devappa Shamanna (Con.) 3. Anekal Vacant 4. Ankola S P Phayade (Con.) 5. Arkaleul G A Thimmappa Gowda (Con.) 6. Arkaleul G A Thimmappa Gowda (Con.) 7. Athani D B Pawar (Con.) 8. Badomt: V. H. Patil (Con.) 9. Bagaphi (R): Subbarayappa (Con.) 10. Bagaphi (R): Subbarayappa (Con.) 11. Bagewold Smt. Susheela Bai Hirahand Y. Manjanah Shetty (Con.) 12. Bandur Y. Manjanah Shetty (Con.) 13. Bongalore South (R) Munichimnappa (Con.) 14. Bargapet E. Narayana Gowda (Con.) 15. Barnou S Siddaiah (Con.) 16. Baradol (R) J. K Kabadi (Con.) 17. Baramayar J. S. Patil (Ind.) 18. Belgaim II N O Samai (Ind.) 19. Belgaim II N O Samai (Ind.) 19. Belgaim II N O Samai (Ind.) 20. Belgaim (R) B H. Lakshmanatah (Con.) 21. Bellary T G Satyanarayana (Con.) 22. Bellary T G Satyanarayana (Con.) 23. Brithingady B Vaikunta Baliga (Spaker) 24. Bhadaru. II T. D Devendrappa (Con.) 25. Bhalk: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 26. Bidar Maqsood Ali Khan (Con.) 27. Byappur S Basalingayya Vastrad (Con.) 28. Bigigr R. M. Desai (Con.) 29. Biggrer D M Siddaish (Con.) 20. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 21. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 22. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 23. Con.) 24. Chamarajonagar M. C. Basappa (Con.) 25. Chamarajore R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.) 26. Chamaragiore R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.) 27. Byaagi Smt. Siddamma Mailar (Con.) 28. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 29. Biggrer D M Siddaish (Con.) 20. Con.) 21. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 22. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 23. Chalketer B L. Gowda (Con.) 24. Chamarajonagar M. C. Basappa (Con.) 25. Chamarajore (Con.) 26. Chamaragiore (Con.) 27. Byaagi Smt. Siddamana Mailar (Con.) 28. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 29. Biggrer D M Siddaish (Con.) 20. Chamarajore (Con.) 21. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 22. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 23. Chalketer B L. Gowda (Con.) 24. Chanarajonagar M. C. Basappa (Con.) 25. Chamarajore (Con.) 26. Chamarajore (Con.) 27. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 28. Chamarajore (Con.) 29. Brahmavar S D Samraya (Con.) 20. Chamarajore (Con.) 20. Chamarajore (Con.) 21. Brahmavar S D S	1. Afzalpur Anna Rao Ganamukhi	
(COn.) 3. Anekal Vacant 4. Ankola: S. P. Phayade (Con.) 5. Arkalgud: G. A. Thimmappa Gowda (Con.) 6. Artikere: P. B. Bommanna (Con.) 7. Athani: D. B. Pawar (Con.) 8. Badawi: V. H. Patul (Con.) 9. Bagalkot: S. Nijalingappa (Con.) 10. Bagepalli (R): Subbarayappa (Con.) 11. Bagewadl Smt. Susheela Bai Hirachand Shah (Con.) 12. Bandur Y. Manjash Shetty (Con.) 13. Bangarora South: (R) Munichimnappa (Ind.) 14. Bangarpet: E. Narayara Gowda (Con.) 15. Bananur: S. Siddaish (Con.) 16. Baradol: (R): J. K. Kabadi (Con.) 17. Basavanagudi: M. Krishnappa (Con.) 18. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 11. Bugiver D. S. Buskiningappa Bhimanna (Con.) 12. Belifungady 13. Bhaiki: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 14. Bhaidra-uti (Con.) 15. Bhaiki: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 16. Bhaidra Magood Ah Khan (Con.) 17. Byapur: S. Basalingayya Vastrad (Con.) 18. Bigir: R. M. Desai (Con.) 19. Bugare: D. M. Siddaish (Con.) 20. Bulgare: D. M. Siddaish (Con.) 21. Byadgi Smt. Siddamm Malair (Con.) 22. Bulgare: D. M. Siddaish (Con.) 23. Chamarajanagar M. C. Basappa (Con.) 24. Chickmagalur: Smt B. L. Subbamma (Con.) 25. Chandrasekharapura. N. Hutchmasti Gowda (Con.) 26. Chickmagalur: Smt B. L. Subbamma (Con.) 27. Chikkaballapur. C. V. Venkatarayappa (Con.) 28. Condayur: S. S. Kolfe Bail (Con.) 29. Gonadhinegar: R. R. Sharananappa (Con.) 21. Gandar: K. P. Gadag (Con.) 21. Gandari: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) 25. Gandari: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) 25. Gandari: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) 25. Gandari: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) 25. Gandari: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) 25. Gandari: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) 26. Gandari: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) 26. Gandari: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) 27. Gandhinegar: R. N. Lakshmananah 28. Con.) 28. Huremath (Con.) 29. Huremath (Con.) 29. Huremath (Con.) 20. Huramaria (Con.) 20. Huramaria (Con.) 21. Huramaria (Con.) 22. Huramaria (Con.) 2		
3 Anekal Vacant 4. Ankolar's P Phayade (Con.) 5. Arkalgud' G. A Thmmappa Gowda (Con.) 6. Arkiker' P. B. Bommanna (Con.) 7. Arhani' D. B Pawar (Con.) 8. Badami: V. H. Patul (Con.) 9. Bagalko' S. Niahingappa (Con.) 11. Bagewall Smt. Susheels Bat Hirachand Shah (Con.) 12. Bandur Y. Manjaata Shetty (Con.) 13. Bangalore South' (R) Munchinnappa (Ind.) 14. Bangarer E. Narayara Gowda (Con.) 15. Bannur. S. Siddaiah (Con.) 16. Baradol (R) J. K. Kabadi (Con.) 17. Basavanagudi: M. Krishnappa (Con.) 18. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgam I N. O Samaji (Ind.) 20. Belgam I V. S. Patul (Ind.) 21. Bellary T G Satyanarayana (Con.) 22. Belur (R) B H. Lakshmanatah (Con.) 23. Brithangady B H. Lakshmanatah (Con.) 24. Bhaki: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 25. Bhaki: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 26. Bilg: R. M. Desai (Con.) 27. Bigapur S Basalingayya Vastrad (Con.) 28. Bilg: R. M. Desai (Con.) 29. Bilgrer: D M Siddaiah (Con.) 31. Broadway H R Abdul Gaffar (Con.) 32. Chalakere: B L. Gowda (Con.) 33. Chalakere: B L. Gowda (Con.) 34. Chamarajnet: R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.) 35. Chamarajnet: R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.) 36. Chandrasekharapura. N. Hutchmast Gowda (Con.) 37. Channapatna B J Linge Gowda (Con.) 38. Chennapatri: Kundur Rudrappa (Con.) 39. Chikkaballapur, C. V. Venkatarayapa (Ind.) 40. Chickmagalur: Smt B L Subbamma (Con.) 41. Chincholi: Vecrenita Patil (Con.) 42. Chickpet Y, Ramachandra (Con.) 43. Chickondi: W. C. Hayaneya Reddy (Con.) 44. Chincholi: Vecrenita Patil (Con.) 45. Chantamini M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con.) 46. Chintamini M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con.) 47. Hustur D Devara Urst Con.) 48. Bulgiang D D Patul (Ind.) SWA) 49. Jagalau (R): M N Krishna Singh	#1 511m.m (=0)	48. Coondayur S. S. Kolke Bail (Con.)
4. Ankola' S. P. Phayade (Con.) 5. Arkalgud' G. A. Thurmappa Gowda (Con.) 6. Arsikere' P. B. Bommanna (Con.) 7. Athani' D. B. Pawar (Con.) 8. Badawi' V. H. Patil (Con.) 9. Bagalkot S. Nijahngappa (Con.) 10. Bagepalit (R): Subbarayappa (Con.) 11. Bagewadl Smt. Susheela Bai Hirachand Shah (Con.) 12. Bandur Y. Manyanah Shetty (Con.) 13. Bangalore South' (R) Munichimnappa (Ind.) 14. Bangarpet E. Narayara Gowda (Con.) 15. Bannur. Siddaiah (Con.) 16. Baradol (R) J. K. Kabadi (Con.) 17. Basavanagudi' M. Krishnappa (Con.) 18. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) 19. Belgaum City G. Satyanarayan (Con.) 19. Bhalkir Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 19. Bhalkir Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 10. Braadway H. R. Abuli Galfar (Con.) 11. Bagewady H. R. Abuli Galfar (Con.) 12. Byadpi Smt. Siddamma Manlar (Con.) 13. Chalakere' B. L. Gowda (Con.) 14. Chamarajana B. J. Linge Gowda (Con.) 15. Chamarajpet: R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.) 16. Chandrasekharapura. N. Hutchmast (Con.) 17. Chanagalaur: Smt. Nearangapa (Con.) 18. Helbbur K. Lakkappa (PSP) 19. Hubit W. R. Patil (Con.) 19. Husiar Bapu Rao A. Hulsoorker (Ind.) 19. Hubit M. R. Pati	3 Anekal Vacant	49. Cubbonpet: B. Nanjappa (Ind.)
5. Arkalgud: G. A. Thimmappa Gowda (Con.) 6. Arsikere: P. B. Bommanna (Con.) 7. Arhani: D. B. Pawar (Con.) 8. Badami: V. H. Patul (Con.) 9. Baggablo: S. Vijalingappa (Con.) 10. Bagepalli: (R): Subbarayappa (Con.) 11. Bagewald: Smt. Susheela Bai Hirachand Shah (Con.) 12. Bendur Y. Manjanah Shetty (Con.) 13. Bargalore South: (R): Munichimnappa (Ind.) 14. Bangerjer: E. Narayana Gowda (Con.) 15. Bannur. S. Siddaiah (Con.) 16. Baradol: (R): J. K. Kabadi (Con.) 17. Basavanagudi: M. Kushanappa (Con.) 18. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 19. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 10. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 11. Belgaum: (Iv.) S. Patul (Ind.) 12. Bellary: T. G. Satyanarayana (Con.) 13. Brithangady: B. Vaikunta Balga (Speaker) 14. Bhadra-uti: T. D. Devendrappa (Con.) 15. Bhalkir: Shivalingappa Blumanna (Con.) 16. Baramavar: S. D. Samrayaya (Con.) 17. Byapur: S. Basalingayya: Vastrad (Con.) 18. Belgaum: (Iv.) G. Sawai (Ind.) 18. Big: R. M. Desai (Con.) 19. Bhalkir: Shivalingappa Blumanna (Con.) 10. Brahmavar: S. D. Samrayaya (Con.) 11. Broadway: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 15. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 16. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PSP.) 16. Gandati: H. R. Keshavamurthy (PS	A Ankola: S P Phayade (Con.)	
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9 Bagalkot S Nijahngappa (Con.) 10 Bagewadi Smt. Susheela Bai Hirachand Shah (Con.) 11 Bagewadi Smt. Susheela Bai Hirachand Shah (Con.) 12 Bandur Y. Manjaiah Shetty (Con.) 13 Bangalore South (R) Munichimappa (Ind.) 14 Bangarpet E. Narayara Gowda (Con.) 15 Bandoi (R) J. K. Kabadi (Con.) 16 Baradoi (R) J. K. Kabadi (Con.) 17 Basavanagudi: M. Krishnappa (Con.) 18 Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 19 Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 20 Belgaum I V. S. Patil (Ind.) 21 Bellur (R) B H. Lakshmananah (Con.) 22 Bellur (R) B H. Lakshmananah (Con.) 23 Belthangady B Vaikunta Baliga (Speaker) 24 Bhalar Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 25 Bhalki: Shivalingappa Bhimanna (Con.) 26 Bulger: D M Siddaiah (Con.) 27 Byagir Smt. Siddamma Mailar (Con.) 28 Bigir R. M. Desai (Con.) 29 Bilgere: D M Siddaiah (Con.) 31 Broadway H R Abdul Gaffar (Con.) 32 Chalakere: B L. Gowda (Con.) 33 Chalakere: B L. Gowda (Con.) 34 Chamarajpet: R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.) 35 Chamarajpet: R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.) 36 Chemaguri: Kundur Rudrappa (Con.) 37 Chemaguri: Kundur Rudrappa (Con.) 38 Chennaguri: Smt B L Subbamma (Con.) 39 Chikkaballapur. C. V. Venkatarayappa (Ind.) 40 Chickmagalur: Smt B L Subbamma (Con.) 41 Chuknalkanahalli C H. Lingadevaru (Con.) 42 Chickpet Y, Ramachandra (Con.) 43 Chickodo M. V. Shetti (Con.) 44 Chickpet Y, Ramachandra (Con.) 45 Chickpet Y, Ramachandra (Con.) 46 Chickpet Y, Ramachandra (Con.) 47 Chickmanil M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con.) 48 Chicknel Vecrendra Patil (Con.) 49 Chickmanil M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con.) 40 Chickmanil M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con.) 41 Chickmanil M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con.) 42 Chickpet Y, Ramachandra (Con.) 43 Chickodo M. V. Shetti (Con.) 44 Chicknel Vecrendra Patil (Con.) 45 Chickpet Y, Ramachandra (Con.) 46 Chickmanil M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con.) 47 Chickmanil M C Anjaneya Reddy (Con.) 48 Husuru Bapu Rao A. Hulsoorker (Ind.) 49 Gibb V M Dev (Ind.) 40 Chemaguri: Kindur Baliga (Sadarah (Con.) 40 Chemaguri: Kundur Rudrappa (Con.) 41 Chuknalkanahalli C H. Lingadevaru (Con.) 42 Chickpet Y, Ramachandra (Con.) 43 Chemaguri: Kundur Rudrappa		
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(Con) 43. Chintamani M. C. Anjaneya Rendy 92 Jagalui (R); M. N. Krishna Singh (Con)	44. Chincholl Vecrendra Patil (Con)	91 Indi G D Patil (Ind-SWA)
(Con)	45. Chintamani M C Anjaneya Reddy	92 Jagalus (R); M N Krishna Singh
		(Con)

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations. Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Independent (Ind.).

93. Jamkhandi: B. D. Jatti (Con.)

94. Jewagri: Neelakantappa Sharnappa (Con.)

95, Kadur: G. Marulappa (PSP)
96, Kagawad. S. V. Patil (Con.)
97, Kalaghaigi: F. M. Hasabi (Con.)
98, Kalgi: S. Rudrappa (Con.)
99, Kalmala (R): Smt. Nagamma (Con.)
100, Kalyani: Smt. Annapurna Bai Ragate

(Con.) 101. Kamalapur: Smt. Lalithabal Chandra-

sekhar (Con.)

102. Kanakapura: S. Kariappa (PSP)

103. Karkal: Dayanand R. Kalle (PSP)

104. Karwar: B. P. Kadam (Ind.-CP)

105. Kaup: B. Bhaskara Shetty (PSP)

106. Khanapur' L. B. Birje (Ind.)

107. Kirugaralu (R): M. Mallikarjur Mallikarjunaswamy (Con.)

108. Kolar: P Venkatagiriyappa (Ind.)

109. Kolar: Gold Fields (R): S. Rajagopal

(Ind -CP)

110. Kollegal (R): B Basavaiah (Con.) 111 Koppal M S. Patil (Ind.) 112. Koratagere (R). S. Anjaiah (Con.)

113 Krishnarajanagar, K. S. Gowdaiah (Ind.)

114, Krishnarajapet. N. Nanje Gowda (Con)

115 Kudligi (R) V, Nagappa (Ind)
116 Kunta Smt. V. Mirjankar (Con.)
117 Kundgol T. K. Kambi (Con.)
118 Kunigal Andanayya (PSP)

110 Kunigai Anganayya (PSP)
119 Kurugodu Allam Karibasappa (Con)
120 Kushtagi. K. B. Desai (PSP)
121. Lingsugur S. Linganna (Ind)
122. Maddur S M Krishna (PSP)
123. Madhugiri T S Shivanna (Con.)
124 Magadi C. R. Range Gowda (Ind)
125. Malavalli G. Made Gowda (Con)
126 Malleswaram K Devaish (Ind)

126 Malleswaram K. Devaiah (Ind.)
127 Malur S V. Rame Gowda (Ind.)
128. Mandya J. Devaiah (PSP)
129. Mangalore J. M. Srinivasa Naik

(Con)

130 Mangalore II A. Krishna Shetty (Ind.-CP)

131. Manvi Smt. Basavarajeswari (Con.) 132. Mercara K. Mallappa (Con.)

133, Molakaimuru S. H. Basanna (Con.)
134 Mudabidri (R) Vacant
135 Muddebihai S. M Guraddi (Con.)
136, Mudigere (R) K. H. Ranganath (Ind.)
137, Mudhoi N. K Naik (Con.)

138. Mulbagal (R). J. Narayanappa (Con.)
139. Mundargi C. S. Hulkott (Con.)
140. Mysore. K. Puttaswamy (Con.) 141. Mysore City K. S. Suryanarayana

Rao (Ind.) 142. Mysore City North B. K. Puttaiah

(PSP)

143. Nagamangala T. N. Madappa Gowda

144. Nanjangud. N. Rachaiah (Con.)

145. Nargund. A S. Patil (Con.) 146, Navalgund R M Patil (Con.)

147 Nelamangala (R), K. S. Prabhakar

148 Nippant. G. K. Manavi (Ind.) 149 Pandavapura: B. Y. Nocle Gowda

150. Palya: G. Venkata Gowda (Ind.)

151. Panemangalore: K. Nagappa Alva (Con.)

152. Parasgad. V. S. Thimmareddy (Con.) 153. Pavagada (R). R. Kenchappa (Con.) 154. Periyapatna K. M. Devayya (Con.) 155. Puttur K. Venkataramana Gowda (Con.)

156. Raibagh (R): B. S. Soundagar (Con.) 157. Raichur: M. Ghouse Mohiuddin

(Con.)

158. Ramanagaram: T. Madaiah Gowda (Con.)

159. Ramadurg: R. S. Patil (Con.) 160. Ranibennur (R): Smt. Yallawwa Sambrani (Con.)

161. Robertsonpet: D. Venkataramayya (Con.)

162. Ron. A J. Doddameti (Con.)

163. Sadalaga: S. S. Patil (Con.)

164. Sakleshpur S. A. Vasanna Setty (Con.)

165. Sagar: V. S Lakhmikanthappa (Con.) 166. Sampagaon I. V. C. Shankarappa

(Con.)

167. Sampagaon II M. N Naghnoor (Con.) 168. Sandur M Y. Ghorpade (Con.) 169. Sankeshwar (R) Smt. Champabai Bhogale (Con)

170. Santapur (R). Prabhu Rao Jagadale (Con)

171. Santhemaranahalli (R) B. Rachaiah (Con)

172. Serum (R) J. P Sarswesh (Con)

173 Shahpur. M. Virupakshiaiah

174. Shiggaon: F. S Tavare (Con.)

175. Shikaripur (R). N. Veerappa (Con.)
176. Shimoga. Vacant
177. Shirahatti: Siddaiah Kashimath (Ind -

SWA)

178. Shiruguppa. C M. Revanasiddaiah (Ind.-SWA)

179. Shorapur R. Pid Naik (Ind.-SWA) 180. Sidlaghatta S. Avala Reddy (Con.) 181. Sindgi. C. M. Desai (Con.)

182. Sindhanur B. Basavantha Rao (Con.) 183. Sira C J Mukkannapa (Ind.)

184. Sirsi Ramakrishna Hegde (Con.) 185. Solur Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)

186. Sravanabelagola: S. Sivappa (PSP) 187. Sringeri: Kadıdal Manjappa (Con.)

188. Srinivaspur: G. Narayana (Con.)

189. Srirangapatna: A. G. Bandi Gowda (Ind)

190. Sullia (R). S. Subbaiah Naik (Con.) 191. Suruthkal Sanjeevanath (PSP)

192 Talikot: G. N. Patil (Con)
193. Tarikere: T. R. Parameswaraiah (Con.) 194. Thirthahalli. S. Gopala

(Ind.-PSP) 195. Tiptur. K. P. Revanasidappa (PSP) 196. Tikota B. M. Patil (Con)

197. T Narasipur: M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)

198. Tumkur: Smt G. C. Bhageerethamma (Con.)
199. Turuvekere. B. Byrappaji (PSP)

200. Udipi M. Madhvaraja (Con) 201. Ulsoor Smt Grace Tucker (Con) 202 Uttarahalli J Srinivasa Reddy (PSP) 203 Virajpet A P Appanna (Con)	205 Yadgir Bhoj Raj (PSP) 206 Yelahanka (R) Y. Ramakrishna (Con) 207 Yelburga V Earappa (PSP) 208 Yeshwantapur K V Byre Gowda
204 Virupakshipura K L Shivalinge Gowda (Con)	(Con) 209 Nominated P F D'Mellow

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman G	V	Hallıkeri
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Deputy Chairman . S D Gaonkar

C/				epaty chairman . S D	Control
1	K R Achar	Legislative Assembly	32	M Linganna	Local Authorities
2	K S Channappa†	,,	33.	R S Mahantshetty	19
3	C S Balakrishna Gowdat	,,	34	V Muniswamy	17
4	G V Hallikerit		35	A S Nandeesh	95
5	Jivaraj Hirachand	"	36	P M Nadgoudat	,,
6	M V Krishnappa	,,	37	S Narasapaya†	**
7	S C Kubasad	79	38	A V Paul	19
8	Smt Lakshmamma		39	G B Patil	**
9	M Madiah	27	40	H Ramaswamy†	17
10	J B Mallaradhya	27	41	Azeez Sait†	,,
11	Kum S H Marker		42	R Subbanna	13
12	Smt Abbasia Begum Meccit	,,	43	G V Anjanappa	Graduates
13	S S Narayana Murthy	"		S C Edke	**
14	B R Naikt	,,	45	Smt M R Lakshmma	**
	K V Narasappa	,,	46	Vacant	,,,
	M C Narasimhan	,,	47	M V Rama Rao †	,,
17	M R Phulckar†		48	V Srinivasa Shetty	,,
18	D Rajagopal	,,		A R Badrinarayan	Teachers
	K Kanthappa Shetty	,,	50	B G Deshpande	**
20	M T Sreekantiah	,,	51	C Bandi Gowda	,,,
21	V Venkatappa†	,,	52	K R Nitturkart	,,
22	Sanganna Agadi	Local	53	V R Naidut	11
	A	uthorities	54	S Mukunda Rao	Ð
	K Channabasavanagoud	**	55	J Ramachandra Rao†	Nominated
24		11		A S A Kayum	11
25	I Doddavecrappa	,,		B T Murnal	18
26	S D Gaonkar	,,	58	Smt Sumitrabai T Nim	balkart
	K 7 Shamaiah Gowda		59	S A Rahmant	17
	K G Thimme Gowda		-	L S Venkan Rao	**
29	Venkana Gowda Siddana Go	wda**		M Govardhan Rao	97
30	H F Kattımanı†	.,		T S Rathod	11
31	S G Khelgi	,,		M P L Sastry	**
	-	** '	1,7,	in i is beauty	"

RESULTS OF BIENNIAL LIECTIONS, 1966

1	A H Sivananda	Swamy Legislative Assembly	11	K Lakkappa	Local Authorities
2	M V Rama Rac		12	G V Hallikeri	Authortuca
3	R Beeranna Nati	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	13	G B Patil	11
Ã	V Venkatappa	* **			31
7	T M K Peer Sa	t. 22	14	P M Nadagouda	21
ر			15	S P Rajanna	Teachers
6	K S Channappa	_ 25	16	K R Nitturkar	
- 7	G S Balakris inc	Gowda		M V Venkatappa	Graduates
8	H K Shivarudra	ppa Local		Y S Patil	Ciaquates
		Authorities			22
۵	V C	Admi	19	K Dhumappa	Nominated
	K Suryanarayan.	Adiga ,,	(2)	A B, Patil	**
10	K V Shankara C	iowda "	21	Abbasia Begum Mecci	
				3	11

^{*}As on July 1, 1966

**Elected on July 10, 1966
†Retired on May 13, 1966.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
EVENUE RECEIPTS		,	
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,03-20	7,47 - 81	7.67 - 51
Estate Duty	40-18	37.85	39 - 60
Land Revenue (net)	5,68 · 10	5,16-34	5,79 - 00
State Excise Duties .	3,85·13 3,63 00	4,00.00	4,05.00
Stamps	3,63 00	3,75-00	3,80-00
Forests	9,40 · 25	10,20 00	10,50.00
Registration	52.00	55-49	57.79
Taxes on Vehicles	5,75 00 17,25 00	6,01 50 19,00 00	6,35·00 24,10 00
Sales Tax	5,60 96	5,64 · 48	6,47 - 58
Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	3,00 90	3,04 40	0,47-30
There are Titled to the to	1.31 - 71	1,02 93	5.57 - 73
Debt Services	8,44 88	10,45 74	10,79 - 37
Civil Administration	19.23 02	18,21 69	20.41 - 28
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	.,,		
Improvements (net)	97-90	1,11 80	1,21 57
Miscellaneous (net) .	1,54-64	1,86 14	1,79 · 55
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			
ments between Central and State Govern-			
ments	30,86 72	27,71 82	47,02 - 3
Extraordinary	- 1		0 01
EVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	9.10 95	9,22 44	9.81 27
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,	3,10 33	7,42 17	2,01 Z/
Embankment and Drainage Works	7,13 94	8,42 · 11	10.00 0
			IU.BU U
Deducer vices .	13.74 22	15.42 08	
Debt Services	13,74 22 3,29 00	15,42 08 3,49 00	24,72 0
General Administration	13,74 22 3,29 00 1,19 88	3,49 00	24,72·0 3,64·0
General Administration Administration of Justice	3,29 00		24,72 · 0 3,64 · 0 1,36 · 0
General Administration Administration of Justice	3,29 00 1,19 88 56·85 5,43 77	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10	24,72 · 0 3,64 · 0 1,36 · 0 57 · 5 6,25 · 1
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage	3,29 00 1,19 88 56.85 5,43 77 8 00	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53	24,72·0 3,64·0 1,36·0 57 5 6,25 1
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments	3,29 00 1,19 88 56.85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19	24,72·0 3,64·0 1,36·0 57·5 6,25·1 8·6
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education	3,29 00 1,19 88 56·85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03	24,72.0 3,64.0 1,36.0 57.5 6,25.1 8.6 17.8 29,71.5
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical	3,29 00 1,19 88 56.85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22.91	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41	24,72·0 3,64·0 1,36·0 57·3 6,25·1 8·6 17·8 29,71·3
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health	3,29 00 1,19 88 56 85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78	24,72·0 3,64·0 1,36·0 57·5 6,25·1 8·6 17·8 29,71·5 4,97·5 5,05·1
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development	3,29 00 1,19 88 56-85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02	24,72.0 3,64.0 1,36.0 57.5 6,25.1 8.6 17.8 29,71.5 4,97.5 5,05.1 5,64.4
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry	3,29 00 1,19 88 56·85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86·47	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88	24,72.0 3,64.0 1,36.0 57.5 6,25.1 8.6 17.8 29,71.5 4,97.5 5,05.1 5,64.4
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation	3,29 00 1,19 88 56-85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86-47 92 01	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88 90 64	24,72.0 3,64.0 1,36.0 57.5 6,25.1 8.6 17.8 29,71.5 4,97.5 5,05.1 1,50.6
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies	3,29 00 1,19 88 56-85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86-47 92 01 12,32 49	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88 90 64 12,45 75	24,72.0 3,64.0 1,36.0 57.5 6,25.1 8.6 17.8 29,71.5 4,97.5 5,05.1 5,64.4 2,95.6 1,50.6
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments	3,29 00 1,19 88 56-85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86-47 92 01	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88 90 64 12,45 75	24,72.0 3,64.0 1,36-0 57.5 6,25.1 8.6 17.8 29,71.5 4,97.5 5,05.1 5,64.4 2,95.6 1,50.6
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	3,29 00 1,19 88 56·85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86·47 92 01 12,32 49 4,37 56	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88 90 64 12,45 75	24,72 · 00 3,64 · 00 1,36 · 00 57 · 5: 6,25 · 1: 8 · 6: 17 · 8: 29,71 · 5: 4,97 · 5: 5,05 · 1: 5,64 · 4: 2,95 · 6: 1,50 · 6: 12,74 · 4: 5,96 · 1:
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscollaneous	3,29 00 1,19 88 56-85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86-47 92 01 12,32 49	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88 90 64 12,45 75 4,49 19	24,72·0 3,64·0 1,36·0 57 5: 6,25 1: 8·6: 17·8 29,71·5: 4,97·5: 5,05·1: 5,64·4: 2,95·6 1,50·6 12,74·4 5,96·1: 12,67·4
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Miscellaneous	3,29 00 1,19 88 56.85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86-47 92 01 12,32 49 4,37 56	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25 19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88 90 64 12,45 75 4,49 19	24,72·0 3,64·0 1,36·0 57·5 6,25·1 8·6 17·8 29,71·5 4,97·5 5,05·1 5,64·4 2,95·6 1,50·6 12,74·4 5,96·1
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	3,29 00 1,19 88 56.85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86.47 92 01 12,32 49 4,37 56 12,30-47 9,29 69 4,43 16	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44·10 7 53 25·19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88 90·64 12,45·75 4,49 19 11,23·24 11,61 25 4,21 83	24,72·0 3,64·0 1,36·0 57·5 6,25 1: 8·6 17·8 29,71·5 4,97·5 5,05·1 5,64·4 2,95·6 1,50·6 12,74·4 5,96·1 12,67·4 11,22·7
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Pohce Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscollaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,29 00 1,19 88 56-85 5,43 77 8 00 22 84 24,98 79 4,22-91 4,02 95 4,92 98 2,86-47 92 01 12,32 49 4,37 56	3,49 00 1,26 00 55 32 5,44 10 7 53 25-19 24,71 03 4,38 41 3,48 78 6,28 02 3,20 88 90-64 12,45-75 4,49 19	10,80 0f 24,72 0f 3,64 0f 3,64 0f 1,36 0f 1,36 0f 6,25 1f 8 0f 17 8 29,71 0f 4,97 0f 5,05 1f 5,05 1f 5,06 1f 1,50 0f 12,74 0f 11,22 7 4,12 1f

NAGALAND

	NAGALAND .
Area : 16,488 sq km	Population: 3,69,200 Capital: Kohima
	Governot : Vishnu Sahay
C	OUNCIL OF MINISTERS*
Ministers	Portfolios
P Shilu Ao	Chief Minister, Home, Appointments, Confidential Department, Secretariat Administration, Political and Election, Planning and Co-ordination, Councils and Revenue and any other work not allotted to any Minister.
Hokishe Sema	Finance, P.W.D., of Roads and Buildings including
Jasokie Angaml .	Army Constructions Supply and Transport, Forests and Relief and
R. C Chiton Jamir	Rehabilitation Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Registration and Co-operation, Fisheries, Industries and Commerce, Law and Parliamentary Affairs
Akun Imlong Mhondamo Kithan	Tuensang Affairs, Publicity and Information Education, Town Planning and Town
Luthipru Vasa** Deputy Minister	Committees . Medical and Public Health, Community Development
N L Odyuo	Tribal, Area and Range Councils, Co-ordina- tion, Blectricity, Excise and Jails and any other work allotted by the Chief Minister
Parliamentary Secretary	
Ihezhe Soma	Attached to the Minister in-charge of Supply and Transport
	Chief Secretary
	U N. Sharma
HIGH COU	URT OF ASSAM AND NAGALAND*
Chief Justice	Gopalji Mehrotra
Judges .	C Sanjeevatow Nayudu, S. K Dutta
Advocate-General .	, D M Scn
NAGAL	AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
· Speaker T N. Angami	Deputy Speaker . K. Shikhu
1 Aghunato . 2 Akuluto 3 Alongtakl 4 Angami Northern (1) 5. Angami Northern (2) 6 Angami Southern(1) 7. Angami Southern(2) 8 Angami Western	Iheze Sema (NNO) Hokishe Sema (NNO) Zulutemba (NNO) Kekuo Angami (NNO) Kegeiso Vitsure Keditsu (Ind) K Khieya (NNO) Hosal Kin (NNO) T. N Angami (Speaker)
9 Arkakong	R. C. Chiten Jamir (NNO)

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Nagaland Nationalist Organisation (NNO), Independent (Ind.)

Note On August 11, 1966, the State Assembly adopted a motion of no-confidence against Chief Minister Shilu Ao A new eleven-member Ministry headed by T N Angami, erst-while Speaker of the State Assembly assumed office on August 14, 1966

**Resigned on April 1, 1966.

10.	Atolzu	. Kiyekhu Shikhu (NNO)
11.	Aunglenden	J. Maputemjen (Ind.)
12.	Rhandaul	. Tsenlamo Kikon (NNO)
13	Charauha (1)	. Pudemu Demo (NNO)
14.	Changuha (2)	Netsutso Theyo (NNO)
15.		Lhusetso (NNO)
16.	Dimonus	Deba Lai Mech (NNO)
17		
18		Govinda Chandra Paira (NNO)
	Ghaspani	Langkam (NNO)
19.	Impur	P Shilu Ao (NNO)
20		. Imchalemba Ao (Ind.)
21	Kohima Town .	Jasokie Angami (NNO)
22.		K. Trayanger (Ind)
23	Meluri .	Amon (NNO)
	Moilan Wozhuro	Santsurhomo Equng (NNO)
25		Assomvati Longkumar (Ind)
26.	Mongoya	T Imtimeren Jamir (Ind.)
27	Peren .	Ikicsing (NNO)
28	Pfutsero	Wezhulhu (NNO)
29	Phek	Luthipru Vasa (NNO)
30.	Pughoboto	Kıyelho (NNO)
31	Sants .	Mohadamo Kithan (NNO)
32	Satakha .	Yeshito (NNO)
33	Suruhoto	Nihovi Ayemi (NNO)
34		Lalkholam (Ind)
35	Tseminyu .	Riga Thong (NNO)
36	Tuensang Regional Council	Akum Imlong (NNO)
20	A MC DE J. C. G. LO C. D. M. C. II.	Kilongba Pire (NNO)
		Lipikiu Pisekiu Sangtam (NNO)
		Litingse Setongkiu Sangtam (NNO)
		Congress Valo Variate (NNO)
		Sangnyu Yako Konyak (NNO)
37	Tult	Tochi Hanso (NNO)
38		I Marachiba (Ind)
39	Tyui-Longchum	Tsanthungo Ngullie (Ind)
	Wokha .	. N.L Odyuo (NNO)
40	Yisemyong	Suzumag Imsong (NNO)
41	Zhunheboto .	Kihoto (NNO)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forests Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Electricity Schemes Debt Services Civil Administration	18 00 0 34 0 94 1 30 1 25 12 00 0 25 1 80 0 40 0 65 4 25 0 05 3 78	18 00 0·34 1 00 0 80 0 40 14 64 2 70 2 00 0·73 5 88 8 00 5 23	9 00 0 34 1·10 0·80 0 40 16 20 2 70 2 10 2·00 6·75 8 10 5 23
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	0 45	1 20	1 50
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	5 70	13 25 9,38 44	20 74 13,92 89
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS	11,42 73	10,12 61	14,69 85
Direct Demands on the Revenue Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Electricity Schemes Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	34 60 34 84 0 99 6 77 3,87 74 1,48 55 40 86 25 33 48 20 23 00 4 02 4 93 1,57 08 1.37 15 52 63 16 04 20 00	37 29 0 07 33 63 1 58 6 19 3,24 49 1,22 29 38 97 24 80 47 79 21 75 3 81 5 25 1,32 32 1,42 60 43 53 9 14 23 00	53 96 10 10 40 47 1 10 7 70 3,75 92 1,71 54 44 58 31 66 67 34 19 51 6 72 12 13 1,56 25 2,39 51 1,33 2' 27 31
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,42 73	10,19 50	14,27
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT		(-)6.89	(+)42 6

ORISSA

Area 1,55,825 sq km Principal language Oriya

Population . 1,75,48,846

Capital Bhubaneswar

Governor A N. Khosla

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Sadasiva Tripathy

Nilamani Routray

Satya Priya Mohanty

P V Jagannatha Rao Toyaka Sanganna

Banamalı Babu Ram Prasad Misra

Deputy Ministers Prahailad Mallick

Smt Saraswati Pradhan Santosh Kumar Sahu

Chandra Mohan Singh

Chittaranjan Nask Anup Singh Deo

Madan Mohan Pradhan

Portfolios

Chief Minister, Finance, Industries, Planning and Co-ordination, Mining and Geology, Irrigation and Power, Com-munity Development and Panchayau Raj, Commerce and Co-operation and Forestry

Home, Political and Services, Supply, Labour, Employment and Housing Education, Works and Transport and Cul-tural Affairs

Health (excluding Local Self-Government), Tribal and Rural Welfare, Excise and Revenue (Registration of Deeds)

Law, Health (Local Self-Government) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Forestry (excluding Fo-

restry)

Irrigation and Power, Revenue (Betterment levy and Water Rate and Cess) and Finance Education

and Forestry, Co-operation Cultural Affairs, Mining and Geology

Labour, Employment, Housing and Home (Jails), Excise and Revenue (excluding Betterment Levy and Water Rate and (css)

Industries, Commerce and Transport Home (Public Relations) Community Development and Panchayati Raj

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Chief Secretary

A K Baren

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice Judges Advocate-General

Khaleel Ahmad S B Barman, R K Das, G K Misra D Sahu

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman Members

M. L Pandit B C Das, U. Dass

^{*}As on July 1, 1966

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker	: :	Lingaraj	Panigrahi
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Deputy Speaker, Lokanath Mura

1 Adka * Lokanath Misra (Con) 2 Anandpur (R)* Makar Sethi (Con) 3 Angul * Kurnud Singh (Con) 4 Athamalik * K. M Panigrahi (SWA) 5 Athgarh * Achulananda Das (Con) 6 Attobra * Dalaganjan Chhuria (Con) 7 Bashalda * Sonaram Soren (Con) 8 Bahalda * Sonaram Soren (Con) 9 Basinga Arjun Patra (FSP) 10 Balasore * Bijoy Krushna De (Con) 11 Balkuda Bipin Behari Das (Con) 12 Balpatna * Gopnath Bhi (Con) 13 Balguda Dubura Podra (SWA) 14 Banki Gokulanand Praharaj (Con) 15 Bangripost (P) * Pisasna Kumar Das (Con) 16 Bangra Gananath Pradhan (FSP) 19 Baryada Santosh Kumar Sahu (Con) 10 Basia Maheswar Baug (FSP) 11 Baswanga Gangadhar Pakray (CP) 12 Beguma Gangadhar Pakray (CP) 12 Beguma Gangadhar Pakray (CP) 13 Beharda Nityananda Mahapatra (Ind) 16 Bhardrangar Maguni Charan Pradhan (Con) 17 Bhadrak Nityananda Mahapatra (Ind) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatna Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha Anchal Majhi (SWA) 18 Bhawanpatha An	Spenner , military Landram	Deputy Openier (20012
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Balikuda Bipin Behari Das (Con)	10 Palarore : Diroy Krushna De (Con)	
12. Balipatina 'Gopinath Bhi (Con.) 13. Balipatina 'Gopinath Con.) 14. Banki Gokulanand Praharaj (Con.) 15. Banyur Raghunath Misra (Ind.) 16. Barpur Raghunath Misra (Ind.) 17. Bararba : Bidyadhar Nayak (Con.) 18. Bargarh Gananath Pradhan (PSP) 19. Baripada Santosh Kumar Sahu (Con.) 20. Basta Maheswar Baug (PSP) 21. Basudevpur Nilamani Routray (Con.) 22. Beguma Gangadhar Paikray (CP) 23. Berchana Dhananjaya Lenka (Con.) 24. Berhampur Sisar Kumar Narendradeo (Con.) 25. Bhadrak Nityananda Mahapatra (Ind.) 26. Bhanjunagar Maguni Charan Pradhan (Con.) 27. Bhatala Smt Saraswati Pradhan (Con.) 28. Bhawanipatina Anchel Majhi (SWA) 29. Bhadrak Saraswati Pradhan (Con.) 29. Bhogarai Pyari Mohan Das (PSP) 20. Bhuhansewar Satyapriya Mohanty (Con.) 21. Binjirpur Chittaranjan Nayak (Con.) 22. Binjirpur Chittaranjan Nayak (Con.) 23. Binjak Anantaran Naha (SWA) 24. Bisya Premchand Bhagat (SWA) 25. Bivam-Cuttack Biswanath Choudhur, (SWA) 26. Bolangir Chandra Sekhar Singh(SWA) 27. Brahada (Phaman (PSP) 28. Bodangir Chandra Sekhar Singh(SWA) 29. Bhawan Janada Mahapatra (Con.) 29. Brahmagiri Gopabandhu Patra (Con.) 20. Binjirpur Chittaranjan Nayak (Con.) 21. Binjirpur Chandra Sekhar Singh(SWA) 22. Ghandbal Baragi Jepa (Con.) 23. Boudh Anirudha Dipa (SWA) 24. Chandbal Baragi Jepa (Con.) 25. Khalikate Singh Mardaraj (Con.) 26. Chaudwar Bijavananda Patnaik (Con.) 27. Katanabaga Bishan Prasad Misra (Con.) 28. Boudh Anirudha Dipa (SWA) 29. Brahmagiri Gopabandhu Patra (Con.) 29. Parama (Pradhan (SWA) 20. Brahmagiri Gopabandhu Patra (Con.) 29. Parama (Pradhan (SWA) 20. Brahmagiri Gopabandhu Patra (Con.) 20. Brahmagiri Gopabandhu Patra (Con.) 21. Brahmagiri Gopabandhu Patra (Con.) 22. Kanipur Singh Banama (SWA) 23. Boudh Anirudha Dipa (SWA) 24. Chandbal Baragi Jepa (Con.) 25. Kanipur Singh Banama (SWA) 26. Kanipur Singh Maranan (SWA) 27. Kantabanhi R. N. Singh Deo (SWA) 28. Kendrapada Dhruba Charan Sahu (Con.) 29. Kendrapada Dhruba Charan Sahu (Con.) 29. Kanida Barani Pramaik (Con.) 29. Kanida Barani Pramaik (Con.) 29. Kanida Barani Pramai	11 Dellarde Dinin Behart Das (Con)	
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Panda (CP) 41. Champua. Gurucharan Naik (SWA) 42. Chandbali. Bairagi Jena (Con) 43. Chatrapur · Lakshman Mahapatra (CP) 44. Chaudwar Bijavananda Patnaik (Con) 45. Chhondipada: Pada Naik (Con) 46. Cuttack City: Biren Mitra (Con) 47. Cuttack-Sadar: Luxman Mallick (Con) 48. Dabugam: Jaganath Tripathy (Con,) 49. Dasapalla: Saheb Naik (Con) 50. Dhamnagar: Muralidhar Jena (Con) 50. Phamnagar: Muralidhar Jena (Con) 51. Kodala West · Banamali Maharana (PSP) 52. Koksara Dayanidhi Naik (GP) 53. Koksara Dayanidhi Naik (GP) 54. Koksara Dayanidhi Naik (GP) 54. Koksara Dayanidhi Naik (GP) 54. Koksara Dayanidhi Naik (GP) 54. Koksara Dayanidhi Naik (GP) 55. Mahadeb Bakria (Con.) 56. Kodala West · Banamali Maharana (PSP) 57. Koksara Dayanidhi Naik (GP) 58. Koraput T Sanganna (Con.) 58. Koraput T Sanganna (Con.) 59. Mahadeb Bakria (Con.) 59. Malanga Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 59. Malanga Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 59. Malanga Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 50. Mahangar Surendranath Patnaik (Con.)		
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(CP) 44 Chaudwar Bijavananda Patnaik (Con.) 45 Chhondipada: Pada Naik (Con.) 46 Cuttack City: Biren Mitra (Con.) 47 Cuttack-Sadar: Luxman Malick (Con.) 48 Dabugam: Jaganath Tripathy (Con.) 49 Dasapalla: Saheb Naik (Con.) 49 Dasapalla: Saheb Naik (Con.) 50 Dhannagar: Muralidhar Jena (Con.) 89 Kotpad: Mahadeb Bakria (Con.) 90 Loisingha Ramprasad Misra (Con.) 91 Malanpur-Rampur Birakeshari Deo (SWA) 92 Mahanga Surendranath Patnaik (Con.) 93 Malkangiri Guru Nayak (SWA) 94 Melchhamunda Sachidananda Padhi (Con.)		
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45 Chhondipada: Pada Naik (Con) 46 Cuttack City: Biren Mitra (Con) 47 Cuttack-Sadar: Luxman Malick (Con) 48 Dahugam: Jaganath Tripathy (Con.) 49 Dasapalla: Saheb Naik (Con) 50 Dhannagar: Muralidhar Jena (Con) 50 Dhannagar: Muralidhar Jena (Con)		
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47 Cuttack-Sadar: Luxman Malick (Con) 48 Dahugam: Jaganath Tripathy (Con.) 49. Dasapalla: Saheb Natk (Con) 50 Dhamnagar: Muralidhar Jena (Con) 64 Malkangiri Guru Nayak (SWA) 65 Malkangiri Guru Nayak (SWA) 66 Melchhamunda Sachidananda Padhi 67 (Con.)	46 Cuttack City; Biren Mitra (Con)	(SWA)
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50 Dhamnagar: Muralidhar Jena (Con) (Con)	49. Dasapalla : Saheh Natk (Con.)	
51. Dharmagarh Mukunda Naik (SWA) 95 Mohana (R) Biswanath Nayak (Con.)	50 Dhamnapar: Muralidhar Iena (Con)	
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	Similarden in Minning Link (2.4.1.)	23 Month (A) Mawanath Hayak (Con.)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations · Indian National Congress (Con.), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party (CP), Independent (Ind.)

^{*}Under the Orissa Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill, passed by Parliament on May 18, 1966, the tenure of the present legislature, due to expire in August 1966 has been extended till the next General Elections in February 1967

96. Muruda: Sakila Soren (PSP)

97. Nawapara: Ghashiram Majhi (SWA)

98. Nayagarh: Vacant

99 Nulgiri Rajendra daraj (SWA) Chandra Маг-

100 Nimapara: Govinda Chandra Sethi (Con)

101 Nowrangpur (R) Mira Harijan

(Con)
102 Padwa Ganeswar Mahapatra (Con)

103. Padmapur Bira Bikramaditya Singh (Con)

104 Pal-lahara Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (Con)

105 Parlakimedi Nalia Kumar Naikula (Con)

106, Patkura Lokanath Mishra (Con) 107 Patna Raj Ballabh Misra (SWA) 108 Patnagarh (R) Ramesh Chandra Bhoi (Con)

109 Patrapur Trilochan Jani (Con)

110 Pattamunder Prahalad Mallik (Con)

111 Pipili Ramchandra Patnaik (Con.) 112 Phulbani Himansu Sekhar Padhi

(Con) 113 Pottangi Pangi Musuri Santa (Con)

114 Puri Bhagaban Pratihari (Con) 115 Rajnagar , Padmacharan Nayak (Ind.) 116 Rajiakhol Bhanuganga Tribhuvan

Deb (SWA)

117. Rawangpur. Chandramohan Singh (Con)

118 Rajgangpur (R) Ranga Ballabh Amat (Con)

119 Ramchandrapur Murlidhar Kuonr (Con)

120 Rampur Ramachandra Ram (CP)

121 Rayagada Madangi Kamayya (Con) 122. Saintala Aintho Sahu (SWA) 123 Salepur Baidhar Bahera (PSP)

124 Sambalpur, Banamali Babu (Con) 125 Satyabadi Raj Raj Dev (SWA) 126 Simulia Bhagirath Das (Con) 127 Sonepur Daulata (randa (SWA) 128 Soro Karunakar Panigrahi (Con)

Sukinda Baidhar Singh (Con)

129 Sundergath Hatthat Patel (SWA) 130

131

Suruda Arjun Naik (Con.)
Tulcher Madan Mohan Pradhan (Con.) 132

Talsara (R) Gangadhar Pradhan 133

(SWA)
Telkai Gobinda Munda (SWA) 134

Telkot Gobinda Munda (SWA)
Tirtol Pratap Chandra Mohanty (Con) 135 Titiagarh (R) Achyutananda Maha-136

nanda (SWA)

Tursa Nanda Kishore Misra (SWA)
Udala Manmohan Tudu (Con)

138 139 Udavagus (R) Rama Chandra Bhovs

(Con) 140 Umerkote Sadasiba Tripathy (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS		in the second se	
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty	4,26 86 30 08	4,28 27 27·85	4,47 23 27 85
Land Revenue (not)	3,39 67	2,83.38	3,19.81
State Excise Duties	2,09 00	2,17 48 1 1,21 29 1	2,17 89 1,22 00
Stamps ,	1,15 26 4,17 16	4.25 99	4.60 10
Registration	32 95	37 80	37 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,82 45	1.81 63	2,10.00
Sales Tax Other Taxes and Dut.es	8,32 00 1,65 48	9,53 00 1 1,78 26	10,31 50 2,47 00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	1,05 40	1,70 20	2,47 00
Dramage Works (net)	45 23	71 99	84 84
Debt Services .	7,57 08	9,93 14	11,46 45
Civil Administration Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	3,57 88	3,96 62	4,46 56
provements (net)	42 58	71 69	54 89
Miscellaneous (net)	6,53 71	6,92 44	6,73 86
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	,		
ments between Central and State Govern-	35,27 81	35,01 67	50,01 64
Inems	33,27 01	33,01 07	30,01 04
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	81,35 20	85,82 50	1,05,28 62
REVENUE EXPENDITURE	1		
Direct Demands on the Revenue .	5,84 91	5,81 39	6,65 55
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,			,
Embankment and Dramage Works	1,48 94		7,72 08
Debt Services (net) General Administration	16,23 15 3,63 91	16,76 54 3,57 2 9	19,68 67 3,76 63
Administration of Justice	53 83	53 77 1	
Jails	48 38	49 21	50 62
Police	4,66 05	5,09 50 1 2 76	4,98 03
Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments	3 69 28 04	36 33	2 17 36 2 2
Education	11,15 64		12,46.98
Medical	2,97 91	2,91 58	
Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development	3,68 87 7,12 63		3,20 67 9,65 02
Animal Husbandry	1.84 68	6,55 76 1,79 92	
Co-operation	73 40		82 08
Industries and Supplies	1,15 65	1,00 20	91 07
Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	3,71 79	3,48 08	3,95 79
Improvements	11,87 68	14,69 19	14,68 43
Miscellaneous	6,54 85		8,35 91
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-		1	
yeets, NES and Local Development Works	7,34 13	5,83 67	5,25 89
GRAND IOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON			
REVENUE ACCOUNT .	91,38 13	92,59 14	1,05,24 71
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	()10,02 93	()6,76 64	(+)3·91

PUNJAB

Area: 1,22,005 sq. km Population 2,03,06,812 Capital Chandigath Principal languages: Punjabi and Hindi

Governor Dharma Vua

Following a report from the Governor of the State of Punjab a Proclamation was issued by the Pies dent of India on July 5, 1966, under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all functions of the Government of Punjab and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State declaring that the powers of Punjab Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament and providing for incidental and consequential provisions necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation

Chlef Secretary

Gyan Singh Kahlon

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice

Mehar Singh*

Judges

S B Kapoor, R P Khosia, A N Grover, i D Dua, Harbans Singh, D K Mahajan, J S Bedi, Shanisher Bahadur, P. C Pandit, Gurdev Singh, P D Sharma, H. R Khanna, Jindra Lai, S. K Kapur, R S Narula, Jagan Nath Kaushal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman

J S Basur

Members

.. Darbari Lal Gupta, Mohan Singh, Bhim Singh

^{*}As on July 1, 1965.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker	Harbans	Lal
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Deputy Speaker: Smt. Shanno Devi

1 Abohar Chandi Ram Verma (Con.)	54 .	Jagraon Lachhman Singh (AD)
2. Ajnala: Harinde Singh (Con)	55 .	Jahan Khelan (R) . Ram Rattan (Con.)
3 Amb, Mohan Lal Datta (Ind)	36 .	Jaitu Tirlochan Singh (Con)
4. Ambala Cantonment Dev Raj Anand		Jandiala Makhan Singh (CPI)
(Con)		Jatusana Nihal Singh (Con)
5 Ambala City Abdul Gaffar Khan		Jhajjar · Bhagwat Dyal (Con)
(Con)		Jind Dal Singh (Con) Jullundur Cantonment Karam Singh
6. Amritsar City Civil Lines Jai Inder	01.	Kirti (Con)
Singh (Con) 7 Amritsar City East Buldev Parkash	62 .	Jullundur City North-East Ram Kishan
(JS)	02	(Con)
8 Amritsar City West Baltaniji Das (JS)	63	Jullandur City South-West: Yash
9 Amerisar Sadar (R) Gurmey Singh		Paul (Con.)
(Con)	64	Kaithal Smt Om Prabha Jam (Con)
10 Anandpur Baloo Ram (Con)		Kalanaur Ranbu Singh (Con)
11 Bahadurgarh Hardwari Lal (Con)		Kangra . Amar Nath Sharma (Con)
12 Ballahgarh (R) Hira Lal (Con)	67	Kaniana (R) . Banwari Lal (Con)
13 Banga Dilbagh Singh (Con)		Kapurthala Lalkhi Singh (Con)
14 Barnala Sampuran Singh (Con)	69	Karnal Ram Piara (Ind)
15 Bursar Smt Sarla Devi (Con.)	70 .	Kartarpur (R) Gurbanta Singh (Con)
16 Batala Mohan Lal (Con),		Khalra Narain Singh (Con)
17 Beas: Sohan Singh (Con.)		Khanna (R) . Jagir Singh Dard
18 Bhagapurana (R): Vacant	l	(Con)
19 Bhatinda Harbans Lal (Speaker)	73 .	Kulu Lal Chand Prarth (Con)
20 Bhiwani Sagar Ram Gupta (Con.)		Lambi (R) Ujagar Singh (Cop.)
21. Budhlada (R) Tej Singh (AD)		I chra (R) Pritam Singh (Con)
22. Butana Multan Singh (Con.)	76	Ludhiana City Dina Nath Agarwal
23 Chandigarh Niranjan Singh Talib		(Con)
(Con)		Ludhiana North Bachan Singh (PIP)
24 Dabwali (R) Kesara Ram (Con)		Ludhiana South Shamshei Singh (AD)
25 Dadri Smt Chandravati (Con.)		Mahal Kalan Ranjit Singh (Con)
26. Dasuya Kartar Singh (Con.)		Mahilpur (R) Gurmail (Con)
27 Dera Baba Nanak Makhan Singh		Mahendragarh Nihal Singh (Con)
(AD)		Majutha Smt Parkash Kaur (Con)
28 Dera Gopipur Mehar Singh (Con)	83	Malerkotla Smt Yusuf Zaman
29 Dharamkot (R) Kultar Singh (AD) 30 Dharamsala Hari Ram (Con.)	84	Begum (Con) Malout Gurmit Singh (Con)
30 Dharamsala Hari Ram (Con.) 31 Dhariwal Gurbakhsh Singh (AD)	85	Mansa Surjit Singh There (AD)
32 Dhuri (R) Bhan Singh (CPI)	86	Meham (R) Ram Dhari Balmiki
33 Faridkot Zail Singh (Con)	1 6747	(Con)
34 Fatehabad Devi Lal (PIP)	87	Mora Gurcharan Singh (AD)
35 Fatehgarh Gurniej Singh (AD)		Molana (R) Ram Prakash (Con)
36 Fazilka Satva Dev (JS)		Morinda (R) Ajaib Singh (AD)
37 Ferozepur Kulbir Singh (JS)		Mukerian ' Rala Rum (Con)
38 Ferozepur Jhirka Tayab Hussain	91	Muktsar Harcharan Singh Brar
Khan (Con)		(Con)
39 Ganaur Chiranji Lal Sharma (PIP)		Nabha Gurdarshan Singh (Con)
40 Garhshankar Rattan Singh (Con)	93	Nagoke (R) Tara Singh (AD)
41 Gharawida Rulya Ram (Con)	94	Nakoda Darshan Singh (Con)
42 Gohana Ram Dhari Gaur (Con)	95	Nalagarh (R) Dasondhi Ram (Con)
43 Gurdaspur Prabodh Chandra (Con)	96	Naraingarh Jagjit Singh (Con)
44 Gurgaon : Kanhiya Lal Poswal (Con)	71	Narnaul Ram Saran Chand Mittal
45 Guru Har Sahai Jaswant Singh		Narnaund (R) Amar Singh (Con)
(Con)	99	Narot Jaimal Sinch (R) Sunder Singh
46 Hamirpur (R) Rup Singh Phul (Con)	100	(Con)
47 Hariana (R) Guran Dass Hans		Narwana (R) Fakiria (Con)
(Con)		Nawanshahar (R) Jagar Ram (Con)
48 Hansi Tek Ram (PIP)	102	Nihalsinghwala Gurbux Singh (CPI)
		Nuh Khurshed Ahmed (Con.)
50 Hissar Cin Hunna Mal (Con) 51 Hissar Sadar Net Ram (SSP)	107	Nurmahal Darbara Singh (Con)
52 Hoshiarpur Bal Krishan (Con)	105	Nurpur Ram Chandra (Con) Pakka Kalan (R) Hardit Singh (AD)
53 Jagadhri Smt Shanno Devi (Con.)	107	Palampur Partap Singh (Con)
The state of the s	10,	- marrie rattap stilli (Con)

^{*}As on July, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con.), Communist Party of India (CPI), Bharatiya Jan Singh (IS), Akalı Dai (AD); Progressive Independent party (PIP), Independent (Ind.).

132 Samana (R). Harchand Singh (Con)
133. Sambhalka: Chuhar Singh (Con)
134. Sampla. Ram Sarup (PIP)
135 Samrala Amer Singh (Con)
136 Sungrar Hardit Singh Bathal (CPI)
137 Sarhali Vacant 108. Palwal: Roop Lel Mehta (Con.) 109. Panpat. Fatch Chand Vij (JS) 110. Pataudi. Babu Dayal (Con.) 111. Pathankot: Bhagrath Lai (Con.)
112 Pathala Ram Partap Garg (Con.)
113. Patti: Umrao Singh (Con.)
114. Payal (R): Bhag Singh (Con.)
115. Pehowara Piara Singh (Con.)
116. Phagwara Om Paykash Amuhatr 138 Setraj (R) Jit Ram (Con)
139 Shahkof (R), Dalip Singh (Con)
140 Sidhwahbet (R) Ajit Kumar (AD)
141 Simla: Gian Chand (Con)
142 Sirhad Gian Singh Rarewala (Con,)
143 Sirka Sita Banda (Con) 116. Phagwara Om Parkash Agnihotni (PIP) 117 Phillaur . Hari Singh (Con) 118. Phul Babu Singh (CPI) 119 Pundri Ram Pal Singh (Con) 143 Siria . Sita Rain Bagla (Con) 144 Sonepat . Mukhtiai Singh (JS) 120 Radaur (R) Ran Singh (Con) 145 Sri Gobindpur Satnam Singh (Con) 120 Radaur (R) Ran Singh (Con)
121 Ran Rizaq Ram (Con)
122 Raikot Gurnam Singh (AD)
123 Rajpur , Jasdev Singh Sandu (Con)
124 Rajound Smt Parsami Devi (Con)
125 Rajpura : Prem Singh Prem (Con)
126 Rewari ' Smt Sumitra Devi (Con)
127, Rohtak , Mangal Sein (JS)
128 Rupar Shamsher Singh (CPI)
129 Sadhaura Gulah Singh (Con) 146 Sultanpur Balwant Singh (Con.)147 Sunam Brish Bhan (Con.) 148. Talwandi Saboo Jangii Singh Joga (CPI) 149 Tain Taian Guidial Singh Dhillon (Con) Thanesar Banarsi Dass (Con)
Tohana Manphul Singh (Con)
Tosham Jagan Nath (PIP) 150 151 129 Sadhaura Gulab Singh (Con.) 130 Safidon Inder Singh Malik (PI 131 Salhaswas (R) Chand Ram (Con.) 152 153 Una Surinder Nath (Con) 154 Zua Jagjit Singh (AD) (PIP)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman · Durga Das Khanna

Deputy Chairman Smt Lekhwati Jain

		Legislative ;	25,	Sat Paul Mital	Local
		Assembly	26	Beh Ram	Authorities
1	Puran Singh Azad	13	27	Kharati Ram Sarin	
7	Smt Sita Devi	1)	28	Hans Raj Sharma	**
3	Durga Das**	79	29	Amar Singh	11
4	Mohan Lai**	19 1	30	Amii Singh	
5	Des Raj	,,	31	Chanan Singh	11
6	Birender Singh Rao**	,,	32	Kalyan Singh**	
7	Milkhi Ram Rattan**	13		Narinder Singh**	
8	Kanwar Lal Sharma		34	Haiendra Singh Sirohit	.,
9	Hari Singh	13	35	Y acant	• •
10	Kaponi Singh	**	36	Smt Illa Rani Ahooja	Graduate
11	Kartar Singh**	,,	37	Siri Chand	**
	Nasib Singh	,	38	Krishan Lal	••
13	Nihal Singh**	"	39	Nand Lal**	
14	Sher Singh	**	40	S I Chopra	Teacher
15	Sultan Singh	71	41	Gopal Krishna	,,,
16	Tej i Singh	**		Prem Chand Markanda	91
17	Shyam I al Thepar	17		Gurcharan Singh**	,,
18	Sint Laga Verma	"		Smt Savita Behen	Nemarate
19	Kundal Lal Ahocja	Local	45		17
	•	Authorities	46	S F Deane	
20	Premsukh Das**	**	47		**
21	Chander Bhan Gupta	12		Kertar Singh Qaumi	29
22		**	49	Yashwant Rai**	**
23	Daya Krishan**			Daswandha Singh**	3.5
24	Prem Singh Lalpur	99	51	Smt Gran Kaur Vidyarth	. "

RESULTS OF BIFNMIAL ELECTIONS, 1966

2. 3.	Avtar Naram Dharam Singh Durga Dass Kartar Singh	Legislative Assembly	5 Nihal Singh 6 Yashwant Rai 7. Amrit Pal Singh 8 Raimder Singh	Logislative Assembly Local Authorities
		***	o Majatoer Singir	>>

As on July 1, 1966

^{*}Retired on April 26, 1966, †Died on October, 31, 1965.

9 Bhagwant Singh	Local Authorities	14	Murarı Lal Kapur	Graduates
10. Smt Lekh Wati	>>	15	Gurcharan Singh	Teachers
11 Om Parkash	99	16	Smt Prabhjot Kaur	Nominated
12. Prem Sukh Dass	31	17	Smt Pritpal Kaur Wasi	.,

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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

		(ın lakhs	of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUF RECEIPTS		Ţ	
Taxes on Income other than Corporation	i		
Tex	5.51 -15	5,52 -99	5,68 76
Estate Duty	34 28	34 .05	35 00
Land Revenue (net)	4,86 78	3,13 -31	3,68 31
State Excise Duties	9.83 21	12.23 ·28	14,00 00
Stamps .	6,37 61	6.80 70 :	6,80 70
Forests	1,51 08	1.61 79	1.61 79
Registration .	49 .65	63 73	1.00 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,13 74	1,13 .74	1,65 00
Sales Tax	16,99 84	18,05 -10	21,00 00
Other Taxes and Duties	10,28 46	10,30 80	11,69 60
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and		1	,
Drainage Works (net)	4,82 98	4.88 -28	4,97 85
Debt Services	17,45 76	18,84 50	20,18 77
Civil Administration	6,79 07	18,84 50 7,00 06	7,72 75
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public			
Improvements (net)	86 58	1,06 26	1,09 -60
Multipurpose Schemes	3,53 -84	3,61 54	3,59 .71
Miscellaneous (net)	12,08 02	12,92 84	12,78 04
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			-
ments between Central and State		1	
Governments	26,57 32	24,85 56	30 34 79
Extraordinary	15 30	t) 98	_c 15 60
GRAND TOTAL- REVENUL RECEIPTS .	1,29,64 67	1,32,99 ·51	1, 48,36 27
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Admaistration Administration of Justice Julia Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Wirks and Miscellaneous Public Im. ments Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects,	5,32 17 3,05 83 5,84 11 2,47 17 1,30 56 2,61 71 3,87 44 9,99 80 17,44 57	2 35 21,94 19 5,10 53 3,20 72 5,70 12 1,69 14 1,11 20 2,44 38 3,24 92	7,03 57 28,08 27 4,93 88 1,03 81 93 08 7,40 96 4 10 24,58 28 6,46 29 3,16 89 5,53 04 2,10 87 1,29 49 2,59 19 4,20 60
NES and Local Development Works	3,93 17	5,30 88	5,29 94
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON	107.00.04	1 25 50 .01	8 42 07 20
REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,27,33 ·04	1,25,58 -01	8,43,07 79
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1 / 130 01 .60	(+)7,41 50	(+)5,28 48

RAJASTHAN

Area 3,42,274 sq km Population 2,01,55,602 Principal languages Rajasthani and Hindi

Capital: Jaipur

Governor Sampurnanand COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Mohanial Sukhadia

Mathura Das Mathur

Nathu Ram Mirdha

Harish Chandra Singh B K Kaul

Bnecka Bhai Barkatullah Khan

Kumbha Ram Arya Damodar Lal Vyas

Harideo Joshi .

Brusunder Sharma Amritlal Yaday

Parasrain Madeina

Ram Prasad Laddha .

Chandan Mal Baid Niranjan Nath Acharya

Deputy Munisters

Ghasiram Yadav Ramdeo Singh

Man Phool Singh

Smt Karnla Beniwal

Snit Prabha Mishra

Dinesh Rai Dangi Bhim Singb Daulat Ram Saran

Chief Minister, General Administration, Political Department, Appointments and

Home (excluding Jails)
Planning, Statistics, PWD and State Enterprises

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Food and Rajasthan Canal

Industries and Civil Supplies

I mance and Taxation

Forests, Labour and Election Department

I ocal Self-Government, Housing, Trusts, Fourism, Waqfs and Minorities

Revenue and Famine Relief Community Development and Panchayati Raj, Medical and Health, Excise and Devasthan

Public Relations, Mines and Mineral-based Industries and Public Health and Legislative Department

Education and Assembly

Social Welfare, Khadi and Village Industries and Avurveda

Cooperation, Relief and Rehabilitation and

Printing Fress Irrigation (including I lood Control) and

Colonisation

Power and Transport

Law Department, Judiciary, Jan's and Language Department

Revenue and Power

Finance, Taxation, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation

Irrigation, I and Colonisation, Industries and Civil Supplies
Planning, Medical and Health and Famine

Relief

Education, Mines and Mineral-based

Industries

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
State Interprises, Transport and PWD
Local Self Government and Ayurveda

Chief Secretary

B Mehta

HIGH COURT*

Chief lustice . Judges

D S Dave

I N Modi, D M Bhandari, J Narayan, L N Chhangani, C B Bhargava, B P Beri, P N Singhal, V P. Tyagi, Kan Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman Memhers

V V Narlikai

B L Rawat, S L Ahuja, Shyam Lal, Ramchandra Choudhary

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Ram Niwas Mirdha Deputy Speaker Naram Singh			
1. Abu Dalpat Singh (Con)	, 62	Gudha · Jiv Raj (SWA)	
2. Ahore · Chhatar Singh (RRP)	63	Gura-Malanı : Ganga Ram (Con)	
3 Ajmei City East Bal Krishna Kaul	64	Hunumangarh Kumbha Ram Arya	
(Con)	45	(Con)	
4 Ajmer City West Pohumal (Con) 5 Aklera (R) Bhoralal Kala Badal		Hawamahal Durga Lal (SWA) Hindaun (R) Sarawan (JS)	
(Con)		Hindoh Gangasingh (Con)	
6. Alwar Rama Nand (CP)	68	Jahazpur Ram Prasad Ladha (Con)	
7 Amber Man Singh (SWA)	69	Jassalmer Hukam Singh (Con)	
8 Asin Gudhari Lal (Con)	70	Jalore (R) Virda Ram (Con)	
9 Aspur Laxman Singh (SWA)	71	Jamwa Ramgarh (R) Durga Ram	
10. Atru (R) Madho Lal (Con)		(SWA)	
11 Bagidora (R) Nathuram (Con)	72	Javal Ganga Singh (SWA)	
12 Bairath Smt Kamla Devi (Con.)	73.	Jhalrapatan Harish Chandra (Con.)	
13 Bah Mohan Raj (Con)	74	Jhumhunu Smt Sumitra (Con)	
14 Bandikul Mathuresh Behari (SWA)	[/2	Jodhpur City I Anand Singh Kachh-	
15 Banera Umrao Singh (Ind.)	76	waha (Con)	
16 Bansur Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 17 Banswara Vithala (SP)	70	Jodhpur City II Barkatullah Khan	
18 Baran (R) Dava Chand (JS)	77	(Con) John Bazar Satish Chandra (JS)	
19 Barr Raghubir Singh (Ind.)	78	Kaman Maniis (Con)	
20 Barmer Umed Singh (Ind.)	79	Kapasin Vacant	
21 Bassi Abhai Singh (SWA)	80	Karanpur Jawad Singh (Ind)	
22 Bayana Mukut Behart Lal (SP)	81	Karauli Bruendrapaul (Con)	
23 Beanar Kumar Nand (CP)	82.	Kathumar Gokul Chand (Con)	
21 Begun Chosar Singh (SWA)	83	Kekri Habirhau Upadhyaya (Con.)	
25 Behror Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.)	84	Khandhai (R) Harphool (SWA)	
26 Bhadesar (R) Ganesh Lal (Con.)		Khanpur Prabhu Lal (Ind)	
27 Bharatpur Nathi Singh (Ind.)	86	Kharchi Kesree Singh (Con.)	
28 Bhilinara Smt Nirmala Devi (Con.)	8/	Khetri Shis Ram Ola (Con)	
29 Bhim Smt Lakshmi Kumari (Con.) 30 Bhinai (R) Chhotu (SWA)	80	Kishangarh Bal Chand (SWA) Kishanpole Bheron Singh (JS)	
31 Bhunnal Malam Singh (Con.)	90	Kolayat Manik Chand (PSP)	
32 Bhopalsagar (R) Amritlal (Con.)	91	Kotah Krishna Kumar (JS)	
33 Bikaner Murhilhar Vyas (PSP)	92	Kotputh Muku Lal (Con)	
14 Bilara Chandra Singh (Ind.)	93	Kumbhalgarh Govind Singh (SWA)	
15 Bundi Brij Sunder (Con.)	94	Kushalgarh Hira (SP)	
36 (hakvu Nathu Lal (SWA)	95,	Lachmangaih · Kishan Singh (Con)	
37 Chechat Jujhai Singh (Con.)	96	Ladnu Mathuradas (Con)	
38 Chhabra Smt Nagendra Bala (Con)	97	Lalsot (R) Ram Sahai (SWA)	
39 Chittorgarh Chaturbhuj Upadhyaya	98	Lasadi Udai Lal (SWA)	
(Con)	100	Lum Swroop Singh (Ind)	
40 Chohtan Fatch Singh (RRP) 41 Chomu (R) Bhanu Prasad (SWA)	100	Lunkaransar Bhimsen (Con)	
42 Churu Mohar Singh (Ind)		Mahuwa Mandhata Singh (SWA) Malarna-Chonr (R) Bharat Lal	
43 Day (R) Jas Lal (JS)	102	(Con) -	
44 Danta-Ramgarh Jagan Singh (Con)	103	Malpura Jai Singh (SWA)	
45 Dausa Mool Chand (SWA)	104	Mandal Gokul Prasad (Con)	
46. Deedwana Moti Lal (Con)	105	Mandalgarh Ganpati Lal (Con)	
47 Deeg Man Singh (SWA)	106	Mandawa Raghubir Sing (SWA)	
48 Degana Smt Gori Poonia (Con.)	107	Mandwar Hari Prasad (Con.)	
49. Desuri (R) Dinesh Rai (Con)	108.	Masuda Narayan Singh (Con.)	
50 Dholpur Hari Shankar (SP)	109	Mavi Sampat Lal Bohra (JS)	
51 Digod Mahendra Singh (JS)		Merta Nathu Ram (Con)	
52 Dudu Amar Singh (SWA)		Nodhai (R) Natthi Lai (Ind)	
53 Dungargarh Daulat Ram (Con) 54 Dungargar (P) Vury Pal (SWA)	112	Nadoti (R) Chuttan Lal (Con)	
54 Dungarpur (R) Vyay Pal (SWA) 55 Fatehpur Balu Ram (Ind)		Nagaur Ram Niwas (Con)	
56 Ganganagar Kedarnath (Ind)		Nasırabad Jawla Prasad (Con.) Nathdwara Vijaya Singh (JS)	
57 Gangapur Govind Sahai (JS)		Nawalgurh Bhim Singh (Con.)	
58 Ghatol Handey Joshi (Con)	117	Nawan: Hanuman Singh (Ind.	
59 Girwa Jodh Singh (JS)		Neem-Ka-Thana (R) Chhotu (Con)	
60. Gogunda (R) Laht Mohan (SWA)	119	Newai (R): Jai Narain (SWA)	
61 Govindgarh · Nathu Singh (Ind.)	120.	Nimbahera . A. Jabbar (JS)	
*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian 1	Nation	nal Congress (Con.), Swatantra (SWA)	

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con.), Swatantra (SWA)
Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party (CP), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (IS)
Social ist Party (SP), Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP), Independent ((It d

121. Nohar: Daya Ram (Ind.)	149. Sadulpur (R), Rawat Ram (Con.)
122. Nokha: Rooparam (Ind.)	150. Sagwara (R); Bheeka Bhai (Con.)
123 Osian · Parash Ram (Con)	151, Sahada (R): Devender Kumar (Con.)
124. Pachapadra: Amar Singh (Ind.)	152, Salumber (R) Mawa (SWA)
125. Pali · Kesri Singh (SWA)	153. Sanchore Raghunath Vishnai (Con.)
126 Parbatsar: Jeth Mal (Con)	154, Sarada (R) Devi Lal (Con.)
127. Patan · Hari Prasad (JS)	155 Sardar-Shahar Chandan Mal (Con.)
128. Phagi (R) · Gopi Lal (SWA)	156 Sawai Madhopur Ram Singh (SWA)
129. Phalasia: Nana (SWA)	157. Shahpura (R). Kana (Con.)
130 Phalodi (R). Lai Ram (Con)	158. Shergarh: Sobhag Singh (RRP)
	159. Sikar Swaroop Narain (Con.)
132 Pilani · Hajari Lal (Ind.)	160 Sikrai (R) · Laxman Prasad (SWA)
133 Pindwara Rayi Shankar (Con.)	161. Singrawat . Ram Deo Singh (Con.)
134 Pipalda (R) Laxmi Chand (JS)	162. Strohi (R) Dharmaram (Con)
135 Pirawa · Govind Singh (Con)	163 Siwana (R): Hari Ram (Con)
136 Pratupgarh (R) Harlai (Con)	164 Sojat Tej Ram (Con)
137 Pushkar · Smt Prabha Misra (Con)	165 Sri Madhopur . Ram Chandra (Con.)
138 Raipur Mangi Lai (find)	166, Sumerpur (R), Aldaiam (Con.)
139. Rawinghnagar Yogendranath (CP)	167. Suyangarh Phool Chand (Con)
140 Raygarh (R) Hari Kishan (Con)	168. Surajgarh (R) Sinv Narain Chha-
141 Rajakhera Damodar Lal Vyas	chhia (SWA)
(Con)	169 Suratgarh Phool Singh (Con.)
142. Rajsamand Nuranjan Nath Acharya	170 Thana Gazi Jai Krishna (Con)
(Con.)	171 Thos Gyan Chand (Con)
143. Ramgarh Smt Uma Mathur (Con.)	172 Tyara (R) . Hari Ram (CP)
144 Raniwara Bhag Raj (Con)	
145 Ratangarh Mohan Lal (Ind)	173 Tonk: Radha Krishna (SWA) 174. Udaipur Mohan Lal Sukhadia
146 Rawatsar (R) Juga Lal (Ind)	
	(Con.)
147 Rupbas (R) Sawaha Ram (SWA) 148 Sadari Shanker Lai Jat (Con.)	175 Umara Digvijai Singh (SWA)
148 Sadari Shanker Lai Jat (Con)	176 Weir Ram Kishan (SP)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

nan dagan mengangan ang melakan m <u>ang mengangan dagan mengangan dagan dagan dagan dagan dagan dagan dagan daga</u> 		1	akns of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimater 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPIS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation	4.04.00	101 (0	
Tax	4,91 32 30 00	4,91 69	5,21 78
Estate Duty Land Revenue (net)	9,78 00	7.88 .00	30 00 8,73 ·00
State Excise Duties .	7,00 00	7,20 00	8,30 00
Stamps	1,62 00	1,60 00	1,68 00
Forests .	91 00	93 -00	95 00
Registration	20 00	20 00	22 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,75 00	1,77 00	1,90 00
Sales Tax	11,96 00	13,40 00	15,00 00
Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	3,11 45	2,96 81	3,42 29
and Dramage Works (net)	94 19	92 -17	85 50
Debt Services	4,50 80	17,76 00	5.03 00
Civil Administration	5.03 .07	5,81 -13	6,22 03
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public			
Improvements (net)	89 92	97 00	1,01 85
Miscellaneous (net)	52 32	1,74 73	60 -20
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust- ments between Central and State			
Governments	24,34 77	27,43 84	32,61 47
Extraordinary	3,56 20	2,00 95	4,50 00
GRAND TOTALREVENUE RECFIPTS	81,37 04	97,84 56	96,56 12
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navi- gation, Embankment and Drainage	5,13 58	5,18 45	5,16 72
Works .	1,39 86	5,20 13	1,37 23
Debt Services (net)	15,20 77 3,17 75	21,87 -83	16,37 36
General Administration Administration of Justice	73.02	3,13, 93 72 51	3,33 91 75 38
Jails	42.71	43.00	42 61
Police	6.16 00	8,40 00	8,60 62
Scientific Departments .	55 32	47 -47	38 35
Education	17,92 40	18,72 97	19,27 50
Medical	5,35 .97	5,25·17 4,34·19	5,65 41
Agriculture	4,01 07 3,54 23	3,44 73	4,35 05 4,74 12
Animal Husbandry	1,97 57	2,69 68	1,60 54
Co-operation .	87 26	87 08	84 - 58
Industries	51 11	45 - 15	49.77
Miscellaneous Departments	2,98 79	2,81 36	2,89 -82
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	7 60 30	7.0.00	10 50 70
Improvements Miscellaneous	7,68 28 4,95 98	7,62 26 6,56 77	10,52 72 8,27 ·27
Extraordinary, including Community	4,75 30	0,50 17	0,27 27
Projects, NES and Local Develop-	į		
ment Works	3,49 58	3,68 52	3,37 47
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	86,14 25	1,01,93 -20	98,49 43
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	()4,77 ·21	()4.08 64	(-)1,93 31

UTTAR PRADESH

Area · 2,94,364 sq km Principal language Hindi

Population . 7,37,46,401

Capital Lucknow

Governor Biswanath Das COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Smt Sucheta Kripalani

Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Industries (including Village and Small-Scale Industries), Information, Economics and Statistics

Hukam Singh Girdhari Lal Revenue and Scarcity
Irrigation and Power
Forests and Local Self-Government

Charan Singh
Syed Ali Zaheer
Har Govind Singh

Justice, Legislative and Muslim Waqfs
Home (Jails and Juvenile Delinquency),
Civil Defence and Home Guards

Muzaffar Hasan Ram Murti Tourism, Transport and Political Pensiens Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Prantiya Raksha Dal

Jagmohan Singh Negi

Food and Civil Supplies

Sita Ram

Social Welfare, Harijan Welfare Rehef and Rehabilitation, Cane Development, Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

Dau Dayal Khanna Banarsi Das

Medical, Public Health and Excise

Co-operation, Labour and Parliamentary

Affairs

Kalias Prakash

Education, Finance, Sales Tax and Charitable Endowments

Jagan Piasad Rawat

Public Works

Genda Singh

. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and

Deputy Menisters

Shanti Prapanna Sharma

Information, Power, Irrigation, Marketing of Cane and Gur Development

Agriculture

Baldeo Singh Arya Jawam Varma

Judicial, Legislative and Finance

Ram Narain Pandey Shiva Prasad Gupta Medical and Education
Industries and Home

Parliamentary Secretaries

Smt, Tara Agarwal Hari Datt Kandpal Ajai Kumar Basu Banshidhar Pandey Local Self-Government and Social Welfare

Civil Supplies and Transport Irrigation and Public Works Community Development

Devendra Pratap Singh

Community Development, Co-operation and Transport

and madesp

Ram Kumar Shastri

Revenue

^{*}As on July 1, 1966

Chief Secretary K. K. Dass

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice Judges

. V Bhargava

N Beg, V G Oak, J. Sahai, B. Dayai, J N. Takru, B N Nigam, S S. Dhavan, S K. Verma, W Broome, D. S. Mathur, D P. Uniyal, S N. Dwivedi, R A. Misra, S C. Manchanda, T. Ramabhadran, B D Gupta, K B Asthana, S N Katju, G. Kumar, R S Pathak, D. D Soth, M. Chandra, M H Beg, R N. Sharma, G D. Sahgai, S. D Khare, G C Mathur, G Prasad, C B. Capoor, S Chandra, H C P Tripathi, L. P Nigam, S N. Singh, U S Srivastava, L. P Nigam, S N. Singh, US Srivastava, Prasad, R Chandra, Nandan

Advocate-General

K. L. Mista

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chau man

. R. D Misra

Members

J N Ugra, Habib Ahmed, C M N Chak J P Mital

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Madan Mohan Verma 1 Afzulgarh Basant Singh (JS)

Deputy Speaker Hoti Lal Agarwal

 Agota Jagbir Singh (Con)
 Agra City I Balon Agrawal (Ind)
 Agra City II Khem Chandia (Ind-RPI) 5 Agra Rural (R) Chhatrapati Ambesh (Con) Ahraura Vishwa Nath Pandey (Con.) 7 Akharpur Balwan Singh (SSP) 8 Akharpur Amt Ramrati (Con) 9 Antmal (R) Sukh Lal (Con)
10. Aldemau (R) Shanker Lal (Con) 11. Allahabad City North Smt Rajendra

Kumari Bajpai (Con)
12. Allahabad City South Kalvan

Chandra Mohiley (SSP)

13 Aligany Lokpai Singh (JS) 14 Aligarh Abdul Bashir Khan (Ind-RPI)

15. Almora Ganga Singh Bisht (Con)
16. Amethi Bay Nath Singh (Con)
17. Amroha Sharafat Hussain Rizvi

(CPI)

18 Amsin Raja Ram (Con)

19 Anupshahr Chunni Lal (Con) 20 Aonla Nawal Kishore (Con.)

- 24. Auraiya Badn Prasad Paliwal (Con)
- 25. Azamgarh Bhima Prasad (SSP)
- 26 Baberu Deshraj Singh (Ind.)
- 27 Bachhrawan (R) Bhagwan (SSP)
- 28 Badrinath Yogeshwar Prasad Khanduri (Con)
- 29 Baghra (R) Nain Singh (SSP)
- 30 Baghpat Shaukat Hameed Khan (Con)
- 31 Bah . Smt. Vidya Vati Rathore (Con)

- 32. Baheri Ram Murti (Con)
 33. Bahyoi Bishan Lal Yadav (Con)
 34. Bahraich North Jagdish Prasa Prasad (Con)
- 35 Bahraich South Daljeet Singh (Con)
- 36 Ballia Ram Anan Pandey (Con)
- 37 Balrampur North (R) Sukdeo Prasad (JS)
- 38 Balrampur South Babban Singh (Con.)
- 39. Banda Brij Mohan Lal Gupta (Con)
- 40. Banganga East Chandrapal Rawat (JS)
- 21. Aithena: Taj Bhan Singh (SSP)
 22. Atraull: Babu Singh (SSP)
 23. Atraulla Brij Behari Misra (Con)
 41. Banganga West Madhav
 Tripathi (JS)
 42. Bangar Mau: Sewa Ram (Con) Madhav Prasad

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations, Indian National Congress (Con); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party of India (CPI), Bharatiya Jan Singh (JS); Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Swatantra Party (SWA), Independent (Ind).

43 Bansdih East : Kashi Nath Misra (SSP) 44. Bansdih West Shiv Mangal (Con.)
45. Bansgaon . Ganeah Prasad (Con.)
46. Bansi North Kumar Karuna Krishna Nayar (JS) 47 Bansı South (R) · Sohan Lal Dhusia (Con.) 48 Bansı West Ram Kumar (Con) 49 Bara (R) Raghunath Prasad (Con) 50, Baraunsa . Rama Kant Singh (Con) 51 Baraut · Mool Chandra Shastri (Con) 52 Bareilly Cantonment Mohd Husain (Con)
53 Bareilly City Jagdish Saran (Con) 54. Bari (R) Bayco Ram (Con) 55. Barnawa Jamadar Singh (Ind) Ramesh Chandra Sharma 56 Barsathi (Con) 57 Basti Smt Rajendra Kishori (Con) 58 Beyalsı Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 59 Bhadohi Banshidhar Pandey (Con.) 60 Bhagwentnagar : Dev Datt Misra (Con) 61 Bharthana . Sahdeo Singh (S 62 Bharwari (R) . Gokul Prasad (Ind) 63. Bhawan Ram Chandra Singh (Con) 64 Bhawapar: Ram Lakhan Shukla (Con) 65 Bhinga: Munna Singh (SWA) 66 Bhitauli. Ram Asrey Verma (SSP) 67. Bhognipur · Ray Naram Misra (Con) Harı Kumar Gangwar 68 Bhojeepura (JS) 69. Bhojpur Mahram Singh (Con) 70 Bhokerliert (R) Shugan Cha Mazdoor (Con)
71 Bhogaon, Subedar Singh (Con)
72 Bidhune Vijai Shanker (Con.)
73 Bijnor, Satyavir Kunwar (Con.) Chandra 74 Bikapur Akhand Pratap Singh (Con) 75 Belari (R) · Het Ram Singh (Con) Smt Kala Rani 76 Bilgram Misra (Con) 77 Bihaur (R) Murh Dhar Kureel (Con) 78 Binaikpur Ram Avadh Singh (Con.) 79 Bindki Jagannath Singh (Con.) 80 Birapur Shyam Sunder Sh Shukla (Con) 81. Burhar (R) · Sukhram Das (Con) 82 Bisalpur (R) Durga Prasad (Con.) 83 Bisauli Shiv Raj Singh (Con) Gaya Prasad Mehrotra (JS) 84. Biswan 85 Bithoor Smt Bru Ranı Мизга (Con) 86 Bela Daultabad (R) Chhangur Ram (CPI) 87. Boodpur (R) - Gurdhari Lal (Con) 88 Budaun - Rukum Singh (Con.) 89 Budhana Vijaipal Singh (CPI) 90 Bulandshahar Vacant 91. Chall: Naumhal Singh (SSP) 92. Chakia (R). Ram Lakhari (Con.)
93. Champawat (R): Khushi Ram (Con.)
94. Chanda (R): Mata Prasad (Con.)
95. Chandauli Kamlapati Tripathi

(Con)

96 Chandausi · Narendra Singh (Con) 97. Chandpur Nardeo Singh (Ind.) 98. Charda Prem Singh (SWA) 99. Charkhari (R) Mohan Lal Ahirwar (Con) 100 Chhata Lakhi Singh (SSP) Chhatari (R) Dharam Singh (Con) Chhibramau Kotwal Singh Bha-101 102 Chhibramau dauria (Con) Chillupar Kalpnath Singh (Con) Chunar Raj Narain Singh (Con) 103 104 105 Dadri Ram Chandra Vikal (Con.) Mahabir Prasad (Con.) 106 Dalmau 107 Danpur Mohan Singh Mehta (Con) 108 Dariyabad Dwijendra Narain (JS) Megh Nath Singh Shishodia 109, Dasna (Ind) 110 Datagany Narain Singh (JS) 111 Debai Hummat Singh (JS) 112, Dehra Dun Brij Bhusan Sharan (Con) 113 Deobard Phool Singh (Con)
114. Deogaon Satyadeo (Con)
115 Deoprayag Smt Vinaya (Con) 116 Deoria North Ram Lal (Con)
117. Deoria South Kruhna (SSP)
118 Derapur Nitya Nand Pandey (Con.)
119. Dhampur Khub Singh (Con.) Tej Narayan (Con) 120 Dhaurhara Dhingawas (R) 121 Ram Swaroon (Con) Dhuriapar (R) 122 Smt Yashoda Devi (Con) Domariaganj North 123 Bhanu Pratao Singh (SWA) 124. Domariagani South · Qazi Jalil Abbasi (Con.) 125 Dudhi (R) Ram Pyare (Con) 126 Dwaba: Manager Singh (SSP) Etah Ganga Prasad Verma (JS) 127 128. Etawah Hoti Lai Agarwal (Con.) 129. Ftmadpur North (R) Shiv Charan Shiv Charan (SSP) Etmodpur South 130 Multan Singh (SSP) 131 Farzabad . Madan Mohan Verma (Speaker) 132 Fakharpur Abdul Haseeb Khan (SWA) 133 Faridpur (R) Hem Ray (JS) 134. Farrukhabad . Daya Ram Shakya (JS) 135 Fatehabad Banwarı Lai Vibra (Ind-RPI) 136. Fatehpur (R) Badri Prasad (Con) 137 Fatehpur Sikri . Smt. Champawati (Con.) 138, Firozabad . Bhagwan Das Yadvendu (Ind.-RPI) 139. Gangapur Rishi Narain Shastra (Con.) 140 Gangasalan Jagmohan Singh Nega (Con) Gangiri · Sri Niwas (Con) 142. Garh Mukteshwar (R) · Vir Sen (Con) · Kashi Prasad Dwivedi 143. Garotha

(Con)

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197. Jhansi: Lakhpat Ram Sharma (Ind.)
144, Garwara: Bhagwati Dm Tewari (Con.)
                                                      198. Jhusi (R) · Banshi Lal (Con)
199. Jwalapur Sayeed Ahmad
145 Gaura Jamo : Rudra Pratap Singh
      (Ind.)
                                                      200. Kadipur: Shripat Misra (Con.)
146. Gaurl Buzur (R) . Sita Ram (Con.)
                                                      201 Kaimganj · Siya Ram Gangwar (Con.)
202. Kairana · Chandan Singh (Ind.)
147 Ghatampur East
                             Shiv Nath Singh
      (SSP)
                                                      203. Kaiserganj . Hukum Singh Visen**
148. Ghatampur West . Jwala
                                          Prasad
      (Con)
                                                            (Con)
149 Ghaziabad Tej Singh (Con)
150 Ghazipur Krishna Nand Rai (Con)
                                                      204. Kalpi · Shiv Sampatt Sharma (Con)
                                                      205. Kannauj (R) : Pati Ram Abarwar
151. Ghuror Madho Naram (Con)
152. Ghost. Jharkhande Rai (CPI)
153. Gokul (R) Kanahiya Lai (Con)
154. Gonda East. Ishwar Saram (Con)
                                                            (Con.)
                                                      206. Kanpur City I. Smt Tara Agarwal
                                                            (Con.)
                                                      207
                                                            Kanpur City 11
                                                                                   Sant Singh Yusuf
155. Gonda North Navrang Singh (SWA)
156 Gonda West. Ganga Prasad (Con)
157. Gondwa Mohan Lal Verma (Con)
                                                            (CPI)
                                                                     City III Hamid
                                                      208. Kanpur
                                                                                                  Khan
                                                            (Con)
                                                      209 Kanpur City IV · S G Datta (Con)
210. Kanpur City V · Smt Sushila Rohatgi
158 Gopalpur Uma Shanker (Con)
159 Gopa Mau (R) Parmai (JS)
160 Gorakhpur Niamatullah Ansari
                                                             (Con)
                                                            Kanpur Rural . Shashi Bhusan Singh
                                                      211
      (Con)
     Gobardhan , Jugal Kishore (Con.)
Gunnaur Jugal Kishore (Con.)
                                                      (SSP)
212 Kanth Dau Dayal Khanna (Con)
161
162
163 Gyanpur (R) Hangain Ram (Con)
164 Haiderabad Ram Bhajan (Con)
165 Haidergarh Ram Kishore (Ind)
                                                      213. Kantit North Aziz Imam (Con)
                                                      214 Kantit South (R)
                                                                                       Bechan
                                                                                                   Ram
                                                             (Con )
166 Hamtepur Surendra Datt Bajpai
                                                      215 Karanda . Ram
                                                                                     Sunder
                                                                                                 Shastri
                                                            (CPI)
      (Con)
167 Hapur · Prem Sunder (Ind )
168 Hardoi . Mahesh Singh (Con )
                                                           Karari (R) Nathu Ram (JS)
                                                      217. Karchhana: Satya Narain
                   Shanti Piapanna Sharma
169 Hardwar
                                                            (SSP)
                                                      218. Karhal (R)
                                                                             Ram Singh (SWA)
      (Con)
                                                      219. Karwi · Din Dayal Karwaria (Con)
170 Haronda
                 Jaigopal (Con)
171 Harriya East Ram Lakhan Singh
                                                      220 Kashipur Debi Datt (Con )
                                                      221. Kasganj . Gitwar Prasad (IS)
222. Kaswar . Gaya Prasad (SSP)
223 Katehar Raghunath Singh (SSP)
      (Con)
172 Harriya West
                         Ranbahadur
                                            Singh
      (Con)
                                                      224 Kedarnath Ganga Dhar (Con.)
225 Kerakat (R) Ram Samihawan (Con.)
173 Hasangani (R)
174 Hasanpur North
                            Bhikha Lal (CPI)
                              Jagdish
                                          Prasad
                                                      226. Kewat: Baj Nath Pandey (Con)
227 Khaga. Rakshpal Singh (JS)
228 Khair Chetanya Raj Singh (SWA)
      (Con)
175 Hosanpur South (R)
                                      Sukkhanlal
      (Con)
                                                                             Tambreshwar
176 Hastinapur
                                                      229
                                                            Khairabad
                        Pitam Singh Pradhan
      (Con)
                                                            (JS)
177 Haswa (R) Rabhubir Sahai (Ind.)
                                                      230
                                                           Khalilabad (R), Smt Genda Devi
178 Hata Bankey Lal (SSP)
                                                            (Con)
                                                                                   Surendra Vikram
179 Hathras Nand Kumar Deo Vashish-
                                                      231
                                                           Khera Bajhera
      tha (Con)
                                                            (Con)
                                                                             Jagan Prasad Rawat
180 Iglas Shivadan Singh (Ind )
                                                      232 Kheragarh
                                                            (Con)
181 Inhauna
                   Pashupati
                                  Nath
                                            Saran
                                                            Kheri Bankata Singh (Con )
Khurja Mahabir Singh (Con )
      Singh (Ind )
                                                      233
                                                      234
182 Ikauna
                    Mangal
                                 Prasad
                                             Arya
      (SWA)
                                                      235 Khutar (R) Kandhai Lal (Ind )
183 Islamnagar Suray Pal Singh (Con.)
                                                      236 Kishanpur
                                                                           Dip Narain Singh (Ind)
184 Issauli Ram Bali Misra (Con)
185 Jagaishpur (R) Indrapal (Con)
186 Jalalabad Kesho Singh (Con)
187 Jalaun Chaturbhuj Sharma (Con)
188 Jalesar (R) Chuanji Lal Jatav (SWA)
                                                      237 Kishni
                                                                         Ganesh Chandra Kachhi
                                                            (Con)
                                                                      Kum Shraddha Devi (Con)
                                                      238
                                                           Kithor
                                                      239. Kol Bhoop Singh (Ind-RPI)
                                                      240 Kolasalah Udal (CPI)
                                                      241 Konch Vijai Singh (SWA)
                               Murti
189 Jamaur
                     Ram
                                         Anchal
                                                            Konhdour
                                                      242
                                                                         Onkar Nath (JS)
     (Con )
190 Jansath
                                                                        Mandhata Singh (Con)
                Ahmad Bakhsh (Con )
                                                      243
                                                           Kopachit
                                                      244 Kopaganj Vacant
245. Kot (R) Kesho Ram (Con)
246. Kotana Charan Singh (Con)
247. Kunda Niaz Hasan Khan
191 Jasrana
                  Blabir Singh (SWA)
192 Jaswant Nogar Nathu Singh (SSP)
193. Jaunpur · Yadvendra Datt Dube
     (JS)
194 Jewar (R): Jas Ram Singh (Con)
195 Jhalotar Ajgain Shri Ram (Con.)
196 Jhangaha (R) Ram Surat Prasad
                                                      248. Kursi . Nattha Ram Rawat (SSP)
                                                      249. Laharpur : Bipin Behari Tewari (JS)
250. Lakhana (R) · Ghasi Ram Jatav
                                                            (Con )
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^{**}Elected to UP Legislative Council.

251 Lalitpui (R) Ayodhya Prasad	300 Moradabad Rural Riasat Husain	
(Con) 252, Lambhua Uma Datt (Con)	(SSP) 301 Moth Sudama Prasad Goswami	
253 Lansdowne Mukandi Lal (Con)	(Con)	
254 Lucknow Cantonment Balak Ram Vaish (Con)		
255 Lucknow City Central Mahabir		
Prasad Srivastava (Con)	304 Muzaffarabad Sardar Singh (Ind)	
256 Lucknow City East Kishori Lal		
Agarwal (Con)	306 Nagal (R) Ram Singh (Con)	
257 Lucknow City West Saiyed Ali		
Zaheer (Con)	(JS)	
258 Machhlishahr Keshari Prasad (SSP)		
259 Machhrehta (R) Dalla Ram (Con)		
260 Maghar Kesh Bhan (Con)	310 Nanbabad Shri Ram (JS)	
261 Mahadera Vishnu Pratap Singh	311 Nakur Yashpal Singh Verma (Con)	
(Con)	312 Nanpara Basant Lai Sharma (Con.)	
262 Mahaich Raj Narain Singh (Con)	313 Narami Matola Singh (JS)	
263 Mahrajganj (R) Duryodhan (Con)		
264 Mahmudabad Shivendra Pratap		
(JS)	(JS)	
265 Mahoba Madan Pal Singh (Con)		
266 Mahona (R) Sukh Lal (JS)	317 Nawabganj (Barabanki Dist) Jamilur	
267 Mahroni Krishna Chandra (Con)		
268 Mahu (R) Ram Adhar Kanaujia (SWA)	318 Nidhpur Rajendra Singh (JS)	
269 Mahul Daulat Lal (SSP)	1319 Nighasan Ramcharan Shah (JS)	
270 Mahuh East Kashi Nath Bahadur	320 Nigohan Vijai Kumar Tripathi (Con.) 321 Vizamahad Amjad Ali (Con.)	
(SVA)	322 Pacchimrath Hari Nath Tewari	
271 Mahuli West Shyam Lil (Ind-	(JS)	
(RPI)	323 Pachotta (R) Ihilmit Ram (CPI)	
272 Mainpuri Brijeshwar Sahai (Con.)	324 Padrauna East Genda Singh (Con)	
273 Malihabad Rampal Trivedi (Con.)	125 Padrauna North Chandradeo (Con)	
274 Mallanan J P Misra (Con.)	326 Padrauna South Ramayan Rai (Con.)	
275 Mangalsi (R) Dhoom Prasad	327 Padrama West Mangal (Con.)	,
(JS)	200 Palearnes Sharts Chandry (Com)	
276 Manikpur (R) Smt Siya Dulari	329 Pali Sharda Bhakt Singh (IS)	
(Con) 277 Mani Rum Avedhya Nath (HM)	330 Palia (R) Chheda Lal Chaudhn	1
277 Mani Rum Avedhya Nath (HM) 278 Mankapur Anand Singh (Con.)	(Con)	
279 Marchia Raghubir Singh (Con)	331 Patti (R) Ram Kinker (Con)	
280 Marivahun Jagannath Rao (JS)	332 Pauri Chandra Singh Rawat (Con.)	ŀ
281 Mar Radhey Shyam Sharma (SSP)	333 Phurenda East Dwanka Prasad	
282 Mathara Kedar Nath Bhargava (Con.)	Pande, (Con)	
283 Mau (R) Smt Beni Bai (Con.)	334 Pharenda West Narsingh Narain	1
284 Maudaha Biij Raj Singh (Con.)	Pandey (Con)	
285 Mecrut Contonment Smt Prakash-	335 Phulpur Muzaffar Hasan (Con)	
wali Sood (Con)	336 Pilibhir Ram Rup Singh (Con.)	
286 Meerut City Jagdish Saran Rastogi		
(Con.)	338 Pithoragarh Narendra Singh (Con))
287 Meerut Rural (R) Hart Singh (Con.)		
288 Meju Salig Ram Jaiswal (SSP)	340 Pratagraph North Balendu Bhushan	ι
289 Mendhawal Smt Sucheta Kripalani	Pratap Singh (JS)	
(Con)	i sai timulikuu soma sasa ta (is)	
290 Minjhaura Mahadeo (Ind.)	342 Puranpur Mohan Lal Acharya (Con.) 343 Purna Ram Adhin Singh (Con.)	'
291 Muzapur Bhagwan Das Barnawal	344 Rae Burelt North Krishna Pal	ı
(18)	Singh (IS)	
292 Misrikh Avadesh Kumar Saiha (SSP)	240 Day Day L Carelly Date D. 1 (CD)	
293 Mubarkpur (R) Surjan Ram (CPI)	lari militari militari della d	
294 Modinagar Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con)	347 Rampur City Smt Kishwar Ara	
295 Moghalsarai Uma Shankei Tiwari	70	
(SSP)	348 Rampur Rural Kalvan Rai (Con)	
296 Mohanlalgany (R) Khyali Ram (SSP)		
297 Mohamdi (R) Manna Lai (JS)	350 Rankhet South Chandra Bhanu	ļ
298 Mohammadabad Gohna Chandraject	- B	
Yadav (CPI)*	351 Rari Sripal Singh (JS)	
299 Moradabad City Halimuddin (Ind -	352 Rasra (R) Raghunath (CPI)	
(RPI)	353 Rath Doongar Singh (Con)	
President from the Distu	The second secon	

^{*}Resigned from the Party

354 Robertsganj . Ram Nath Pathak	393 Saina . Mumtaz Mohd Khan (SSP)
(Con)	394 Sur Ganga Prasad Singh (Con)
355. Rokha · Wasi Navi (Con.)	395. Siddhaur (R) Ghanshyam Das
356 Rootkee Jagdish Narain Sinha	(Con)
(Con)	396. Sidhuwa Johna (R) Dasarath Prasad
357 Rudauli Mukut Behari Lal (JS)	(Con)
358 Rudrapui Chandra Bali (SSP)	397. Sikandarpur Jagannath (Con.)
359 Sadabad; Ashraf Ah Khan (Con)	398 Sikandtabad: Banarsi Das (Con)
360 Sadullanagar , Avadh Naram Pratap	399, Sikandra Rao Nek Ram Sharma**
Singh (Con)	(Ind)
361 Safipur Gopi Nath Dikshit (Con)	400 Sirathu Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna
362 Sagri Indrasan Singh (Con)	(Con)
363 Saharanpur Brahm Datt Mayor (Ind)	401 Siroli Dharam Datt Vaidya (Con)
364 Suhaswan Ulfat Singh (JS) 365 Sahawar Bed Ram (JS)	402 Sirhpura Ram Singh Shakya
366 Saidpur Kamla Singh Yadav (SSP)	(HM) 403 Sitapui Sharda Nand (JS)
367 Salempur East Kailash (Con)	403 Sitapui Sharda Nand (JS) 404 Saraon East Shiva Murti (Con.)
368 Salempur South Awadesh Pratap	405 Sorgon West Mewa Lai Jaiswal
(Con)	(SSP)
369 Salempur West Ugrasen (SSP)	406 Sri Nagai Banshi Dhar Mishra
370 Salon (R) Pitai Ram (SSP)	(Con)
371 Sambhal · Mahmood Hasan Khan	407 Suar-Tanda Zuitikar Ali Kan
(Ind -RPI)	(Con)
372 Sandila (R) Pancham Das (Con)	408 Sultanpur Abdul Sami (Con)
373 Sanha Rameshwar Nath (Ind)	409 Surhurpur Jagdamba Prasad (Ind.)
374 Saraimeer (R) Mangal Dec (SSP)	410 Tambour (R) Ganeshi Lai (Con)
375 Sardhana (R) Ramji Lal Sahayak	411 Tanakpur (R) Anisur Rahman
(Con)	(Con)
376 Sareni Guptar Singh (Con)	412 Tanda Jairam Varma (Con)
3"/ Sarju Gnja Prasad (SSP)	413 Tappajar Ram Kishore Verma (Ind)
378 Sarsawa (R) · Smt Shakuntala Devi	
(Con)	415 Tarabgany Sital Prasad (Con)
379 Sasm (R) Ram Prasad Deshinukh	416 Tehri Trepan Singh (Con)
(Con.) 380 Satrikh (R) Mendi Lal (SSP)	417 Thakurdwara Ram Pal Singh (Con)
381 Saurikh Hori Lal Yadav (SSP)	418 Tilhar Bhagwan Sahai (Ind.) 419 Tilpur Yadwendra Singh (Con.)
382 Shadiabad Rainath Singh (Con)	420 Tulsinur Baiden Singh (IS)
383 Shahabad (R) Baldeo Singh Arva	420 Tulsipur Baldeo Singh (JS) 421 Ujhani Purshotum Lal Badhwai
(Con)	(Ind)
384 Shahabad Pyarey Lal Misra (JS)	422 Umari (R) Basant Lal (Ccn)
385 Shahganj Lakshmi Shankar (Con)	423 Unnao Ziaur Rahman (Con)
386 Shahyahanpur Mohd Rafi Khan	424 Usehat Narottam Singh (Ind)
(Con)	425 Utraula Suraj Lal Gupta (JS)
387 Shanisahad Rajendra Singh Yadav	426 Uttarkashi Krishna Singh (Con)
(Con)	427 Varanasi City North Vishwanath
388 Shikarpur , Shugan Chand Sharma	
(Con)	428 Yaranasi City South Girdhari Lal
389 Shikohubad Mansa Ram (Ind)	(Con)
390 Shiroman Nagar (R) Pooran Lal (JS)	
391. Shivpur Lai Bahadur Singh (Con)	430 Zamania Vashisth Narain Shaima
392 Shyamdeurwa . Shibban I al Saxena (Con)	(Con) 431 A C Guce—Nominated
\ - · · /	
UTTAR PRADESH IFO	JISLATIVE COUNCIL!
Chairman Darbasi Lal Sharma	Deputy Chairman Virendra Swarup
Legislative	11 Gend Lal Legislative
Assembly	Assembly
1 H Ansari	to D D Madhau
2 A K Basu*	13 Vasudeo Misra ,,
3 Kalyan Chand	14. Smt Shivarajwati Nehru*
4. Smt. Sunita Chauhan	15 G N. Saxona alias Palanji
5 Pitamber Das ,,	16 G D Paliwal*
6 R D Giri	17 R D. Pandey*
7 D 7 C	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
7 R P. Gupta	18. Nathu Ram* ,,
8 M S Fakhiri	19 Sita Ram
8 M S Fakhiri 9 A J Faridi*	19 Sita Ram ,, 20 Ram Sagar ,,
8 M S Fakhiri	19 Sita Ram ,,

6 R D Giri 7 R P. Gupta 8 M S Fakhiri 9 A J Faridi* 10 M A Hussain †As on July 1, 1966.

*Retired on May 5, 1966

**Elected to UP Legislative Council

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	Legislative	65. Mangla Pratad	Local Authorities
	. Assembly	65. Mangia Prasad 66. Bindhyachal Roy	
23. Smt Shants	19	67. D P Singh ^a	
24 D. L. Sharma	89		•• "
25. Algu Rai Shastri .	91	68 H G. Singh	**
26 Smt. Savitri Shyam	**	69 Jagannath Singh	· · п
27. B D . Shukla*	P1	70. P N Singh	33
28 S A Siddiqi	37	71 Raghuraj Singh	• •
29. G N Singh	be	72 S N Singh*	n
30 Khushal Singh*	17	73. P C. Sharma* .	37
31. L S Singh*	11	74 D. D Shastri	• 11
32. Mahabir Singh*	"	75. S. N. Tripathi .	n
33 Maharaj Singh		76 O N Upadhyaya	**
34 R P Singh*	,	77 B L Vashishtha	91
35 5 P Singh*	11	78 N S Yadav .	* 27
36 H P Singhanta	**	79 Ahsanullah	Teachers
37 Smt Rani Tandan	77	80 B P Bajpai .	13
38 Ramu Verma	**	81 L S Chauhan	19
39 Smt Dayal Vati*	**	82 Smt Maya Choudhry*	+ 11
	Local	83, V. S Dikshit	n
40 Jagannath Acharya	Authorities	84 R R. Pande	
41 L S Adhikari		85. Devi Prasad	,,
42 H L Asarwai*	19	86 H N Singh*	
43 Tel Bahadur	27	87 H R Singh	
44 Smt Kudsia Begum	22	88 K P Bhatnagar*	Graduates
45 Shugan Chand*		89 N C Chaturvedi*	** **
46 V. B Singh Chandel .		90. Madan Mohan	
47 Keshav Dati*	. ,,	91 Ishwari Prasad .	
48 Ram Ghulam	11	92 B P S Rastogu*	1 11
49 P L Gupta*	,	93. R. N Sanyal	
50 S P Gupta*	,	94. Shyamnarayan* .	
51. Sacedul Hasan	13	95 Shyam Sunder .	61
52 A. R. Khan*	,	96 V Swarup	11
53, M A. Kidwai*		97 S P Awasthi	Nominated
54 Smt. M K Kidwai*	**	98 K. N Gairola	** #
55 Ram Lakhan	. 15	99. Rauf Jafri	. 11
56. M. M. Lal .	•	100, Smt. Shanta Bar Kher	
57. M. P. Mehrey	11	101. V. R. Mohan	
58. Kr. Guru Narain	10	102, M M Naseer*	
60 C C Dooksonk	23	103. Ramchandra Gupta*	
60 C L Paliwal	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	104. L. N Sarin	
61 M P Pandey	**	105 R R Shastri*	• •
62 R N Pandey*	**	106 Smt. Prabha Shome	**
63 Kailash Prakash	39	107 S K Singh Visen	**
64 Kr J Prasad .	>>	108 P D Tandon* .	**
OT NI J Flasau .	92	troa i D talluott.	**

RISULTS OF BIENNISE ELECTIONS, 1966

12745678901	A K Basu Istafa Husain Jagarnath Smt Dayavati Nathuram Nek Ram Sharma Purushotam Das Rajendra Pal Singh Ram Charan Ram Dhati Banshi Dhar	I cgislative Assembly	21 22 23 24 25 20 27 28	Hira Singh H. S. Prasad Raja Chandra Bhal Deo Parmanand Sinha	Local Authorities
12	S P Singh	,,	30		,
13	Smt Sheory Vati Nehru	_ " .	31	H K Avasthi	27
		Local		H N Singh	9.7
14	Pyare Lal	Authorities		R C Gupta	Nominated
15	Abdul Rauf	23	34	S N Ghosh .	>+
16	R N Panday	,'	35	R R Shastri	**
17	M D Upadhyaya	9.7	36	Smt Premwati Tewari	**
18	5 P. Singh	33	1		

^{*}Retired on May 5, 1966

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67	
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Taxes on Income other than Corporation				
Tax	17,97 06	18,03 97	19,34057	
Estate Duty	1,14 00	1,14 00	1,25 00	
Land Revenue (net)	21,82 52	23,44 60	27,06 72	
State Excise Duties	11,40 60	12,89 12	14,56 59	
Stamps	6,20 .00	6,80 00	6,90 00	
Forests	11,01 82	12,44 19	12,95 28	
Registration .	1,01 73	1,13 00	1,11 95	
Taxes on Vehicles	4,02.50	4,50 50 24,13 10	4,81 50 25,38 10	
Sales Tax	20,52 · 10	17.67.50	21,20 22	
Other Taxes and Duties	17,51 · 39	17,67 59	21,20 22	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	13,39 85	13,39 85	14,99 85	
Debt Services	22,79 75	22,86 92	25,67 19	
Civil Administration	17,40 51	18,22 .63	20,12 91	
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	17,40 51	10,22 03	#4,12 7	
Improvements (net)	1.01 25	1,27 28	1,22 -36	
Miscellaneous (net)	18,41 27	18,99 -51	21,21 09	
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-		,,,,		
ments between Central and State				
Governments	62,07 14	62,10 85	73.90 28	
Extraordinary	0 07	5,90 25	0 07	
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,47,73 54	2,64,97 36	2,91,73 68	
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Develop-	19,38 56 19,35 52 33,67 93 13,03 73 2,44 10 1,09 94 15,05 55 25 37 43,36 16 9,26 77 8,84 32 8,84 32 8,84 58 4,15 77 2,42 59 9,88 84 13,33 48 12,12 05 29,20 60	20,48 06 35,47 14 15,31 30 2,41 72 2,12 25 15,28 68 28 95 45,22 05 8,60 43 7,84 32 8,51 21 3,96 53 2,11 50 9,55 75 13,74 76 11,46 78 12,28 19	9,26 28 11,04 75 4,35 53 2,18 51 9,92 76 16,68 36 15,67 26 13,46 90	
ment Works	15,93 73	15,42 -89	14,26 05	
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,62,64 · 59	2,64,97 36	2,92,04 86	
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT () ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	()14,91 05		()21 ·18	

WEST BENGAL

WEST BENGAL			
Area: 87,617 sq km Principal language Bengali	Population 3,4	9,26,279	Capital: Calcutta
Govern	or Kum Pada	naja Naidu	
CO	NCIL OF MI	NISTERS!	
Ministers		Portfolios	
Prafulia Chandra Sen	Police, Defe	ence, Special, Hement) Food and	ninistration, Political, ome (Anti-corruption Supplies, Agriculture, anning and Develop-
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Public Works	and Housing	
Iswar Das Jalan	I cise and J	udicial and Leg	gislative Departments
Ravindra Lal Sinha	Education		
Tarun Kantı Ghosh	Cottage and operation, Co	Small-scale Indi	ustries, Forests, Co- ustries
Smt Purabi Mukhopadhyay	Health		
Shvamadas Bhattacharvya			ation and Waterways
lagann th Kolav	Department	and Parliamenta	
Saila Kumar Mukherjee			Deptt and Finance
Smt Abha Maiti	and Constitu Home Depart	ation and Flection tment	tion, Social Welfare on Branches of the
S M Fazlur Rahman	Animal Husban and Local S	ndry and Veterina Self-Government	ary Services, Fisheries
Bijoy Singh Nahar	Labour, Inform	ation and Public	c Relations
Ministers of State			
Sourindra Mohan Misra	Education and		
Tenzing Wangdi	Co-operation, Services, Fish	Animal Husband heries and Tribal	iry and Vetermary l Welfare
Smarajit Bandopadhy .	Agriculture and	d Community D	evelopment
Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar	Excise and Hon	ne (Police and Do	efence)
	Chief Secretar	γ	
	M M Basu		
	HIGH COUR	Γ†	
Chief Justice	D N Sinha		
Judges	K C Sen. P	Chatterjee, A. C. K. Mukherjee, Aitra, D. D. Bas S. S. A. Masud	erjee, G K Mitter, N Ray, S P Mitra, Roy, C N Laik, B R N Dutt, A C III, T P Mukherjee, II, A K. Das, A. N
Advocate-General	S D Banerjee		
PUBLIC	SERVICE COM	MMISSION†	
Chairman	A B. Chatterjee	B	
March	77 TO CO TO CO	a bear at at a	

Members . . . K P Sen, P C Rakshit

†As on July 1, 1966

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker.		Keshab	Chandra	Bose
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Deputy Speaker · Vacant

Speaker. Kesnab Changra Bose	Deputy Speaker Vacant
1. Alipore ' Somnath Lahiri (CP)	44 Bishnupur West Jugal Charan Santra
2 Alipur Duars Pijush Kantı Mukherjee	(Con)
(Con)	45 Bolpur · Radhakrishna Singha (Ind).
3 Amta Tarapada Pramanik (Con.)	46 Bongaon Smt. Charu Shila Dhar (Con)
4 Arambagh East Prafulla Chandra	47. Bow Bazar · Bijoy Singh Nahi r (Con.)
	48 Budge Budge: Hiralal Haldar (Con)
Sen (Con.) 5. Arambagh West · Radha Krishana Pal	40 Bushum Banas Verbas Chauchucu
	49 Burdwan Benoy Krishna Choudhury
(Con.)	(CP)
6 Arsa Daman Kuiry (FB) 7 Asansol Beiov Pal (CP)	50 Burtola North Nikhil Das (RSP)
	51 Burtola South Amarendra Nath Basu
8 Ausgram Monoranjan Baksı (Ind.) 9 Baduria Mohammed Ziaul Haque	(CP)
	52 Canning (R) Adhar Chandra Haldar
(Con.)	(Ind.)
10 Bagnan Ranjit Kumar Ghosh Chow-	53 Chakdah Smt Santi Das (Con)
dhury (Con)	54 Chhatra (R) Kamala Kanta Hem-
11 Bagdah (R) Manindra Bhushan Bis-	biam (Con)
was (Con)	55 Chandernagore Bhabani Mukhopa-
12 Balagarh Brindaban Chattopadhyay	dhyay (CP)
(Con.)	56. (handitala Kanai Lal Dey (Con)
13 Bahrampur Padak Mahata (LSS)	
14 Bally · Sankar Lal Mukherjee (Con)	57 Chandrakona Indrajit Roy (Con.) 58 Chapra (R) Mahananda Haldar
15 Ballygunge . Anil Maitra (Con)	
16 Balurghat Sushil Ranjan Chatto-	(Ind) 59 Chinsurah Sambhu Charan Ghosh
padhyay (Con)	59 Chinsurah Sambhu Charan Ghosh (FB)
17. Banduan (R) Kandru Mahji (LSS)	
18 Bankura Abani Bhattacharya (CP)	60 Chopra Mohammad Afaque Chou- dhury (Con)
19 Barabani Haridas Chakravorty (CP)	61 Chowinghee Naresh Nath Mooker-
20 Barabazar Iswar Das Jalan (Con) 21 Baranagar Jyoti Basu (CP)	jee (Con)
	62 Contus North Byoy Krishna Maity
	(Con)
(Con) 23 Barjora Manik Chandra Mukho-	63 Contai South Sudhir Chandra Das
padhyava (Con)	(PSP)
24 Barulpur (R) Sakti Kumar Saikar	64 Cooch Behar North Sunil Das Gupta
(Con)	(FB)
25 Basanti Smt Shakila Khatun (Con.)	65 Cooch Behar South (R) Sunil Basuma
26 Basirhat Bijesh Chandra Sen (Con)	(FB)
27 Behala Rabindra Nath Mukhopa-	66 Cossipere Sual Kumar Das Gupta
dhyay (CP)	(Con)
28 Beldanga Deb Saran Ghosh (RSP)	67 Danten Charu Chandra Mahanty
29 Belgachia Ganesh Ghosh (CP)	(Con)
30 Belighata North Jagat Basu (CP)	68 Darjeeling Deo Prakash Rai (Ind)
31 Belighata South (R) Fanesh Prasad	69 Daspur Mrigondra Bhattacharyya
Roy (Con)	(CP)
32 Berhampur Sanat Kumar Raha (CP)	70 Debia Santosh Kumar Mukherjee
33 Bhadreswar Guija Bhushan Mukherjee	(Con)
(CP)	71 Deganga Bazlur Rahman Dangapuri
34 Bhagabangola Sailendra Nath Adhi-	(Con)
kary (SSP)	72 Dhamakhali Birendra Chowdhury
35 Bhagabanpur Smt Abha Maut (Con.) 36. Bhangar A.K.M Isahaque (Con.)	(Con)
36. Bhangar A.K.M Isahaque (Con.)	73 Diamend Harbour Jagdish Chandra
37 Bharatpur Shambu Gopal Das (RSP)	Halder (Con)
38 Bhatar Awsam Roy (CP)	74 Dinhata Kamal Kantı Guha (IB)
39 Bhatpara . Dayaram Bert (Con)	75 Donyer Tarapada Dey (CP)
40 Bhowampur Siddhartha Shankar Ray	76 Dubrajpur Bhakti Bhusan Mandal
(Ind)	(FB)
41 Bijpur Manoranjan Roy (CP)	77. Dum Dum . Tarun Kumai Sen Gupta
42 Binpur (R) Mangal Chandra Saren	(CP)
(Con.)	78 Durgapur Ananda Gopai Mukiloya-
43 Bishanupur East (R) Smt Santilata	dhyaya (Con)
Mondal (Con)	79 Egra Firshrkesh Chakravariy (Con)

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations: India National Congress (Con), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), Communist Party (CP), Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), A'l-India Forward Block (FB), Lok Sevak Sangh (LSS), Independent (Ind)

80. Ekbalpur Narendra Nath Sen (Con.) | 126. Kakdwip 81. Englishbazar . Santi Gopal Sen (Con.) Entally Abu Asad Mohammed Obaidul Ghani (CP) 82. Entally Hiralal Singha (Con) 83 Falakata Khagendra Nath Das (Con) 85 Farakka Abdul Hossain (Con) 86 Fort · Smt Maitreyee Bose (Con) 87, Galst (R) · Kanai Lal Das (Con) 88 Gangajalghari (R) Sishuram Mondal (Con) 89 Gangarampur (R) Mangla Kisku (CP) 90 Garden Reach S M Abdullah (Con) 91 Garbeta (R) Smt Tusar Tudu (Con) Ghatal (R) Nation Dolar (CP) 93 Golapokhai Moh mmed Havat Ah (Con) 94 Gopihe"inpin Surendra Nath Mahata (Con) 45 Habibpur (h) 'Smal Chand Murmu (CP) 96 Hanskhatt Ramendia Kishore Mallick (Con) 97 Hubra Farun Kanti Chesh (Con.) 98 Harthu para Abdul Latif (Con.) 49 Harmghata Narendranath Sarkar (Con) 100 Harishchandrapur Buendra Kun at Maitra (€on) 101 Haroa Jehangu Kabu (Con.) 102 Hasnabud Dinabandhu Das (Con.) 103 Hirapur Gopika Ranjan Mitra (Con.) 104 Howrah Fast Bijoy Krishna Bhattacharva (Con) 105 Howrah North Saila Kumar Mukhetice (Con) 106 Howrah South Kanas Lal Bhattach irya (FB) Howrah West Anadi Das (RCP)
Hura Raj Rajeswari Prasad Singh 107 108 Deu (Con) 109 Indupur (R) V nt 110 Itahar Joynal A on (Cor.) 111 Jagat Bullarpur 'ntyanorayan Khan (Con) 112 Jaipur (R) A iita Mandal (LSS) 113 Jalangi Abdi b ii Moktar (Con) 114 Jalpaiguri Locadra Nath Das Gupta (Con) 115. Jamalpur (R) Put injoy Pramanik (Con) 116 Jamuria (R) An arendra Mandal (Con) 117. Jangipura (R) Biswanath Saha (Con) 118 Jangipur Mukti Pada Chatterice (Con) 119 Jhalda Debendra Nath Mahato I (Con) 120 Jhargram Mahendra Nath Mahato (Con) 121 Jorabagan Nepal Ch Roy (Con) Badri Prasa Jorasanko Poddar (Con.) 123. Jorebungglow Bhadra Bahadur Hamal (CP) 124 Joynagar North Jnantosh Chakravarty (Con.)

125 Joynagar South (R) Anadi Mohan

Tanti (Con)

Smt Maya Banerge Con.) Nani Bhattacharjee (RSP) Kalchini 127 Kaliachak Promode Ranjan Bose 128 (Con) 129 Kalighat Smt Biva Mitra (Con) Kalıganj (E): Shyama Prasad Burman 130 (Con) Kalimpong Lakshmi Ranjan Josse (Ind) Kalınagar (R) Rajkrishna Mondal 132 (Con) Kalna Hare Krishna Konar (CP) Kandi Jagdish Chandra Sinha (Con) 133 134 135 Karandighi . Phanis Chandra Sinha (Con) 1 46 Smaraut Bandopadhyaya Karımpur (Con) Kashipui (R) Budan Maihi (Con.) 138 Katwa Subodh Chowdhury (CP) 139 Keshpin Bankim Roy (Con) 140 Khajuri (R) Abanti Kumar Das (Con) khanakul (R) Krishna Pada Pandir 1.11 (Con) 142 Khandaghosh . Jaharlal Bancijie (Con) 143 Kharugpur Narayan Choubey (CP) Kharaspur Local Mrityunjoy 144 (Con) 115 Kharba Golam Yazdanı (CP) khardah Gopal Banerjee (CP) 146 Abhoy Pada Saha 147 Khuragram (R) (RSP) 148 kharia)R) Bhupendra Deb Raikut (Con) 149 Ketugrani Sreemohan Thakur (CP) 150 Arishnegar . Kashi Kanta Maitta (SSP) 151 Jagannath Kolay (Con) **kotulpur** 152 Hrishikesh Haldar (Ind) Kulpi 153 Kuni Jayanarayan Sharma (Con) 154 Khalil Sayed (Ind) Kushmandi 155 Labhaput Radhanath Chattoraj (CP) 156 Lalgola Syed Kazım Alı Meerza (Con) 157 Madarihat (R) A H. Besterwitch (RSP) 158 Magrahat East (R) Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar (Con) 159 Magrahut West Abdul Hashem (Con) 160 Mahammadbazar (R) Bhushan Hansdah (Con) Mahestola Ahamed Alı Muttı (Con) 162 Mahishadal . Sushil Kumar Dhara (Con) 163 Mainaguri (R) Kamini Mohan Ray (Con) Mal 164 Barendea Krishna Bhowmick (Con) 165 Malda Kamal Krishna Ray (Con) 166 Manbazar Girish Mahato (LSS) Mangulkot (R) . Narayandas Das (CP) 167 168 Sowrindra Mohan Misra Manikchak (Con) Maniktola · Smt. Ha Mitra (CP)
Mathabhanga (R) : Mahendra Nath 169 170 Dakua (Con) Mathurapur North-West (R): Brinda-171 ban Gayen (Con)

172. Mathurapur South-East: Bhushan Chandra Das (Con)

173. Manteswar Syed Abdul Mansur Habi-bulish (CP)

Mayna Ananga Mohan Das (Con) 175 Mayureswar (R). Gobardhan Das (CP)

176 Memari (R) Suchand Soren (CP) 177 Mekliganj: Amarendra Nath Roy Pradhan (FB)

178. Midnapore Syed Shamsul Barı (Con)

179 Muchipara Pratap Chandra Chunder (Con) 180 Murarai

Ahammad Shamsuddin (Con)
181 Murshidabad Birendra Narayan Ray

(Ind) 182 Nabadwip : Debi Prasad Basu (CP)

183. Nagarakata (R) · Budhu Bhagat (Con)

184 Nathari : Gopal Basti (CP)

185 Nakashipara . S M Fazlur Rahman (Con)

186 Nathuri (R) Siromani Prasad (Con) 187 Nundigram North Subodh Chandra Subodh Chandra Masti (Con)

188 Nandigram South Probir Chandra Jana (Con)

189 Naoda · Mohammad Israil (Con)

Narayangari (R) 190 Krishna Prasad Mandal (Con)

191 Nayagram (R) Debnath Hansda (Con)

192 Naopara Jamini Bhushan Saha (CP)

193 Onda Gokul Behari Das (Con) 194 Panchla Apurba Lal Majumdar (FB)

195 Pandua (R) Radha Nath Das (Con) 196 Panskura East Rajani Kanta

Pramanik (Con) 197 Panskura West Shyamdas Bhattacharya (Con)

198 Para (R) Nepal Baurt (Con)

199 Pataspur Radha Nath Dasadhikari (Con)

200 Patrasayer , (R) Gurupada Khan (Con)

201 Phansidewa (R) Tenzing Wangdi (Con)

202 Purbasthali Bimalananda Tarkatiitha (Con)

Tarapada Roy (Con.)

204 Raghunathpur Sankar Narayan Singh Deo (Con)

205 Rajnagar (R) Siddeshwar (FB)

206. Raigan: Ramendra Nath Datt (Con.)

207 Raina, Prabodh Kumar Guna (Con)

208 Respura : Smt Sudha Rani Dutta (Con.)

209 Rajarhat (R) . Pranab Prosad Roy (Con)

210. Rammagar: Balas Lal Das Mahapatra (PSP)

211 Rampurhat : Smt. Niharika Majumdar (Con.)

212 Ranaghat: Gour Chandra Kundu

213 Rani Banda . (R) Jaleswar Hansda (CP)

214 Raniganj (R) Lakhan Bagdı (CP)

215. Raninagar Syed Zani Mirza (Ind.) Rashbehari Avenue Bejoy Kumar Banersee (Ind)

217 Ratua (R) Dhaneswar Saha (Con)

218 Sabang Aditya Kumai Bankura (Con.) 219. Sagardighi (R), Ambika Charan Das (Con)

220 Salbani , Niranjan Khamrai (Con.)
221, Saltora ; Anant Bandhu Ray (Con.)
222 Sandesh Khali (R) Ananta Kumar

Baidya (Con)

Sankrail (R). Dulal Chandra Mondal 223 (CP)

224 Santipur Kanai Paul (Ind)

225 Serampore . Panchu Gopal Bhaduri (CP)

226 Siliguri · Arun Kumar Moitta (Con.)

Singur Prabhakar Pel (Con) 227

Stalkutchi (R) Bijoy Kuniar Roy (FB)

229 Shampukur Hemanta Kumar Bose (FB) 230 Shyampur Muraii Mohan Manya

(Con.) 231, Sonarpur Khagendia Kumar Ray

Chowdhury (CP)

232. Sujapur Ashadulla Choudhary (Con) 233 Sukeas Street Keshab Chandra Bose

(Speaker) 234 Suri Badyanath Banerjee (Con) Sutahata (R) - Mahatab Chand Das 235

(Con)
Suti Lutial Haque (Con) 236

237 Swarupnagar Abdul Gafur (Con) 238 Taldangra Smt Purabi Mukhopadhyay (Con)

239 Taltola , Karam Hossain (Con) 240 Tamluk : Ajoy Kumar Mukherji (Con) Tapan (R) · Nathaudel Murmu (RSP)

242 Tarakeshwar Parbati Charan Hazra (Con)

243 Tehatta Sankardas Banerji (Con)

244 Titagarh Krishan Kumar Snukla (Con)

245 Tollvgunge Niraigan Sen Gupta (CP)

246 Tujungany Jiban Krishna Dey (CP)

247 Udayana eyanpur Arabında Roy (Con)

248 Uluberia North (R) Bijoy Bhusha i Mondal (FB)

249 Uluberia South , Abani Kumar Basu (Con)

250. Uttarpura: Monoranjan Hazia (CP)

251. Vidyasager: Narayan Chandra Roy (CP)

252 Vishrupur (R); (R) Radhika Dhibar (CP)

253 Nominated : Smt O Pemantle

254. Nominated: R. E. Platel

255. Nominated: C. L. Blanche

256. Nominated Chifford Noronba

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILT

Chairman P C Guha Roy		Deputy Chairman · Upendra Nath I	Barman
responses to the pair of the delication of the contract of the	Legislative		ocal
1 S K Acharya 2 S K Banerjee	Assembly	i 38 K. Ghosh Aut	horities
2 S K Baneriee	,,	39 P C Ghosh . ,,	
3 U Barman	21	40 R N Ghosh	
4 N K Bose	•	41 P Jha*	
5 A P Chakrabarty	49	42 R N Majumdar* ,.	
6 J Chakravorty		43 P N Maliah* . ,,	
7 Smt Abha Chatterjee*	12	44 R R Mohanta ,,	
8 K k Chateriee	79	45 D N Moitra . "	
9 M R Choudhuri*	,,	46 M K Moitra*	
10 N N Das*	,,	47 D K Mukhopadhyay "	
11 K I Dhandhania	**	48 R B Pal	
12 S Dutta		49 Vacant	
13 L Ebrahim		50 R S Prasad . ,,	
14 A Gosh	•	51 H Rov	
15 M Grupti	,,	52 C Roy*	
to N Gurung	**	53 S S Sanyal* ,,	
7 Abdul Hahm**	,	54 R Sinha*	
8 R Karım*	**		chers
D M S Mia	""	56 R K Chakravarty ,	
20 Dharadhari Mondal		57 Smt A Devi*	
21 B Mukerice		50 M Can Cunta	
22 L Prodhan*	* 1	(ii) C D Drauii	
23 Abdullah Rasul*	99	60 J Sinha	
4 P C Guha Roy		60 J Sinha "" 61 N Bagchi* Grad 62 N C Bhattacharya* ""	Instee
2° D Sarawgi*	1	62 N C Bhattacharya*	Carco
20 5 Sen	l ocal Authorities	63 N K Ghosh	
77 R L Smgh*	**	AA /. / Maldas	
28 D Bhattacharva	1 .50.1	65 D D Manus	
_ is is initiation in a	Authorities	66 C C Sanual	
10 I B Bhattacharjee	- Addition lines		inated
50 S Bhattacharjee*	**	40 A C Damento	marça
II N Chakravarty	, ,	60 D b. D	
31 B Chakravarty 72 L M Chatterjee	"	70 C-4 L.L T3.44	
34 Dunendranath Mitra	**	71 A YEAR AND A	
11 Sudhir Ch Nivon	> 1	22 M Hannan	
S N Mad here	**		
A 11 Dhara	**		
Y D Charle	"	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
12 L M Chatterjee 13 Dwijendranath Mitra 14 Sudhir Ch Nivogi 15 N Mukherjec 16 H Dhara 17 B B Ghatak	, 1	75 Smt Reba Sen ,,	
Risi	ULIS OF BIENNIA	AT ITECTIONS, 1966	
	Legislative	13 Abdus Sattar Local Auth	orities
1 a Risal	Assembly	14 Durgand, Sinka	
		15 M K Master	
2 Smt Ava Chatterjee 3 D C Sarawgi	•	16 A C Sirker	
4 R Sikd r	**	17 Kuman Dutta	
5 R Sinha	**	18 Chit aranian Roy	*
6 R Singh	**	18 Chit aranjan Roy 19 Smt Anila Devi To	, achers
7 R Karım	,,	2) S P Rov	
8 B Milkherice	,		duates
9 M Paul	**	22 N D 10	muter (C 9
10 Smt Uma Ray Lo	cal Authornes	23 H M Ahmed Nom	in ited
II N C Chaudhuri	1,	74 K N Mook (rts)	
2 Smt Ava Chatterice 3 D C Sarawgt 4 R Sikd r 5 R Sinha 6 R Singh 7 R Karim 8 B Mikherice 9 M Paul 10 Smt Uma Ray Lo 11 N C Chaudhurt 12 M N Bandopadhya	21	25 G Sirion	
	21	as Craditions,	1

¹As on July 1, 1966 * Ierm of office expired on June 4, 1966 **Died on April 29, 1966

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS	1		
Taxes on Income Other than Corpora-	1506 26	15.50 40 1	1400 61
tion Tax	15,06 35 56 40	15,59 40 55 32	14,88 51 55 32
Estate Duty Land Revenue (net)	6,76 48	7,07 03	7,56 87
State Excise Duties	9,27 .06	11,35 78	11,37 5
Stamps	5,80 29	6,62 19	6,85 59
Forests	2,15 20	2,17 66	2,20 53
Registration	1,35 96	1.43 43	1,48 50
laxes on Vehicles .	5,28 80 1	5,68 40	5,93 30
Sales Tax	35,68 52	41,50 53 1	45,60 53
Other Taxes and Duties	12,86 07	13,90 00	15,19 00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Dramage Works (net)	62 20 ,	56 18	61 45
Debt Services	8,51 87	9,31 47	11,29 01
Civil Administration	10,40 58	11,90 01	13,20 24
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	,
Improvements (net)	1,79 62	1,60 44	1,55 86
Miscellaneous (net)	3,05 39	2,63 25	2,95 34
Contributions and Miscellaneous Ad-	i	•	
justments between Central and State	20.776.772	36.70 4.5	20.07.00
Governments	32,76 73	35,72 15	39,27 98
f xtraordinary	2 00	11 00	6 01
FRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,51,99 52	1,67,74 24	1,80,97 77
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation I inhankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Justice Port and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Develop-	9,06 68 2,97 57 22,22 41 4,41 96 1,80 95 14,16 67 17 33 0 77 28,82 85 10,74 91 10,74 91 10,74 91 11,92 65 2 78 71 97 03 4,85 79 8,69 94 17,31 60 17,71 39	3,02 ·55 25,16 23 4,58 03 1,73 71 1,40 37 13,67 66 24 12 0 77 28,34 62 10,62 57 10,62 57 3,23 58 12,39 32 2,21 42 88 44 4,81 18 8,60 60 18,66 98 17,27 36	9,30 60 3,33 98 26,26 22 5,11 80 1,83 67 1,39 87 14 02 03 13 66 0 77 37,59 58 11,62 60 6,58 29 14,90 15 1,72 24 94,30 9,39 22 16,07 15 16,19 43
ment Works	5,85 93 !	6,29 48	6,40 10
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,69,82 82	1,72,04 70	1,88,59 78
SURPLUS(+)DEFICIT () ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(-)17,83 30	()4,30 46	()7,62 01

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 8,327 sq 1 m Population 63,548 Headquarters: Port Blair

Chief Commissioner · B N Maheshwari

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

v =			
	Budget Fstunates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS	1	glacenar for long off mineral quidelifet samely	en european tillipadeja, esperito re
Land Revenue (net)	5 01	4 01	4 01
State Excise Duties	0 01	0 01	0 0
Stamps	0 45	0 56	0 60
Forests	1,54 20	1,54 20	1,56 6
Registration	0 02	0 02	0 0
Taxes on Vehicles	0.16	0 13	0 1
Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services	0 21 0 36	0 23	U 2
Civil Administration	1 84	0 33 2 17	0 3 2 0
Mircellaneous (net)	50 69	52 97	53 5
Electricity Schemes	7 00	7 00	7 5
and description of the second			Mayor on Markingha on
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,19 95	2,21 63	2,25 0
Direct Demands on the Revenue General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Politee Ports and Pilotage Lducation Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry	2 08 13 98 0 02 0 94 29 46 91 21 21 72 16 01 5 69 14 07 2 87	2 22 13 95 0 96 0 94 33 69 80 98 21 47 14 65 4 03 12 80	2 2 3 8 0 1 1 6 9 9 32 9 3 2 9 3 2 1 7 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Co-operation	1 56	1 73	2 3
Forests	1,19 56	1,42 57	1,48 4
Industries	1 77	1 52 ,	1 8
Miscellaneous Departments Multipurpose River Schemes, Irriga- tion and Electricity Schemes	24 87	22 34	19 (
Miscellaneous	10 53	9 81 12 16	10.5
Community Projects, NES and Local		12 10	8 9
Development Works	7 66	7 85	19 4
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,74 90	3,85 04	3,72 9

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
Area:	489 sq km.	Population	57,963	Headquarters Silvassa	

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

(ON REVINUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Hudget Estimates 1946-67
GVENUL RECEIPTS			AND THE PERSON NAME AND ADDRESS.
Land Revenue (net)	0.93	0 93	0.90
State Excise Duties	5 75	5 35	5 70
Stamps .	0 03	0 05	0.0
Forests	8 53 '	7 48	7 3
Registration	0 01 -	0 04	0.0
Debt Services	0.04	0 14	0.00
Civil Administration	0 32	0 44	0 3
Public Works	0 22 '	0 35	0 3
Miscellaneous (net)	0.32	0 22	0 20
Electricity	0 15	0 20	0 -2:
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	(-		
RECEIPTS	16 30	15 24	15 3
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3 28	2 83	3 0
General Administration	1 96	2 85	2 5
Administration of Justice	0 50	0 -52	0 4
laris	0 15	0 08	0 1
Police	1 77 i	2 07	2 1
Lducation	3 06	5 53	5 6
Medical	1 00 '	0 88	0.8
Public Health	0 03	0 05	0 1
Agriculture	1 52	0 78	1 3
Animal Husbandry	0 27	0 20	0.2
Co-operation 1	0 18	0 16	0.2
Forests .	1 50	0 16	1 2
Industries	0 10	0 04	0 1
Miscellaneous	1 38]	1 84	1 6
Community Projects, NES and	i		
Local Development Works	8 48	6 59	7 3
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irriga-	1	1	
tion and Electricity Schemes	0 25	0 41	0.5
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE			
ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	25 43	25 99	28 0

DELHI

Area . 1,484 sq kin Principal languages	Population and Punjabi	Headquarters . Delhi	

Chief Commissioner A N Jha

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Fstimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Fstimates 1966-67
REVENI E RECEIPTS		1	and systems. Sim: Applicable regularity and dependent
Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forests Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Lax Other Laxes and Duties	14 54 1,48 15 1,34 00 0 14 9 56 1,50 00 12,00 00 3,66 98	14 54 1,77 97 1 46 50 0 40 10 00 1,27 01 12,00 04 4,26 66	14 88 1,73 40 1,64 50 0 40 12 00 1,49 00 13,07 54 4 58 73
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Diamage Works (net) Debt Services Civil Administration Miscellaneous	0 04 94 73 1,12 58 19 51	0 04 98 42 3 75	6 04 1,14 27 1,18 52 19 40
GRAND TOTAL—REVLNUF RECEIPTS	22,50 25	23 26 39	25 23 68
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue General Administration Administration of Justice Juils Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Miscellaneous Multipurpose River Schemes, Trigation and Electricity Schemes, Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	58 85 74 15 28 83 12 92 3 38 44) 7,51 92 1,35 68 2 94 18 67 14 95 9 98 11 40) 1 16 6 43	64 49 75 14 30 25 12 78 3,5' 47 7,69 37 1,28 89 2,55 14 55 10 99 10 97 11 15 1 30 44 7,88 59 51 03	6 70 11 49 11 71 1 48 05
GRAND FOTAL—FXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	23,74 13	24,80 53	26,16 90

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area 3,693 sq km Population : 6,26,667 Capital · Panjim

It Governor : K R Damle

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Chief Minister, General Administration, Special Department, Home, Planning and Development (excluding Agriculture) and Finance

Vithal S. Karmah

Information and Tourism, Education, Public Health and Public Works

Tony Fernances

Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture

Chief Secretary

G K Bhanot

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speuker Pandurang P Shirodkar	Deputy Speaker; M. R. Jivani
1 Aklma	O S Lobo (UG)
2 Berantim	M Furtado (UG)
3 Bucholim	K V S Kadkade (MG)
1 Calanzati	J M D'Souza (UG)
5 Carmona	G R Desai (MG)
6 Cortalin	1 P Bartosa (UG)
7 Cuncelim	S Mazarelo (UG)
8 Cerchotem	V S Karmalı (MG)
9 Curtrim	E A Pimenta (UG)
10 Daman	K P Patel (Con)
11 Diu	M R Jivani (Ind)
12 Mandram	V M Kamulkar (MG)
13 Mapuca	R A Tople (MG)
14 Marcaini	D B Bandodkar (MG)
15 Margao	V N Sarmalkar (UG)
16 Marmagao	Smt U Mascarenhas (UG)
17 Navelim	A L Furtado (UG)
18 Pale	A K Usgaonkar (MG)
19 Panjim	1 Sequerra (UG)
20 Pernem	C A X Gawnear (MG)
21 Ponda	G G Raicar (Ind)
22 Quepan	O. P. Desai (MG)
23 Saint Estevam	D K Chopdekar (MG)
24 Sangeum	T Fernandes (MG)
25 Santa-Cruz	J L G Araujo (UG)
26. Santo-Andre	T F Pereira (UG)
27 Satari	J V Rane (Ind)
28 Stolim	P X Strodcar (MG)
29 Stroda	P S Naik (MG)
30 Tivim	X N Palienker (MG)

*As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations United Goans (UG), Maharashtrawadi Gemantak (MG)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			privates ainth a sea miller
Land Revenue (net)	9 86	20 67	9.0
State Excise Duties	50 00	55 00	59 0
Stamps	17 00	17 00	17 0
Forests	10 00	10 00	10 0
Registration	0 09	0 09	1 8
Taxes on Vehicles	28 25	28 25	26 0
Sales Tax	30 00	81 02	82 0
Other Taxes and Duties	5.15	15 15	15 4
Dabt Services	0 37	1 64	4 8
Civil Administration	13 27	13 21	19 5
	13 21	13 21	17)
Meltipurpose River, Irrigation and Electri-	31 14	31 14	60 0
city Schemes			
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	91 29	1,46 65	1,27 1
ments between Central and State Govern-	: 1		4.00 5
ments	4,70 78	2,26 64	4,33 5
RAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	7,57 20	6,46 47	8,65 6
EVENUE EXPENDITURE			on he did top
Direct Demands on the Revenue	34 85	28 33	30 8
Debt Services (net)	10 00	29 36 1	49 7
General Administration	18 91	37 33	39 0
Administration of Justice	13 09	13 52	14 2
Tails	2 16	3 14	3 2
Polica	59 30	05:11	69 (
Scientific Departments	2 75	1 67	1 5
Education	1,19 19	1,24 85	
Medica!	64 77	64 70	66 9
Public Health	33 60	52 53	52 9
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	57 15	43.25	57 2
co-operation	7 69		6 3
Miscellaneous Departments	31 21	17 67	23 6
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	21 21	17.07	2.5
Improvements	64 45	64 14	62 5
Miscellancous			1,75 3
Community Projects, NES and Local Du-	1,81 95	ו מס טיי, נ	1,10
velopment Works	16 07	19 30	18 0
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Ekcti-	10 07	19 30 1	10 0
city Schemes	38 38	41 18 .	55 4
or designation	20 20	91.10	23 4
GRAND TOTAL - EXPENDITURE ON			المستا
REVENUE ACCOUNT	7,75 52	7,71 89	8,65 6

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area 28,192 sq km Population · 13,51,144
Principal languages Hindi and Puhari

Capital Simila

Lt Governor: V Viswanathan COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Yeshwant Singh Parmar Karam Singh Hari Das Chief Minister Revenue Development

Chief Secretary

M C Sharma

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Des Raj Mahajan

Deputy Speaker Yapındra Singh

	Aymerpur Arkt Banikhet	ł	Khazan Singh (Con) Iari Das (Con) Des Raj Mahajan (Speaker)
	Bharmour		Ram Chand (Ind)
	Bhattiyat		Daya Chand (Con)
	Bilaspur		Dina Nath (SWA)
	Chachiot (R)		Jopi Ram (Con)
	Chumba		omt Devindra Kumarı (Con)
	Chauntia		Anoop Singh (Con)
	Chopal		Mchan Lai (Con)
	Churah (R)		Chuni Lal (SWA)
	Dharampur		Sant Ram (Con)
	Dehar		Sarju Singh (Con)
	Geharnin (R)		Nikoo (Con)
15	Chumarwin (R)		Gurdittoo (Con)
16	Jogindei nagai		Fara Chand (CPI)
	k irsog		(eshay Ram (Con)
	Kasumpti		Hira Singh (Con)
	Kınnaur		man Singh (Con)
20	Kot-Kahloor	1	largobind Singh (SWA)
21	Kotkhai		Ram Lal (Con.)
22	Kumarsam	1	Hardyal Singh (Con)
23	Mandi-Sadar	5	Sukh R im (Con)
24	Nuhan	7	Lapindra Singh (Con.)
	Pachhad (R)	1	Mata Ram (Con)
	Pangi	J	Dhian Singh (Con.)
	Paonta	}	Kalyan Singh (Con.)
28	Rainka (R)	7	Zalım Sıngh (Con)
29	Raygarl	1	Nehar Singh (Con.)
30	Rajnagar (R,		Vidya Dhar (Con)
31	Rampur (R)	1	Basant Ram (Con)
32	Rawalsar (R)	}	Piru Ram (Con)
	Rohiu		Padam Dev (Con)
	Saugrah	٦	Yeshwant Singh Parmar (Con.)
35	Sarkaghai	1	Kashmir Singh (Con.)
	Shillai		Guman Singh (Con.)
	Straj		Karam Singh (Con)
	Solan (R)		Keshav Ram (Con)
39,	Sundernagar (R)		Nakbinoo (Con)
	Sum		Rajindra Singh (Con)
41	Theog (R)		Nek Ram (Con.)
	Nominated ,		Smt. Subhadra Amin Chand
43	Nominated		Balwant Singh Negi

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con.), Swatantia Party (SWA), Communist Party of India (CPI), Independent (Ind.).

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous		19 25	2,25 82
State Excise Duties Stamps Forests Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	36 65 5 38 4,00 00 0 50 3 50 5 90 8 57 20 63 32 76 8 44 27 05 11,73 65	48 07 6 00 4,00 00 0 53 3 10 6 75 12 00 25 40 40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	48 07 6 00 4,12 52 0 54 3 25 6 75 12 00 28 40 13 15 19 25 37 2,25 82
Stamps Forests Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	5 38 4,00 00 0 50 3 50 5 90 8 57 20 63 32 76 8 44 27 05 1,73 65	6 00 4,00 00 0 53 3 10 6 75 12 00 25 40 40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	6 00 4,12 52 0 54 3 25 12 00 28 88 40 13 15 19 25 37 2,25 82
Forests Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	4,00 00 0 50 3 50 5 90 8 57 20 63 32 76 8 44 27 05 1,73 65	6 00 4,00 00 0 53 3 10 6 75 12 00 25 40 40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	6 00 4,12 52 0 54 3 25 12 00 28 88 40 13 15 19 25 37 2,25 82
Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Dutect Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	0 50 3 50 5 90 8 57 20 63 32 76 8 44 27 05 1,73 65	0 53 3 10 6 75 12 00 25 40 40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	0 54 3 25 6 75 12 00 28 88 40 13 15 19 25 37 2,25 82
Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	3 50 5 90 8 57 20 63 32 76 8 44 27 05 1,73 65	3 10 6 75 12 90 25 40 40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	3 25 6 75 12 00 28 88 40 13 15 19 25 37 2,25 82
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Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Lducation Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	8 57 20 63 32 76 8 44 27 05 1,73 65	12 00 25 40 40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	6 75 12 00 28 88 40 13 15 19 25 37 2,25 82
Debt Services Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	20 63 32 76 8 44 27 05 1,73 65	25 40 40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	28 88 40 13 15 19 25 37 2,25 82
Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	20 63 32 76 8 44 27 05 1,73 65	25 40 40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	40 13 15 19 25 37 2,25 82
Civil Administration Public Works Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	32 76 8 44 27 05 1,73 65	40 55 19 25 21 92 2,09 95	15 19 25 37 2,25 82
Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	8 44 27 05 1,73 65	19 25 21 92 2,09 95	25 37 2,25 82
Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	27 05 i 1,73 65 j	21 92 2,09 95	25 37 2,25 82
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous		1	2,25 82
ments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Lducation Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous		1	
ments between Central and State Governments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	8 40 30 -	8,01.95	0.04
ments GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECFIPTS REVENUE EXPENDITURE Duect Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	8 40 30 -	8,03.95	0 0
RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous			9 26 90
RFVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	E (() ()	16 03 85	17 57 00
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	2,00 40		
Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	1		
Enibankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	3 06 00	+ 19 78	3 10 48
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	1		
General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	6 40 (. 33	6 73
Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	34 66	11 30	53 33
Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	68 27	70.25	72 73
Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	7 18	7 48	7.43
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	2 77	2 94	2 9
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	113 27	01 07	1,12 1
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	0.28	0 29 2 68 90 72 79	0 44
Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	2,46 29	2.68-90	2 90 4
Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	78 59	72 79	92 2
Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	38 13	37 13	40 5
Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	98 87	1.07 54	1,14 5
Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	45 65	46 40	55 2
Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	15 22	15 46	14 5
Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	38 07	15 46 40 96	42. 5
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	35 25	33 44	29 3
Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	3	1	A, J
Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	66 34	84 31	1,00 9
Miscellaneous	50 85	81 69	81 4
	2 17 48	2 47 63	2,34 7
Extraordinary including Community Pro-		= 47 GO .	ms, w. 7 /
jects NES and Local Development	2 17 40	1	
Works	2 17 40	1 02 20	94 1
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	97 38		major major indica displayed
REVENUE ACCOUNT	1	i	17.57 0

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 29 sq km	Population: 14,108	Headquarters : Kavarattı

Administrator . C. H. Naire

MANIPUR

Area . 22,347 sq km	Population • 7,80,037	Capital: Imphal
and the same of the same		w

Chief Commissioner, Baieswar Prasad

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers			Portfolios .
Mairenbam Koireng Singh L Solomon Seram Angou Singh		•	Chief Minister Finance Development and Planning
Deputy Ministers			
Sinam Bijoy Singh Pauneikhai		* * *	. PWD Tribal Welfare

Chief Secretary

A N. Segal

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Spe	uker Khongbantaban	n Ibetombi	Singh		Deputy Speaker Md Alimuddin
1	Aimol				D Athurbo (Con)
2	Bishenpur Moirang				R K Irabot Singh (Con)
3	Charangpat Khongjom				Md Chaoba (Ind)
4	Churachandpur		• •		Paunaikhai (Con)
5	Hivanglam Sungu				H Kanhai Singh (Con)
6	Irinhung Yanipok Top	Chingtha			Ashraf Alı (Ind)
7	Jiribam	•			S Bijoy Singh (Con)
8	Kakching Wangjing				M Ibotombi Singh (Con)
9	Keisamthong				L Thambou Singh (Con)
	Khurai				K Brothakur Sharma (SSP)
	Kumbi Lalambung				Kh Ibetombi Singh (Speaker)
	Kumbi Thanga	,			M Koireng Singh (Con)
13	Lamlai Keirao	•	• •		S Angou Singh (Con)
14	Lilong		• •		Md Alimuddin (Con)
15	Mao-East				Ng Thoiso (Ind)
16	Mao-West				A Daiho (Con)
17	Nambol Keinou				Y Yaıma Singh (Con)
18	Phaisat .				K Envy (Con.)
19	Sugolhand				N Ibomcha Singh (Ind)
20	Sagolmong Pukhao				L Birachandra Singh (Con)
21	Salam Khumbong			٠.	Ak Kulachandra Singh (Ind)
	Sekmai Lamsang				Kh Chaoba Singh (Con)
23	Singjamei				Th Chandrasekhar Singh (SSP)
24	Tamenglong				Kakhangai (Ind)
25	Tengnoupal				Khorsung Anal (Con.)
26	Thanlon				Goukhenpao (Con)
27	Thoubal Chandrakhong				W Mani Singh (Con.)
	Ilk brut				L Solomon (Con)
29	Wangkhei Kongba			•••	L Achaw Singh (SSP)
30.		i	-	•	Th Toyaima Singh (Con)
	Nominated .		-	••	Smt Lhingjanang Gangte
32.	Nominated		•		Smt. R. K. Mukhara Devi

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.), Sirmyukta Socialist Party (SSP), Independent (Ind.).

PONDICHERRY

Area 479 sq km Principal languages: Tam	ıl and		-	clon · 3,69,079 Capital: Pondicherry
	Lt	Gove	rnor :	S L. Silam
	COU	NCIL	OF :	ministers•
Ministers				Portfolio3
V Venkatasubba Roddiar	••	**	•	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet Department, Home, Appointments, General Administration, Industries, Five-Year Plans, PWD and Electricity, Ports and Fisheries and any other business not allocated to any other Minister
A S Kangeyan	••	Time	• •	Finance, Education, Local Administra- tion, Food and Legislative and Judi- cial Department
P Shaomugham	•	••	••	Development, Civil Supplies, Co-opera- tion, Community Development, Local Development Works, Statistics and Town Planning, Medical and Public Health and Harijan Welfare
V M C Varada Pillay	*	•	• •	Labour, Agriculture, Government Press, Animal Husbandry, Social and Child Welfare and Information and Publicity

Chief Secretary

U. Vaidyanathan

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Spe	aker MOH F	arook	Mari	car		Deputy Speaker: V N Purushothaman
1	Ariancoupom	,				P. Rathmavelu (Con)
	Buhour (R)					C. Thangavelu (Pt)
3	Bussy					C M Achraff (Ind)
4	Calapeth					Jeevarathina Udavar (Con)
5	Cassicade					A S Kangeyan (Con)
6	Couroussoucoupo	m				Smt Padnani Chandrasekaian (Con)
7	Courouvinattam					Subramanya Padayachi (Ind.)
8				-		G. Nagarajan (Con)
9	Embalom (R)				-	Smt P Angammal(Con)
	Grand 'Aldee'					VMC Varada Pillai (Con)
11	Karikal North				•	MOH Farook Maricar (Speaker)
12.	Kurikal South					Mohd Ibrahim Maricat (Ind.)
13	Mahe				_	Valavil Keshavn (Con)
14	Mannadipet					Maricka vasaga Reddiar (Con)
15.	Modeliarpeth				-	Kailassa Subbiah (PF)
16	Mouttalpeth	• •		• •		T. N Sethuraman Chettiar (Con)
17	Nedouncadou		• •	* *		P. Shanmugham (Con)
18.	Nellitope					N. Rangnathan (PF)
19	Neravy		• •			Nagamouttou Pillai (Con)
20	Nettapacom				-	V Venkatasubba Reddiar (Con)
21	Olugaret					S Govindassamy (Con)
22	Oupalam					G. Perumal Raja (Ind)
23.	Oussoudou (R)					N Hankrishnan (Con)
	Palloor					V. N. Purushotheman (Con)
25	Poudousaram					N Guiusamy (PF)
26	Raj Niras					Edouard Goubert (Con)
27.	Tirunallar				,	Subbarayalau (Con)
28.	Tiroubouvane (R)	l				R. Kulandai (Con)
29.	Villianour	• •	• •			S Thillat Kanakarassu (Con)
30.	Yanam			.,		Kamichetty Sri Parasourama Vara
						Prassada Rao Naidu (Cop.)

^{*}As on July 1, 1966 Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); People's Pront (PF); Independent (Ind.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimated 1966-67
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation		1	
Tax	0 50		_
Land Revenue (net)	4.60	4 61	4 61
State Excise Duties	60.38	71 70	71 · 71
Stamps	2 00 , 7·00 ,	2 05	2 05 7 00
Registration	1 00	2 35	2 40
Taxes on Vehicles	8 70	9.97	19 80
Other Taxes and Duties	2 76	3 00	3 00
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Elec-	- ,0	5 00	5 00
tricity Schemes	64 - 50	66.00	72.00
Debt Services	7 00	7 00	8 50
Civil Administration	19 93	16 65	20 54
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public			
Improvements (net)	4 35	4 25	4 35
Miscellaneous (net)	1 07	1 17	1 81
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	i		
ments between Central and State Govern-	1.53-52	1.82.06	2,00 84
ments	0.04	0 05	2,00 84
Extraordinary	0.04	0 03	0 03
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,37 · 35	3,77 · 86	4,18.66
REVENUE EXPENDITURE		1	
Direct Demands on the Revenue	12.64	13 79	15 10
Debt Services (net)	5 85	6 82	12 63
General Administration	18 18	20 66	21.08
Administration of Justice	4.70	5 15	5 06 1 93
Jails	1 80	1 88 30 81	
Police			
Scientific Departments	0 83	0 88	1.02
Scientific Departments	0 83 70 85	0 88 74 31	1·02 89 14
Scientific Departments Education Medical	0 83 70 85 51 55	0 88 74 31 53 57	1·02 89 14 55 15
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23	0 88 74 31 53 52 4 37	1·02 89 14 55 15 5 44
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture	0 83 70 85 51 55	0 88 74 31 53 57	1·02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02	1.02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04	1.02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electri-	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69	1·02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipulpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69	1 · 02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Departments	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69	1 · 02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83 44·59 11 43	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69 60 41 11 48	1.02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08 72 72 13 09
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83 44·59 11 43	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69 60 41 11 48	1 · 02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08 72 72 13 09 40 37
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83 44·59 11 43	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69 60 41 11 48	1 · 02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08 72 72 13 09 40 37
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipulpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordnary including Community Pro-	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83 44·59 11 43	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69 60 41 11 48	1 · 02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08 72 72 13 09 40 37
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83 44·59 11 43 35 71 50 43	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69 60 41 11 48 38 17 49 06	1.02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08 72 72 13 09 40 37 49 04
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipulpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordnary including Community Pro-	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83 44·59 11 43	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69 60 41 11 48	1.02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08 72 72 13 09 40 37 49 04
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipul pose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Muscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83 44·59 11 43 35 71 50 43	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69 60 41 11 48 38 17 49 06	28 19 1 · 02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08 72 72 13 09 40 37 49 04
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Multipulipose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development	0 83 70 85 51 55 6 23 12 83 4 03 4 81 2 83 44·59 11 43 35 71 50 43	0 88 74 31 53 57 4 37 17 02 4 04 4 32 2 69 60 41 11 48 38 17 49 06	1.02 89 14 55 15 5 44 17 32 4 82 5 10 4 08 72 72 13 09 40 37 49 04

TRIPURA

Area : 10,453 sq km.

Sneaker | Lineadra Kumar Roy

Population: 11,42,005

Capital: Agartala

Deputy Speaker . Ershad Ali Choudhury

Chief Commissioner M. C Mukharji

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers Portfolios
Sachindra Lal Singh Chief Minister

Deputy Ministers

R. P Choudbury
Binode Behari Das
Manindra Lal Bhowmik

Chief Secretary

H. S Dubey

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker Upendra Ku	Opendra Kumar Koy			Deputy Speaker . Elsuad All Choddaday		
1. Agartala Old (R)				Hemanta Deb (CPI)		
2 Agartala Sadar (1)				Sachindra Lai Singh (Con)		
3. Agartala Sadar (ii)				Benode Behari Das (Con)		
4 Agartala Sadar (iii)			,	Sudhanwa Deb Barma (CPI)		
5 Agartala Town (1)	,			Krishna Das Bhattacharjee (Con)		
6 Agartala Town (II)	4.0		•	Sukhamoy Sen Gupta (Con)		
7. Belonia	••	_		Upendra Kumar Roy (Speaker)		
8. Birganf (R)				Dasami Riang (Con)		
9 Bishalgarh .	••			Umesh Lal Singh (Con)		
10. Charilam (R)			• • •	Aghore Deb Barma (CPI)		
11. Dharmanagar-North			• • •	Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con)		
12 Dharmanagar-South				. Monoranjan Nath (Con)		
13 Dambarnagar (R)				Bulu Kuki (CPI)		
14. Fatikroy			• •	Goseph Ranjan Deb (Con)		
15 Kailashahar	• •		4.	Manindra Lai Bhowmik (Con)		
16 Kalyanpur (R)			• •	Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)		
17 Kamalpur .		• • •		Sunil Chandra Datta (Con)		
18 Kanchanpur (R)				. Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con)		
19 Khowai				Nripendra Chakraborty (CPI)		
20 Kulalhour		•	•••	Dinesh Deb Barma (CPI)		
21. Kurti .	• •	. •	• • •	Abdul Wazid (Con.)		
22 Mohanpur .	•••	•	• • •	Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (Con)		
23 Muharipur (R)			•	Hlura Aung Mug (CPI)		
24 Radhakishorepur	-		•	Nishi Kanta Sarkar (Con)		
25 Sabroom		•	••	Sunil Kumar Choudhury (CPI)		
26 Salgarh		••	•••	Ershad Alı Choudhury (Con)		
27. Sonamura-North	•••		•••	Atiquel Islam (CPI)		
28 Sonamura-South				Manahan Ale (Com)		
29. Takarajala (R)	• • •	* *	• •	Birchandra Deb Barma (CPI)		
30 Teliamura (R)	**		•	Profulle Warren Des (Con)		
20 20		• •	••	Praiuna Kumar Das (Con)		

^{*}As on July 1,*1966 Abbreviations Indian National Congress (Con.), Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1965-66	Revised Estimates 1965-66	Budget Estimate 1906-67
EVENUE RECEIPTS			
Agricultural Income Tax	0.75	0.75	0.8
Land Revenue (net)	16.95	16-95	16 9
State Excise Duties	4-25	5.01	5.5
Stamps	9.00	9.00	9 0
Registration	2 00	2.00	2 0
Taxes on Vehicles	4.25	2.50	2-9
Other Taxes and Duties	3.00	3 00	3 0
Debt Services	1.69	3 50	3.5
Civil Administration	17.67	19-49	23 • 5'
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-			
provements (net)	5-18	5.18	5.3
Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Biectri-	42.00	** **	
city Schemes	13-00	13.93	16.4
Miscellaneous (net)	9-29	23 - 50	26.80
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			· 154
ments between Central and State Govern- ments	8,41 01	8,13-35	8,93 8
RAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	9,28 • 04	9.18 14	10.09 - 93
EVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue	58-04		
		59 64	
Debt Services (net)	25 03	26.14	30.00
Debt Services (net) General Administration	25 03 35 82	26·14 38·52	30·00 38·43
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice	25 03 35 82 4 36	26·14 38·52 4 69	30·00 38·43 4·63
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03	30·00 38·43 4·63 4 76
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Juils Police	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03	30·00 38·43 4·63 4 76 1,46 47
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49 · 33 2,45 · 48	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50	30.00 38.43 4.63 4.76 1,46.47 2,93.91
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50 53·80	30.00 38.43 4.63 4.76 1,46.47 2,93.91 55.17
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49-33 2,45-48 59 80 27-49	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22 60	30·00 38·43 4·63 4 76 1,46 47 2,93·91 55·17 22 91
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76	30.00 38.43 4.63 4.76 1,46.47 2,93.91 55.17 22.91 48.17
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62	26·14 38·52 4·69 5·03 1.82 99 2.46·50 53·80 22·60 34·76 18·90	30·00 38·43 4·63 4 76 1.46 47 2,93·91 55·17 22 91 48·17 20 67
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1.82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76 18·90 7·16	30.00 38.43 4.63 4.76 1,46.47 2,93.91 55.17 22.91 48.17 20.67 6.18
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26 21·03	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76 18·90 7·16 20·18	30 00 38 43 4 63 4 76 1 46 47 2,93 91 55 17 22 91 48 17 20 67 6 18 24 69
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1.82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76 18·90 7·16	30 00 38 43 4 63 4 76 1 46 47 2,93 91 55 17 22 91 48 17 20 67 6 18 24 69
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Justice Justice Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26 21·03 25·26	26·14 38·52 4·69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22·60 34·76 18·90 7·16 20·18 26·62	30 00 38 43 4 63 4 76 1,46 47 2,93 91 55 17 22 91 48 17 20 67 6 18 24 69 32 88
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26 21·03	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76 18·90 7·16 20·18	30 00 38 43 4 63 4 76 1,46 47 2,93 91 55 17 22 91 48 17 20 67 6 18 24 69 32 88
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Elec-	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26 21·03 25·26 2,55·61	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1.82 99 2.46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76 18·90 7·16 20·18 26 62 2,54·32	30.00 38.43 4.63 4.76 1,46.47 2,93.91 55.17 22.91 48.17 20.67 6.18 24.69 32.88
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Iails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26 21·03 25·26 2,55·61 26·83	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76 18·90 7·16 20·18 26 62 2,54·32 29·15	30-00 38-43 4-63 4-76 1.46 47 2,93-91 55-17 22-91 48-17 20-67 6-18 24-69 32-88 2,43-61
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Julis Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26 21·03 25·26 2,55·61	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1.82 99 2.46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76 18·90 7·16 20·18 26 62 2,54·32	30.00 38.43 4.63 4.76 1.46 47 2,93.91 55.17 22.91 48.17 20.67 6.18 24.69 32.88 2,43.61
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Iails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	25 03 35 82 4 36 4 70 1,49·33 2,45·48 59 80 27·49 36 48 18 62 7 26 21·03 25·26 2,55·61 26·83	26·14 38·52 4 69 5·03 1,82 99 2,46·50 53·80 22 60 34·76 18·90 7·16 20·18 26 62 2,54·32 29·15	55·17 22 91 48·17 20 67 6 18 24·69 32·88

CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. In the light of these directives, the conduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by: (i) pursuance of an independent foreign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (ii) support to the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and opposition to racial discrimination and (iii) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosperity without exploitation of one nation by another.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries and international organisations during 1965 are briefly reviewed in the following pages.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Burma

Friendly relations between Burma and India were further strengthened by the visits of General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, to India in February 1965 and of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri to Burma in December of the same year During his visit, General Ne Win had talks with the President and the Prime Minister of India in a cordial atmosphere. The visit helped to reaffirm the close identity of approach on international issues resulting from the pursuit of the policy of non-alignment Prime Minister Shastri, during his three-day visit to Burma beginning from December 20, also had talks with Chairman Ne Win on Indo-Burmese relations and exchanged views on international matters of common interest. An Indian delegation of officials went to Burma in August to discuss the question of assets of Indian nationals. The discussions on various aspects of the problem were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Ceylon

Relations between India and Ceylon continued to be close and cordial Ceylon remained neutral at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict of August-September, 1965 and banned flights of Pakistan aircraft carrying armed personnel and military supplies to and from East Pakistan. India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Ceylon from October 16 to 19, 1965 and had cordial discussions with the Ceylonese Prime Minister and other leaders on matters of mutual interest

Nepal

Nepal's Foreign Minister, Shri Kirti Nidhi Bist, paid a visit to India from January 25 to February 7, 1965. His talks in New Delhi with Indian leaders revealed a broad measure of unity and identity of purpose in the policies pursued by the two countries, and new avenues of fruitful co-operation between the two countries were explored. India's Minister of State for External Affairs paid a goodwill visit to Nepal from February 15 to 19, 1965.

An affectionate and warm welcome was accorded to late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri when he paid a visit to Nepal at the invitation of His Majesty the King of Nepal from April 23 to 25, 1965. The visit provided an opportunity for a frank and friendly exchange of views with the King on matters of mutual interest in the international field in general and develop-

ments in Asia in particular.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal paid a state visit to India from November 25 to December 20, 1965 at the invitation of the President of India. In a joint communique issued at the end of the visit, His Majesty and the Indian Prime Minister reaffirmed their faith in the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and also re-stated that the principle of self-determination can apply only to dependent and trust territories and cannot be extended to integral parts of sovereign states; and agreed that Indo-Pakistan differences should be resolved between the two countries in a peaceful manner without interference from third parties.

The Government of India continued to grant aid to Nepal for her economic development and the progress of the Indian-aided projects was satisfactory. An agreement relating to the air services between India and Nepal came

into force from September 29, 1965.

Agreements relating to the exchange of letter posts, insured letters and postal parcels between India and Nepal came into force with effect from April 13, 1965 when the Indian Embassy Post Office ceased to function.

The maintenance of the Tribhuvan Rajpath has also been transferred to the Government of Nepal from September 1965. India has agreed to construct the East-West Highway in Nepal. The major part of this 640-mile long road connecting Jhapa in the east with Nepalgunj and Tanakpur on the western border of Nepal is to be constructed by India. India has also undertaken to build on the river Kamala a barrage over which the East-West Highway will pass The Godavri and Khotku Khola irrigation schemes were inaugurated during the year.

A number of Nepalese students sought admission to various institutions in India for higher studies in engineering, medicine and other fields, both on scholarship and on self-financing basis. Admissions were arranged for most of them. Facilities for the training of Nepalese military personnel in

various defence establishments continued to be provided.

Pakistan

Relations with Pakistan have been outlined separately in the Appendices.

EAST ASIA

China

The India-China relations have been outlined separately in the Appendices.

Japan

India's friendly ties with Japan have been growing steadily both in the

economic and political fields.

The Japanese Prime Minister's special envoy, Mr. Kawashima, visited India in September 1965, when Indo-Pakistan conflict took a serious turn. At the end of his visit, Mr. Kawashima expressed the view that "the whole world knows from the UN report that Pakistan initiated the present hostilities by sending infiltrators across the ceasefire line in Kashmir within a few months of the Kutch Agreement". The Japanese Government, however, maintained an attitude of neutrality in the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Negotiations for the 5th Yen Credit Agreement for 1965-66 were concluded satisfactorily in June, 1965. Towards the latter part of 1965, however, there was a slowing down of economic aid as a result of Japan's

desire to remain strictly neutral in the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

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Six Indian scholars went to Japan under the Japanese Government scholarship scheme for 1964-65; six more have been offered scholarships. In addition, four Indian officials visited Japan for training under the Asia

Productivity Organisation Programme.

A number of official and non-official dignitaries from India visited Japan and had discussions with the Government of Japan on various economic and political issues. On request from the Japanese Embassy permission was granted by India to open a Japanese Consulate General in Madras.

Korea

The Government of India gave training facilities to two South Korean students at the International Statistical Educational Centre, Calcutta, under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Scheme. Training facilities for three South Korean students were arranged by the Government of India at the Indian Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, under WHO Fellowship Scheme South Korean scholars have been provided training facilities under some other schemes as well. South Korea has offered a scholarship to an Indian scholar for research in modern Korean history.

Indian representatives attended the 14th annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association, held in Seoul in March-April 1965. A number of experts from India visited South Korea in connection with the

Family Planning Conference and to study the IUCD programme.

A parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Korea visited India

from November 15 to 18, 1965.

India's views in regard to the Korean question continue to be that Korea should be unified and that a united Korea should find its rightful place in the United Nations. Such unification should be achieved in conformity with the principles of the Charter, through agreement between the two States and through democratic processes, followed by the withdrawal of all foreign troops and elements from the country.

Mongolian People's Republic

India's friendly relations with Mongolia continued to develop. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Shrimati Lakshmi N Menon, the then Minister of State for External Affairs, were among the prominent Indian visitors to Mongolia. Shrimati Gandhi had been invited by the Prime Minister of Mongolia to visit Mongolia in July 1965 at the time of its National Day celebrations. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon visited Ulan Bator in August 1965 to attend the United Nations seminar on Participation of Women in Public Life.

During the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the Mongolian Government and Press expressed themselves in favour of a settlement by peaceful means. They particularly expressed themselves against intervention or interference in the

dispute by any third party.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Malaysia

In spite of efforts of mediation by some countries the Malaysia-Indonesia dispute did not end. India continued to support Malaysia in its efforts to preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity and supported its admission to the Afro-Asian conference. During the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Malaysia displayed understanding and sympathy for India's point of view and refused to consider it as a religious question. The helpful attitude and sympathetic understanding of the Indo-Pakistan question displayed by the Malaysian representative during the Security Council discussions were appreciated by the Indian Government.

The Malaysian Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Enche Senu bin Abdul Rahman, attended the manuguration of the Plutonium Plant at Bombay. The then Minister of Transport, Raj Bahadur, visited Kuala Lumpur and Singapore in May 1965. At the invitation of the Malaysian Government, Fakhurddin Ali Ahmed, the then Minister of Finance, Assam Government, and Brijraj Singh, MP, visited Malaysia as representatives of the Government of India at some of their national functions. A silver chair was presented by the Government of India for installation in the Malaysian National Mosque.

Malaysian army officers continued to receive training in Indian Defence establishments. There were also exchange of visits by students and sports teams.

Singapore

The Government of India recognised the new State of Singapore and established diplomatic relations at High Commission level immediately after it seceded from Malaysia. She also supported Singapore's admission to the Commonwealth and the United Nations and to the Afro-Asian Conference.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs paid a visit to Singapore and Malaysia in October, and a Singapore Government delegation led by their Deputy Prime Minister and including the Foreign Minister, visited India in November 1965. A goodwill delegation from India visited Malaysia and Singapore to explain to the leaders in those countries the Indian stand on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Indonesia

India came in for considerable criticism in Indonesia because of her support to Malaysia. Indonesia expressed its support to Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistan conflict and several demonstrations were held before the Indian Embassy in Djakarta and the Indian Consulate in Medan. A delegation ledgby the Minister of Food and Agriculture represented India at the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

Thailand

* The Deputy Minister for External Affairs visited Bangkok and had talks with Thai leaders—India bought nearly 2 lakh tons of rice from Thailand. A direct radio-telephone link—was established between the two countries during 1965. An Indian parliamentary delegation visited Thailand and explained to Thai leaders India's case on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Philippines

The Government of India presented books to the University of the Philippines to inaugurate the Jawaharial Nehru Library. An Indian parliamentary delegation visited the Philippines in May 1965. The Deputy Minister for External Affairs visited Manila in June. The Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service was given to Jaiprakash Narayan. A delegation led by Humayun Kabir, the then Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, attended the inauguration of the new President of the Philippines, Mr. Ferdinand Marcos, on December 30.

Australia and New Zealand

Australia made a gift of 1.5 lakh tons of wheat to assist India in tackling its difficult food situation. India's Minister of Commerce visited Australia in March 1965 and the Minister of Food and Agriculture in April. Morarji Desai visited Australia and New Zealand during the year as personal envoy of the Prime Minister.

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Laos

Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Loas, paid a visit to India in July 1965. In his talks with Indian leaders the Laotian Prime Minister emphasised that the Geneva Conference of 1954 should be re-convened to discuss the problems of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. He held that the problem of Laos could not be settled without settling the Vietnam question.

Cambodia

The Government of India extended full sympathy for Cambodia's concern for its neutrality and territorial integrity. As Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia, India continued to work steadfastly for the correct implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement. In May 1965, a road in Phnom Penh was dedicated to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru

Vietnam

India and 16 other non-aligned countries issued a joint appeal to the parties concerned to start negotiations so that a political solution to the problem of Vietnam may be found. India continues to support the basic principles of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 and would like to see the people of Vietnam enjoy their freedom and independence without interference from outside. India's views on the Vietnam question were also expressed in the joint communiques issued during the visits of the late Prime Miniser Shastri to the Soviet Union, Canada and Yugoslavia.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

In the region of West Asia, relations between India and Afghanistan continued to be friendly and cordial During the Indo-Pakistan conflict Afghanistan maintained an attitude of friendly neutrality. The Afghan Foreign Office categorically assured the Indian Ambassador that the Pakistan Foreign Minister's reference in the United Nations General Assembly debate to assurances of support given by the King of Afghanistan to President Ayub Khan were without foundation. Otherwise also, Indo-Afghan relations developed satisfactorily. The Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Dr. Mohammed Yusuf, paid a state visit to India from February 18 to 20 1965. Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Afghan Cultural Agreement were exchanged in New Delhi during the year. As in the past, India participated in the Afghan Independence celebrations in August 1965.

Iran's partisan attitude during the Indo-Pakistan conflict affected the satisfactory development of Indo-Iranian relations. Subsequently there were indications that Iran had begun to appreciate that Indo-Pakistan differences including the question of Kashmir could best be resolved if the

two countries were left to themselves.

In consonance with the traditional friendly relations between India and the Arab world, the League of Arab States was permitted to open an independent office in New Delhi in July 1965.

At the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Jordan took a completely partisan attitude. This was, however, counter-balanced by the sympathy and understanding of other friendly Arab countries, specially the United

Arab Republic

The official publication of the UAR Embassy in New Delhi, The UAR News, commenting on the meeting between President Radhakrishnan and President Nasser in Cairo on October 10, 1965, referred to the reiteration by President Nasser of UAR's stand on Kashmir and other rights and assured the Indian President that the UAR held fast to these views and there was no change in them—President Nasser expressed full support for India's case and cause.

An Indian parliamentary goodwill delegation visited countries in West Asia and North Africa including Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran in December 1965.

The Tashkent Declaration was hailed by the countries of this region as a step towards peace and normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

India's cordial and friendly relations with the African countries were further strengthened during the year. President Radhakrishnan paid a state visit to Ethiopia in October 1965. The Foreign Minister, the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs paid goodwill visits to a number of African countries. The Prime Minister of Uganda, Dr. Milton Obote, and the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Dr. S. Ramgoolam were among the several distinguished visitors from Africa.

India strongly condemned the rebellion and unilateral declaration of independence by the minority regime in Rhodesia and offered full cooperation to the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Organisation of African Unity She also imposed a total embargo on all trade and

economic relations with Rhodesia.

The Government of India have always considered the issue of the future of Rhodesia as being of the greatest importance in the context of the process of de-colonisation on the one hand, and the forces seeking to strengthen racism, reaction and fanaticism as manifested in Angola, Mozambique,

South West Africa and South Africa, on the other.

A Conference of Commonwealth Heads of States and Governments was convened in Lagos on January 11 and 12, 1966, to consider the serious situation in Rhodesia. India participated in this Conference where all Commonwealth Governments were represented except Ghana and Tanzania, India reiterated the view that the primary responsibility for ending the rebellion in Rhodesia rested with Britain However, partial economic sanctions against that country had not had the desired result and there was the need for total embargo on trade, including an effective embargo on oil. It was also stiessed that if within a reasonable period the present sanctions failed to have any decisive effect further measures must be undertaken, not excluding the use of force

The emergence of Gambia as a fully independent country and an equal member of the Commonwealth was welcomed by India and diplomatic relations at High Commission level were established with that country.

The Government of India's programme of economic and technical collaboration with the African countries continued to make progress. The demand for Indian experts in various fields increased considerably and services of Indian technicians, doctors, teachers, etc., were made available to a number of countries including Ethiopia, Uganda, Nigeria, Somalia, etc. A large number of African students and trainees were offered facilities for advanced education and vocational and other training in Indian establishments. Most of them came under scholarships awarded by the Government of India.

EUROPE

USSR

Relations between India and the Soviet Union, based upon the policies of respect for each other's national integrity, peaceful co-existence and co-operation in economic and cultural fields, continued to remain firm and friendly

The attitude of the Soviet Union on Kashmir remained unchanged. The Soviet Union played an important part in the Shastri-Ayub meeting at

Tashkent in January 1966 and the success of the Tashkent talks.

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Earlier, Prime Minister Shastri accompanied by Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh paid an official visit to USSR in March 1965, and had frank and cordial talks with Soviet leaders on important international problems and questions of mutual interest. Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting visited the Soviet Union in February 1965 and again in July. Mr. K. T. Mazzrov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, paid a visit to India in August 1965 and exchanged views with Indian leaders on important international issues. On an invitation from the USSR Government, Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh visited the Soviet Union in December 1965. Prime Minister Kosygin came to attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The annual cultural plan between India and the Soviet Union, signed in Moscow in March 1965, included 80 items for exchange in fields of art, culture, education, science, sports, public health, etc. The two sides also signed a protocol for recognition of degrees awarded by the universities of the two countries. A Nehru memorial exhibition organised in Moscow and Tashkent attracted large crowds. On October 27, 1965 an agreement between India and the Soviet Union was signed for the establishment of the Institute of Russian Studies in India which was manugurated on November 14, 1965 by Mr. V. P. Yelutin, Soviet Minister for Higher and Specialised Education.

The economic relations between the two countries were further improved. Mr. A. V. Siderenko, Minister of Geology and Conservation of Natural Resources, paid a visit to India on the occasion of the commissioning of the Baraum Oil Refinery, which is being constructed with Soviet collaboration. The Governments of India and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on January 25, 1965 for erection of an integrated iron and steel works at Bokaro. The Soviet Government has extended a credit up to Rs. 100.5 crores to meet the foreign exchange cost of the plant.

A Soviet trade delegation visited India in December, 1965 to finalise the details of the plan for increase of trade and an agreement was signed between the two countries. The significant feature of trade between India and the USSR will be increasing export of manufactured goods to the Soviet Union.

The two countries signed a trade agreement on January 7, 1966, which envisages a 100 per cent increase in trade by 1970.

Yugoslavia

Indo-Yugoslav relations remained friendly and cordial. The Prime Minister paid a visit to Yugoslavia during July 1965 and the President during September-October, 1965. An identity of views was expressed during these visits on the policy of peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, disarmament, banning of nuclear tests and weapons, and end to colonialism, imperalism and racialism.

President Tito extended full support to India on Kashmir. He also condemned China and certain other countries which tried to add fuel to the fire by taking sides on the issue. The Yugoslav declaration on Kashmir provoked strong protest from Pakistan but the Yugoslav attitude remained clear and forthright on this question.

Indo-Yugoslav economic and cultural relations maintained a steady pace of progress. During his visit to Yugoslavia, Commerce Minister Manubhar Shah signed a protocol for further expansion of relations. India and Yugoslavia will co-operate in the establishment of industrial enterprises in other countries.

A four-member parliamentary delegation from Yugoslavia visited India

from February 19 to 26, 1965 on an invitation from the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

An agreement between India and Yugoslavia for co-operation in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes was signed on September 8, 1965.

Other East European Countries

India's relations with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania were further strengthened with increasing trade, cultural exchanges

and exchange of visits.

Prime Minister Jozef Lenart of Czechoslovakia paid a visit to India in March 1965. India and Czechoslovakia signed a cultural plan for 1965-66 in July following the talks by M. C. Chagla, Minister of Education, who visited the country a month earlier. Czechoslovakia has offered a credit of Rs. 30 crores and an agreement to this effect was signed in Prague on November 5, 1965 President Radhakrishnan paid a visit to Czechoslovakia and Rumania in October 1965 A goodwill parliamentary delegation led by K. D. Malaviya, MP, visited Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Poland during November 1965 to explain India's viewpoint on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Austria

Relations with Austria continued to be friendly and cordial. The Austrian Government has given India a credit of about Rs. 2 crores as part of the Aid India Consortium's assistance for 1965-66 for import of Austrian goods. The credit carries an interest of 6½ per cent and is payable in 20 equal and consecutive half-yearly instalments

Federal Republic of Germany

A delegation consisting of six members of the Development Committee of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Secretary of the Development Committee visited India from April 3 to 25, 1965.

Steel and Mines Minister Sanjiva Reddy visited the Federal Republic of Germany in June 1965. Mr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Chief Minister of Baden Wurerttemberg (Federal Republic of Germany) visited India from March 14 to 26, 1965

Twenty-eight German Development Service Peace Corps volunteers have been assigned to work in India. There is a proposal to assign some more volunteers. The Government of Baden Wurrttemberg State in the Federal Republic of Germany has offered to contribute DM 5 million in equipment and teachers for setting up a technical school in India to be located at Bangalore for the training of highly skilled (master) craftsmen needed to meet the requirements of the expanding industry in India.

Netherlands

Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, MP visited the Netherlands in November 1965 as a personal representative of the Prime Minister of India to explain India's point of view on the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

A number of scholarships and fellowships have been offered to Indians for higher studies in the Netherlands Under the Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme, the Government of India offered two scholarships to the nationals of the Netherlands for higher studies in India during the years 1965—67.

As a member of the Aid-India Consortium, the Netherlands extended to India credits amounting to \$ 1.1 crore for 1965-66 at 3 per cent interest.

The Government of the Netherlands will also collaborate with the Government of India in the establishment and operation of an Aerial Photo-Interpretation Training Institute in India. The Government of the Netherlands will supply equipment, etc., costing about Rs. 38 lakhs for this project.

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France

Early in 1965, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of France visited India. It was the first visit by a French Head of Government to India. The joint communique by the Prime Ministers of India and France stated about Kashmir and other related matters that "a peaceful and equitable solution should be found in a calm and friendly atmosphere through direct negotiations".

Smt Vijayalakshmi Pandit, MP visited France as a personal representative of the Prime Minister of India to explain India's point of view on the

conflict with Pakistan.

Spain

A trade delegation from India visited Spain in June 1965 to explore the possibilities of expanding and diversifying trade between the two countries. A delegation of Spanish businessmen had visited India earlier

Belgium

An agreement on co-operation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy was signed by India and Belgium on January 30, 1965. In pursuance of this agreement, the Government of India agreed in June 1965 to lease to Belgium 13 tonnes of heavy water produced at the Nangal Heavy Water Plant in ' India. This is the first time that such a sophisticated product was supplied to Western Europe from a country other than the United States.

The Government of Belgium offered a number of scholarships to Indians for higher studies in that country. The Government of India, under its Reciprocal Scholarships Schemes, offered one scholarship to a Belgian national for studies in India during 1965-67.

Sweden

The Swedish Government has maintained a friendly attitude towards lia Under the Indo-Swedish Financial Development Co-operation Agreement, signed on September 29, 1964 Sweden agreed, for the first time, on a Government-to-Government basis, to extend credits and an outright grant to India for the execution of some of the schemes in the Third Five Year Plan

Sweden has abolished customs duty on the import of tea from India. Sweden and India have entered into an agreement for collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy

Norway

Norway is rendering economic assistance to India through various laboration schemes The Norwegian Fisheries Projects in Kerala, Mysore collaboration schemes and Madras help the fishing industry in mechanising fishing boats and providing fishing-gear and also in the construction and maintenance of cold storage and freezing plants.

Finland

Following the visit of President Kekkonen of Finland to India in February 1965, relations between the two countries have been further strengthened.

Denmark

India has entered into an agreement with Denmark for collaboration in the field of atomic energy for peaceful purposes

Indo-Turkish relations remained friendly despite a little misunderstanding over India's attitude on the Cyprus question and Turkey's attitude on the

Indo-Pakistan conflict. The visit of the Vice-President of India to Turkey in June 1965 removed the misunderstanding on the Cyprus question to a large extent. India's Minister for Community Development also visited Turkey and collaboration between the two countries in community development further developed.

Indo-Turkish cultural and commercial contacts continued to develop.

India participated in the annual Izmer Industrial Fair.

Greece

The friendly relations between India and Greece were further strengthened by the visit of the Indian Vice-President to Greece from 6 to 11 June, 1965. Italy

India's commercial, cultural and political relations with Italy continued

to be close. Italy is a valued member of the Aid-India Consortium.

The Pope's visit to India in 1964 has greatly increased the interest of the Italian public in India. Trade and commerce between the two countries has also been on the increase. Since independence, a number of industrial schemes have been initiated in which the two countries are collaborating.

Switzerland

There has been further collaboration between India and Switzerland in industrial and commercial fields

Cyprus

The relations between India and Cyprus continue to be cordial and friendly. An Indian parliamentary delegation visited Cyprus to explain India's position in the Indo-Pakistan conflict. One of the main streets in Larnaca has been renamed "General Thimayya Avenue".

United Kingdom

The attitude of the British Government during the Indo-Pakistan conflict caused some temporary stresses and strains on Indo-British relations. The British Government remained silent during Pakistani infiltration into Kashmir and aggression in Chhamb across the international boundary However, when Indian forces in exercise of their legitimate right of self-defence were constrained to take counter-measures and cross into West Pakistan, the British Prime Minister, in a statement on September 6, 1965, described the Indian action as a very 'distressing response' to the Security Council resolutions and expressed concern at India having crossed the international frontier. The British embargo on arms and equipment to India and virtual suspension of even commercial purchases were received in India with great resentment. The strain on Indo-British relations was, however, short-lived. A better appreciation of India's stand followed by the decision to remove restrictions on the supply of military hardware and resume economic aid has led to improved relations between the two countries.

Malta

Malta became independent in September 1964 and was welcomed as a member of the Commonwealth. LRS Singh, India's Ambassador to Italy has been concurrently appointed High Commissioner in Malta with residence at Rome

THE AMERICAS

Canada

The late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri paid a visit to Canada in June 1965. The joint communique issued at the end of the visit expressed Canada's deep and continued interest in India's economic development and

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"sympathy and support" for India in her border conflict with China. The two Prime Ministers expressed their "deep regret and concern" over the Chinese nuclear tests "in defiance of world opinion".

USA

India's friendly relations with the United States were, for a time, somewhat strained owing to the cancellation of the late Prime Minister's visit to the United States and the liberal use of American military equipment by Pakistan in her aggression against India, contrary to the assurances given by the United States to India. After India's defensive action on the Western front on September 6, the United States stopped all arms aid to India and Pakistan. The United States also assured the Government of India that no spares or fresh supplies of US pact arms from any third country would be allowed to be transferred to Pakistan. Economic aid to both countries was also stopped although the aid already committed for the previous year continued to flow.

By the end of the year, however, prospects of better relation brightened. The Tashkent Declaration was welcomed by the United States. The US Vice-President, Mr Hubert H Humphrey, and Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, came to attend the funeral of late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and discussed with Indian leaders matters of mutual interest. The Indian Prime Minister's visit to the United States was announced. The US President ordered immediate shipment of wheat and fertilisers to India. The US Vice-President paid a two-day visit to India on February 16, 1966 and announced that his Government would extend a loan of \$ 100 million for

the import of essential commodities in short supply

Latin America and the Caribbean

India continued her efforts to strengthen her relations and cultural contacts with the Latin American countries.

During the Indo-Pakistan conflict the Latin American countries displayed

understanding and sympathy for the Indian position

The Chilean Government to whom Pakistan had approached for arms, publicly announced that they could not supply any arms to Pakistan in view of the very friendly and cordial relations of Chile with India

The Union Cabinet Ministers S K Patil and A. K Sen visited Latin America in October 1965 as personal representatives of the Prime Minister. They utilised this opportunity to explain to the Government and press in these countries the stand taken by India on Kashmir and the Indo-Pakistan armed conflict.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

In response to the appeal by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1961, the UN General Assembly had designated 1965 as the International Co-operation Year—India has been a member of the UN Committee for the ICY. S. K. Singh of India has been its Rapporteur—The Indian National Committee for the International Co-operation Year of which the Minister for External Affairs was the President undertook the overall planning and co-ordination of activities in India during 1965 to observe the International Co-operation Year—Various all-India non-official organisations were also represented on this National Committee. State ICY Committees were formed to implement the ICY programmes in all the States and territories of India.

India's plans and projects for the observance of the ICY included widespread publicity of the activities of the UN and the ICY through all the media of information and publicity, a documentary film on "Twenty Years of International Co-operation", a pamphlet on "India and International Co-operation", an all-India ICY poster competition, issue of an ICY commemorative stamp, commissioning of a book entitled "India and the United Nations", educational programmes like the Unesco project of "Education for International Understanding", ICY messages by Indian dignitaries, exhibitions, meetings, seminars, lectures, special All India Radio features and programmes, issue of ICY feature articles to the press and voluntary organisations, ICY issues in journals and publications, use of the ICY emblem and slogan, hospitality and welfare programmes by voluntary organisations, goodwill visits and training links, observance of special UN and other days and weeks as part of the ICY Calendar, including an ICY Day observed on September 15 in educational institutions throughout India and an FAO Day marking the twentieth anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organisation on October 16, 1965

The Government of India decided to erect a memorial in New Delhi as a lasting monument for ICY. It will consist of large granite boulders on which extracts from the late Prime Minister Jawaharial Nehru's address to the XVI Session of UN General Assembly on November 10, 1961 will be engraved

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations General Assembly

The Indian delegation to the XX Session of UN General Assembly was led by the External Affairs Minister Sardar Swaran Singh. In the general debate on October 12, he described the United Nations as a symbol of the "principles of co-operation, collaboration and consolidation" and re-affirmed India's adherence to the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. He also emphasised urgent settlement of the problems of peace and security, de-colonisation, apartheid, disarmament and development of the under-developed countries

Disarmament Commission

The UN Disarmament Commission, composed of the entire membership of the United Nations, met for the first time since 1960, from April 21 to June 16, 1965. It adopted two resolutions, both co-sponsored by India. The first was regarding the convening of a world disarmament conference to which all countries would be invited, and the second deplored nuclear tests and called upon all states to subscribe to the partial test ban treaty and reconvening of the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee to resume efforts for a treaty on general and complete disarmament. The 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, convened on July 27 and adjourned on September 16, mainly considered questions of a comprehensive test ban and non-proliferation. India emphasised that any treaty on non-proliferation must be balanced and non-discriminatory and must impose equal obligations on both nuclear and non-nuclear powers.

Commission on Human Rights

India participated in the 21st Session of the Commission on Human Rights held in Geneva during March-April, 1965

The 17th session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities prepared a Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and submitted it to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India continued to be represented on practically all the important organs of FAO, viz., the council, the committee on commodity problems, committee on fisheries and inter-governmental committee of the world food programme. India also took part in the various training centres, courses, symposia, seminars and study groups jointly organised by the FAO.

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and other organisations of the United Nations. At the instance of India FAO has decided to set up an International Inputs Bank and a Central Freedom From Hunger Campaign Fund

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Conference in the course of its 49 sessions held so far, has adopted 124 Conventions and 125 Recommendations. Of these India has ratified 29 Conventions. Apart from formal ratification, the main provisions of a number of other Conventions and Recommendations are

being implemented to the extent possible

Besides attending the three meetings of the Governing Body and the 49th Session of the International Labour Conference in June 1965 tripartite delegations from India participated in the Second Asian Maritime Conference held in Tokyo during April 1965. Tripartite delegations or experts from India also took part in Geneva in the Seventh Session of the permanent Agricultural Committee, the Eighth Session of the Industrial Committee on Metal Trades, the Meeting of Consultants on Women Workers' Problems, the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Hotels, Restaurants and similar establishments and the Preparatory Technical Conference on Fishermen's Questions

United Vition's Educational, Scientific and Cultural O ganisation (Unisco)

India, one of the founder-members of Unesco, continued to strengthen her relations with the Organisation The Regional Centre for Educational Planners, Administrators and Supervisors in Asia, set up by the Government of India in collaboration with Unesco, was renamed as the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. The 6th Training Course for Educational Planners and Administrators and two organised by the Institute was held from August 23 to December 22, 1965, representatives from India attended it

Indian delegations participated in the 70th and 71st sessions of the Executive Board of Unesco held in Paris in 1965. The Government of India continued to participate in the Unesco's Emergency Programme of Assistance to member States in Africa for educational development. India also took part in the 6th meeting of the Executive Committee of the international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia from inundation from the waters of the Aswan Dam. She has agreed to contribute Rs. 28 lakhs in the form of services, stores and equipment of Indian origin as her share of expendi-

ture on the Nubian campaign

India entered into an agreement with the Unesco for the continuance of the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, New Delhi, for a further period of two years ending 1966 on the existing terms and conditions, with some minor modifications. The Centre will cease to be part of Unesco thereafter, and may meige with the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University. The Government of India will, however, endeavour to retain the regional character of the Institute.

The recommendations by an Indian National Study Group for eradication of illiteracy with international assistance have been submitted to Unesco. The Government of India have agreed to Unesco's proposal that a Mission consisting of one educationist and one economist be deputed to India to assist in the formulation of a request for UN Special Fund Assistance for tackling the problem of mass illiteracy. Unesco is also making available to India the services of a literacy specialist.

It has been decided to set up a Central Adult Organisation at the National Fundamental Education Centre, New Delhi, in co-operation with Unesco.

The organisation will serve as a local centre for training adult education teacher instructors, preparing materials, and programming pilot projects and schemes for implementation. The services of experts have been provided by Unesco

The Tamil Academy, Madras has completed an Encyclopaedia in Tamil in 9 volumes. On the recommendation of the Government of India Unesco has also agreed to earmark \$ 2,000 for preparing an Encylopaedia in

Tamil for children by the Academy.

India has accepted the Unesco offer to send out earthquake reconnaissance and study missions immediately after the occurrence of severe earthquakes to carry out, in co-operation with Indian experts, scientific and technical investigations on the causes and mechanisms of the earthquakes and the damage caused by them

World Health Organisation (WHO)

The WHO provided a sum of \$7,06,429 under its regular budget and 7,88,528 under its technical assistance budget for the implementation of programmes in India during 1965. For 1966, it has provided \$8,14,650 under its regular budget and, \$8,60,626 under its technical assistance budget The Government of India's contributions to the WHO during 1965 amounted to Rs. 34.32 lakh.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF Executive Board at its meeting held in June 1965 approved allocations to India totalling \$47,11,000. The sum covers a large number of projects, varying from leprosy control programme to applied nutrition. The Government of India proposed to contribute to the UNICEF Rs. 40 lakhs during 1965-66, besides a grant of Rs 7,29,000 released to its local office. The next session of the UNICEF Executive Board will be held in May 1966. India is a member of the Board and its tenure will continue up to the end of January 1968.

GATT and Kennedy Round Talks

A special session of GATT was held in November 1964 to finalise the new Chapter on Trade and Development which set out under Part IV of the General Agreement the principles and objectives conducive to the trade and development of less developed countries as well as the commitments undertaken by the contracting parties towards this end. It also provided for joint action by the contracting parties when necessary. The Chapter on Trade and Development represents the culmination of the efforts made by less developed countries in the GATT during the session and India had played a leading role in the formulation of these provisions which will change the character and policies of the GATT in the coming years The Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah attended the session and signed on February 8, 1965 the Protocol and other documents which brought into force on a de facto basis the provisions under Part IV, pending formal ratification by the requisite number of contracting parties in accordance with their own constitutional procedures A Committee on Trade and Development has been keeping under continuous review the application of the provisions under Part IV. These changes in respect of trade policies which will help the developing countries to expand their exports should be brought into force as quickly as possible so that advantage could be taken of the opportunity afforded by the Kennedy Round of GATT trade talks to give practical effect to the provisions relating to reduction and removal of tariff and other restrictions existing in the markets of the advanced countries for trade with developing countries and for making special arrangements for increased exchange of goods with the developing countries. The

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Government of India, therefore, strongly supported the proposal for giving effect to the new Chapter pending its formal ratification by Govern-

ments according to their constitutional procedures.

The Kennedy Round of trade negotiations convened by the GATT in Geneva from May 1, 1964 is in progress. The negotiations are intended to secure reductions in tariff as well as non-tariff barriers affecting international trade. India and most of the developed and developing countries participating in the negotiations have submitted their offers. While group discussions for finalising procedures for negotiation of reduction in trade barriers continues, bilateral discussions between the countries participating are also taking place. The agreements for adjustments in tariff and non-tariff measures will be consolidated in the Kennedy Round in due course.

Conference on Trade and Development

The UN Conference on Trade and Development was held at Geneva from March 23 to June 16, 1964. It was convened by the UN Economic and Social Council primarily to suggest and adopt practical steps to meet the special needs of the developing countries and generally to consider problems involved in the expansion of international trade. The Conference approved general and special principles governing trade relations and policies and principles on the transit rights of land-locked countries and adopted recommendations relating to international commodity arrangements and preferences. It also elected 55 members to a proposed Trade and Development Board, planned as a permanent organ of the Conference and part of the United Nations continuing machinery recommended by the Conference. India is a member of the Board and all the four Committees on commodities, manufactures, shipping invisibles and financing, set up by the Board a year later.

India also took part in the United Nations Conference of Plempotentiaries held in New York in June-July, 1965. The Conference adopted a

convention on the transit trade of land-locked countries.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The 21st Session of the ECAFE was held at Wellington, New Zealand from March 16 to 21, 1965 The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of Commerce The Conference, among other things, considered the reports of the ECAFE Committees on Trade, Industry and Natural Resources,

Transport and Communications, etc.

The most outstanding event in this Annual Session of the ECAFE was the unanimous adoption of the resolution which related to the establishment of an Asian Development Bank. Following its adoption a Consultative Committee of Experts from India and eight other regional member governments studied the implications of the proposals and also had discussions with the representatives of the international financial institutions and governments of the potential participants outside the ECAFE region besides the member countries in the region. The draft Articles of Agreement for the proposed Bank was approved in the 2nd Ministerial Conference held at Manila from November 29 to December 2, 1965 and signed by India and other constituent countries subject to usual ratification and approval by Parliament. The main function of the Bank with Manila as its head-quarters will be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the ECAFE region and accelerate the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region collectively and individually. India has tentatively agreed to contribute 93 million US dollars towards the Bank's authorised capital stock of \$ one billion.

During January-February 1966, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East organised three meetings at Bangkok, viz., Conference on

Commercial Arbitration (January 5 to 8), 9th session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (January 24 to February 2) and 18th Session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (February 4 to 14). These meetings reviewed the work of the members and associate member governments of the region in the fields of trade and industry. India as usual participated in these meetings.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund. From the inception of the Fund up to December 31, 1965, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 368-99 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 214-23 crores was re-paid.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Washington in September 1965 was attended by the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs who is the Alternate Governor for India.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank up to December 31, 1965 amounted to Rs. 462.9 crores for various projects in the public and private sectors. Out of this a sum of Rs. 374.7 crores was actually drawn up to that date. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include: (i) import of essential materials and components for Railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (1v) purchase of aircraft by Air-India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra, (vu) expansion programmes of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and India Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power station at Trombay near Bombay, (ix) import of material and equipment for construction of transmission lines by the State Electricity Boards and some power companies, (x) extension of the thermal power station at Kothagudam (stage II) in Andhra Pradesh, (xi) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (xii) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UNEPTA)

India sent out approximately 1,700 trainees and received approximately 1,800 experts and equipment worth approximately Rs. 3.89 crore (\$81,53,000) up to December, 1965. During 1964 India contributed Rs. 40,47,619 to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The contribution for the year 1965 was constant at the level of 1964. Rs. 10,61,859.33 were contributed towards the living expenses of experts during the year.

International Development Association (IDA)

India is a founder-member of the Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD—It has extended credits amounting to Rs. 278.55 crores to India for construction of national highways, irrigation and power projects in different States, flood protection and drainage projects in Punjab, development of Bombay port, expansion of tele-communications and railways and import of components—and materials for commercial vehicles, construction equipment and machine tools. A sum of Rs. 184 crores had been utilised up to the end of 1965.

[International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC is another affiliate of the IBRD, which supplements the activities of the latter by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas. India is a member of IFC which had made to total investment of Rs. 3.7 crores by the end of December 1965 in six Indian companies in the private sector.

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to the Fund during 1963 was \$ 21,50,000 (Rs. 1,02,38,098) in non-convertible rupees. The contributions for the years 1964 and 1965 have been maintained at the 1963 level.

Up to January 1966, 38 Indian projects involving a total commitment of \$ 37 million were approved for assistance from the Special Fund.

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, India had provided training facilities to 3,193 nominees from various countries up to December 31, 1965. These trainees came from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldive Islands, Nepal. New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania and Uganda. Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashewnut growing, statistical quality control, irrigation, transport, small-scale industries, training in steel production, agriculture, plan publicity and for the Toule Sap sector of Mekong river valley project.

Up to the end of June 1965, India received the services of 362 foreign experts and training facilities for 3,887 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communica-

tions, banking, printing, etc.

Since the beginning of the Plan, India had received financial assistance from the following countries Australia Rs 15 51 crores, New Zealand Rs. 4·13 crores, Canada Rs. 144·73 crores and UK Rs 1·45 crores up to December 31, 1965.

CHAPTER XXVIII LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1965

S. No	Bill	When Intro- duced	When passed by the originating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of President's assent	Initiat- ing Cham- ber*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	The Income-tax (Amend-ment) Bill, 1965	19-2-65	3-3-65	9-3-65	12-3-65	LS
2	The Appropriation Bill, 1965	3-3-65	4-3-65	10-3-65	15-3-65	LS.
3	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1965	12-3-65	15-3-65	24-3-65	26-3-65	L.S.
4	The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1965	15-3-65	15-3-65	24-3-65	26-3-65	LS
5 6	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965. The Industries (Develop-	25-3-65	25-3-65	29-3-65	29-3-65	LS
7	ment and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1965	2-3-65	23-3-65	26-3-65	29-3-65	R.S
•	The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1965	26-3-65	26-3-65	29-3-65	31-3-65	LS.
9	The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965 The Armed Forces (Special	26-3-65	26-3-65	29-3-65	31-3-65	L.S.
10	Powers) Continuance Bill, 1965 The Linance Bill, 1965	17-2-65 27-2-65	19-3-65 5-5-65	31-3-65 10-5-65	1-4-65 11-5-65	L.S L.S
11	The Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1965	1-5-65	1-5-65	6-5-65	11-5-65	LS.
12	The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1965	3-5-65	10-5-66	11-5-65	14-5-65	LS
13	The Kerala Appropriation	10-5-65	10-5-65	13-5-65		LS
14	(No 2) Bill, 1965 The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill,	10-5-65	10-3-65	13-3-63	14-5-65	LS
15	1965 The Finance (No. 2) Bill,	29-4-65	11-5-65	13-5-65	21-5-65	LS.
16	1965 The Press and Registration	19-8-65	1-9-65	7-9-65	11-9-65	LS
17	of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1965 The Representation of the	3-12-64	18-2-65	14-9-65	22-9-65	RS
	People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965	3-10-64	27-11-64 14-9-65**	2-9-65	22-9-65	LS
18	The Gold (Control) Bill, 1965	26-11-63	24-12-64	31-8-65	22-9-65	LS
19	The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill,		10-9-65**			
20	The Warehousing Corpora-	16-8-65	6-9-65	1 6- 9-65	22-9-65	LS
	tions (Supplementary) Bill, 1965	22-9-64	27-11-64 15-9-65**	6-9-65	22-9-65	LS.

LS—Lok Sabha; R.S.—Rajya Sabha.
 Having passed the Bill once, the Initiating Chamber considered the amendments made by the other Chamber and finally passed it on this date.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
21	The Payment of Bonus Bill, 1965	16-8-65	9-9-65	22-9-65	25-9-65	L.S.
22	The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill,		1			
23	1965 The Banking Laws (Appli-	24-12-64	18-2-65	20-9-65	25-9-65	R.S.
24	cation to Co-operative So- cieties) Bill, 1965 The Kerala Appropriation	17-12-64	18-8-65	9-9-65	25-9-65	L.S
25	(No 3) Bill, 1965. The Kerala Appropriation	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	LS.
26	(No 4) Bill, 1965 The Appropriation (No 3)	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	LS.
27	Bill, 1965 The Appropriation (No 4)	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	LS.
28	Bill, 1965 The Appropriation (Rail-	15-9-65	16-9-65	24-9-65	25-9-65	LS.
29	ways) No 3 Bill, 1965 The Appropriation (Rail ways) No 4 Bill, 1965	15-9-65 15-9-65	16-9-65 16-9-65	24-9-65 24-9-65	25-9-65 25-9-65	LS
30	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of	15-5-05	10-9-03	24-9-03	25-9-05	Lo
	Civil Procedure and the Arbitration Act) Bill, 1965	16-8-65	13-9-65	22-9-65	25-9-65	RS
31	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1965;	21-9-64	26-8-65	14-9-65	25-9-65	L.S
33	The Insurance (Amend- ment) Bill, 1965 The Life Insurance Corpo-	2-3-65	10-9-65	23-9-65	29-9-65	L.S
	ration (Amendment) Bill, 1965	13-9-65	15-9-65	23-9-65	29-9-65	LS
34	The Press Council Bill, 1965	26-11-63	26-8-65	3-11-65	12-11-65	RS
36	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1965; The Delhi Motor Vehicles	24-12-64	17-8-65	11-11-65	19-11-65	RS
	Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1965	11-5-65	14-9-65	18-11-65	27-11-65	L S.
37	The Appropriation (No 5) Bill, 1965	18-11-65	19-11-65	25-11-65	27-11-65	LS
38	The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1965 The Lader Works	10-5-65	14-9-65	17-11-65	30-11-65	LS
	The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1965	23-8-65	21-9-65	24-11-65	3-12-65	L.S
40	The Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed		21-7-03	24-11-03	3-12-03	 3
41	Forces) Bill, 1965 The Taxation Laws	24-9-65	11-11-65	24-11-65	3-12-65	LS
42	(Amendment and Miscella- neous Provisions) Bill, 1965 The Cardamom Bill, 1965	3-11-65 11-5-65	18-11-65	29-11-65	4-12-65	L.S.
43	The Kerala Appropriation (No 5) Bill, 1965	29-11-65	17-9-65 30-11-65	25-11-65 7-12-65	9-12-65	L.S L.S.
44	The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of		55-11-05	7-12-03	20.12.03	Agrid.
45	Undertaking) Bill, 1965 The Coal Mines [Provident]	10-11-65	22-11-65	7-12-65	12-12-65	L.S.
	Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment)] Bill, 1965	6-4-65	16-9-65	1-12-65	13-12-65	L.S.

[†]The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as "The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1964" The Short Title of the Bill was changed as mentioned when passed by Lok Sabha

The Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha as "The Industrial Disputes (Second Amendment) Bill, 1964" The Short Title of the Bill was changed as mentioned when passed by Rajya Sabha

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
46 47	The Indian Tariff (Amend- ment) Bill, 1965 The Umon Duties of Ex-	3-12-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	17-12-65	L.S.
48	cise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1965 The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special	26-11-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	17-12-65	L.S.
49	Importance) Amendment Bill, 1965 The Union Territories (Direct Election to the	26-11-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	22-12-65	L.S.
50	House of the People) Bill, 1965 The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Bill,	31-3-65	10-9-65	11-12-65	22-12-65	LS.
	1965	16-9-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	22-12-65	L.S.
51	The Estate Duty (Distribu- tion) Amendment Bill, 1965	26-11-65	8-12-65	11-12-65	22-12-65	L.S.

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1965

(Note --Important events relating to India-China and Indo-Pakistan relations are detailed separately under Appendices)

JANUARY

- 1 A three-man Turkish Parliamentary Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
- 39th All-India Educational Conference at Indore concludes.
- The Birbal Sahni Medal for 1963 awarded to Dr. H. Santapau and that for 1964 to Prof V. Puri
- 2 Presidential Awards to outstanding public sector undertakings for their performance in 1962-63, presented
- 3 International Conference of Educationists of USA and India inaugurated in Delhi
- R Krishnan retains Asian Lawn Tennis Championship
- 4 Increased rates of dearness allowance for Central Government employees announced
- 5 Statutory rationing introduced in Calcutta industrial area.
- 6 The Commonwealth Relations Conference inaugurated in New Delhi
- 69th Congress session opens at Durgapur
- 8 Third International Film Festival inaugurated by the President Dr Radhakrishnan in New Delhi
- Foundation of Durgapur fertilizer factory laid by Prime Minister Shastri
- Agricultural Prices Commission with Prof M. L. Dantwala as Chairman appointed
- 9 First Indian Industrial Exhibition opened at Kathmandu by King Mahendra of Nepal
- 10 Durgapur Congress session concludes.
- 11 King of Bhutan arrives in Calcutta and meets Shastri
- A contract for the expansion of Barauni refinery signed in New Delhi between Indian Oil Corporation and the Soviet Export Organisation "Neftekhimpromexport".
- 12 A West German delegation of businessmen and bankers arrives in New Delhi
- 14 Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs. Barbara Castle, arrives in New Delhi
- Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Awards presented.
- 15 Barauni Oil Refinery inaugurated
- Indian Geophysical Union awards Krishnan Medal to Dr. Manik Talwani
- Food Corporation of India inaugurated in Madras
- C J Obwangor, Minister of Justice, Uganda, arrives in Bombay on a two-week visit to India
- 19 The Second Dairy Industry Conference inaugurated at Haringhata, near Calcutta
- 21 The Vice-President, Dr Zakir Husain, gives away the awards at the conclusion of the Third International Film Festival.
- 22 Plutonium Plant at Trombay inaugurated by Shastri
- 23 India's first alloy and special steel plant in the public sector inaugurated at Durgapur
- Bangalore Dairy Project inaugurated by Shastri.

- 24 First generating umt of the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project at Jog in Mysore State commissioned by Shastri.
- The Prime Minister of Mauritius, Dr. S. Ramgoolam, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.
- 25 Awards to Master Craftsmen presented by the President.
- The Foreign Minister of Nepal, Kirti Nidhi Bist, arrives in New Delhi.
- An Indo-USSR agreement for co-operation in construction of Bokaro steel plant signed in New Delhi.
- An agreement for a Polish credit of Rs. 10.5 crore for power projects signed in New Delhi.
- 26 Hindi becomes the official language of the Union.
- 27 Anti-Hindi riots take serious turn in Madras.
- Pact for constructing a fifth steel plant in the public sector signed with the Anglo-US Consortium in New Delhi.
- Official Language Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Nehru Exhibition opened in New York.
- 29 Two Indo-British agreements providing for credits of £ 5.5 million to India signed in New Delhi.
- Dr. Rene Maheu, Director-General of UNESCO, arrives in New Delhi.
- 31 Conference of the Ministers of Cultural Affairs inaugurated at Hyderabad.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Biren Mitra, Chief Minister of Orissa, tenders his resignation.
- A Pact with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. (Japan) for the construction of Cochin Shipyard signed in New Delhi
- 2 V E Dynishitzs, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrives in New Delhi.
- The U. K. Naval Chief, Admiral Sir David Luce, arrives in New Delhi.
- Second Advertising Conference inaugurated in Bombay
- 3 Dr Rene Maheu delivers the first of the two Azad Memorial Lectures.
- 4 Work on Cochin Shipyard begins.
- 5 General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
- 6 Pratap Singh Kairon, former Chief Minister of Punjab, shot dead near Delhi.
- An agreement for the mutual recognition of tonnage certificates of merchant ships signed with Denmark.
 - 8 The French Premier M Georges Pompidou, arrives in New Delhi on an eight-day State visit.
- 20th Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce inaugurated by Shastri.
- 12 Dr. Urho Kaleva Kakkonen, President of Finland, arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
- 13 Direct shipping service between India and UAR commences.
- 15 Sahitya Akademi Awards for 1964 presented by the President.
- 17 Reserve Bank of India raises bank rate from five to six per cent.
- 18 Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, Prime Minister of Afghanistan arrives in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit.
- 19 A four-member Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
- 20 Orissa Cabinet under the new Chief Minister Sadasıba Tripathy sworn-in.
- 23 State Chief Ministers Conference to discuss language issue opens in New Delhi.

- Foreign Minister of Laos, Pheng Phongsavan, arrives in New Delhi on a five-day visit.
- A Soviet Parliamentary Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
- 24 Watumuli Memorial Awards for 1963 and 1964 presented.
- 25 Administrative Reforms Committee appointed.
- Union Budget for 1965-66 presented to Parliament.
 Lalit Kala Akademi Awards for 1965 presented.

MARCH

- Maharaja and Maharani of Sikkim arrive in New Delhi on a five-day visit.
- The Czech Prime Minister, Joseph Lenart, arrives in New Delhi on a State visit.
- The formation of Congress Legislature Party formally announced in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 3 The U.S. Roving Ambassador, Averell Harriman, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day visit.
- Polling for the mid-term elections in Kerala begins.
- 6 The President lays foundation stone of the Shanti Stupa atop Ratnagiri Hills, Rajgir.
- 9th Annual Drama Festival inaugurated.
- 7 Kandla free trade zone inaugurated
- Dhuvaran thermal power station inaugurated.
- 9 Duke of Edinburgh arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.
- J. H. Anganine, Kenya Minister of Lands and Settlement, arrives in New Delhi on a goodwill visit
- Mongi Slim, Minister without Portfolio of Tunisia, arrives on a seven-day visit.
- Kurt George Keisinger, Chief Minister of Baden Wuerttemberg, Federal Republic of Germany, arrives in New Delhi.
- 16 No-confidence motion defeated in Lok Sabha
- The Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain, sworn in to discharge the functions of the President during his absence in London for an eye operation.
- The Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak, arrives in New Delhi
- A Parliamentary Delegation from Kenya arrives in New Delhi.
- Administration Science Conference inaugurated by Shastri.
- President's rule in Kerala proclaimed
- Agreements for the manufacture of steel castings and forgings at Wardha and iron castings for defence at Jabalpur signed with Czechoslovakia
- An agreement for co-operation in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes signed with Spain.
- Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, celebrates Diamond Jubilee.
- A ten-member Afghan delegation arrives in New Delhi.

APRIL

- A. P. Jain sworn in as Governor of Kerala
- V. V Giri sworn in as Governor of Mysore.
- The designations Sadar-i-Riyasat and Prime Minister of Kashmir changed to Governor and Chief Minister
- 5 Pakistan gives away over 2,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir to China under the Sino-Pak boundary agreement.
- Kundah's third power house commissioned.
- 10 Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh dies of heart attack.

- J. S. Luyimbazi Zake, Education Minister of Uganda, arrives in New Delhi.
- 15 Zakarıa Mohie El-Din, Senior Vice-President of UAR, arrives in New Delhi.
- 16 Namrup thermal power project commissioned.
- 23 Shastri arrives in Nepal on a three-day visit.
- 24 Kosi Barrage inaugurated by King Mahendra.
- A Defence Ministry delegation arrives in Moscow.
- 25 Richard Stueeklen, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Federal Republic of Germany, arrives on a three-day State visit.
- 29 Institute of Orthopaedics inaugurated in New Delhi.

MAY

- 1 Tiruchi boiler plant commissioned by Dr. Zakir Husain.
- G. N Balasubramaniam, a versatile musician, dies in Madras.
- 4 Lord Mountbatten arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.
- 6 South Vietnamese Prime Minister, Tran Van Do, arrives in New Delhi.
- 7 India breaks off diplomatic ties with Southern Rhodesia.
- Conference of State Information Ministers opens in New Delhi.
- 8 Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg interned in Ooty under D.I.R.
- 9 State Awards for excellence in printing and designing presented.
- 12 Shastri arrives in Moscow on an eight-day State visit.
- 13 Agreement for a West-German loan of Rs. 8.5 crores signed at Frankfurt.
- 17 The centenary of the International Telecummunication Union celebrated
- 19 Dr. Zakir Husain leaves for a three-week tour of West Asia and Greece.
- 20 Shastri returns home after a visit to USSR.
- The first-ever Indian expedition conquers the Everest.
- The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated.
- 21 National awards for distinguished and meritorious services given away by the President.
 - World Bank pledges \$ 1,027 million for last year of Third Plan.
- 22 Indian mountaineers scale the Everest second time
- Joint committee of Indian and Kuwaiti officials for economic and technical co-operation set up.
- 24 The Indian expedition atop Mount Everest a third time
- 28 The biggest ever disaster in the history of Indian coal mines claims 275 lives in an explosion at Dhori colliery near Dhanbad
- 29 The Indian Everest team sets up a world record by climbing the Everest fourth time.
- 31 An ordinance fixing minimum bonus at 4 per cent of pay of employees in factories and other establishments promulgated.
- An agreement for the exchange of scientists and specialists signed with Bulgaria.

JUNE

- 5 State Education Ministers meet in Srinagar.
- 6 Conference of State Home Ministers begins in New Delhi.
- Dr. Zakir Husain arrives in Athens on a five-day goodwill mission.
- Shastri leaves on a tour of the UAR, Canada, UK and Algeria.
 The World Bank approves two loans amounting to \$ 84 million
- to India for expansion of power projects.

 10 Government assumes powers to distribute petroleum products of foreign oil companies in India.

- 11 Second generator of the Kundah Hydro-electric scheme commissioned
- 15 Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukum Singh, leaves for UK.

- An agreement for Rs 6 6 crore British aid signed.

16 The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opens in London.

17 An agreement for Rs 92.3 crore US loan signed.

- 19 New UAR Ambassador Isa Abdel Latif Serag El-din presents his credentials.
- 21 Radio telephone link between India and Thailand inaugurated.

23 Presidential awards for Everest Heroes announced.

24 An agreement of friendship and technical co-operation signed with Tunisia.

25 Diplomatic relations between India and Zambia established.

29 Burmese Minister for Information and Culture, Thung Dan, arrives in New Delhi

JULY

2 The Madras Aluminium Factory inaugurated by the President at Mettur.

4 The Tariff Revision Committee submits its interim report

5 Two new medals called "Ladakh 1962" and "NEFA 1962" instituted for Military service.

Mudaliar Committee report on export promotion accepted.

10 Recommendations of the Wage Board for the steel industry accepted.

NCC college for women inaugurated at Gwalior

12 India accords diplomatic recognition to the Arab League

16 Price policy for 1965-66 cotton crop announced

18 Family pension benefits extended to service personnel

20 Import of 45 different types of dyes banned.

Batukeshwar Dutt, the great revolutionary, passes away in New Delhi

Shastri opens Delhi-Patna direct telephone link

- 22 Chief Ministers' Conference begins at Bangalore to discuss the food situation in the country
- 23 A two-day session of the All-India Congress Committee begins at Bangalore

25 An auxiliary AIR centre commissioned at Rampur.

- 26 Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, arrives in Delhi.
- 27 India and the Netherlands sign an agreement for Dutch social service volunteers in India
- Shastri leaves for Yugoslavia on a four-day State visit.

28 Industrial licensing procedure liberalised

29 Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange Plan for 1965-66 signed

- 30 India signs a contract with the Technopromexport, Moscow, for the preparation of project report for increasing the capacity of Neyveli Thermal Power Station
- 31 Shastri returns from Yugoslavia.

AUGUST

- 1 Nityanand Kanungo sworn in as Governor of Gujarat
- Dr Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, arrives in Bombay on a ten-day visit to India.
- 5 Jaya Prakash Narayan awarded Ramon Magsaysay Award for public service.
- 10 IDA approves \$ 100 million credit for maintenance of imports.
- 13 Report of the Fourth Finance Commission presented to the President

- Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali awarded the Lenin Peace Prize.

14 Dr. Zakir Husain inaugurates direct Delhi-Lucknow telephone service.

15 A daily television service begins in New Delhi

- C. C. Mojekwu, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Eastern Nigeria, arrives in New Delhi.
- The Indian Institute of Mass Communication opened in Delhi.
 India signs the plan of operation of Pilot Production and Training Centre Project with United Nations Special Fund.

19 Supplementary budget presented to Parliament.

- 21 A Soviet delegation headed by K.T. Mazurov, first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrives on a two-day goodwill mission.
- 28 An agreement for Czech collaboration in tractor manufacture signed in New Delhi
- Delimitation Commission announces its final proposals on the delimitation of constituencies in Himachal Pradesh.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Surgical Instruments plant set up at Madras with Soviet collaboration
- 4 M. C Chagla, Union Minister of Education, inaugurates the 7th Conference of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO
- National Awards to 90 school teachers announced
- 5 Government of India announces its decision on the Santhanam Committe's recommendation in regard to the accredition of representatives of firms.
- 6 The National Development Council approves the overall size of Rs. 21,500 crores for the Fourth Plan
- 11 U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, arrives in New Delhi to negotiate the cease-fire between India and Pakistan
- 13 Protection to safety match industry is withdrawn; supply, distribution and consumption of copper, zinc, lead and tin are to be regulated under the Defence of India Rules, 1962
- 14 India signs an agreement with the ESSO for the construction of a jointly owned lubricating oil base stock refinery at Bombay.
- 16 Government prohibits the use of kerosene for any purpose other than cooking and illumination.
- 19 Balwantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, dies in a plane mishap.
- Rajasthan Government announces reservation of plots of land for Defence personnel

20 Indo-Iran Air Agreement comes into force.

- A contract signed with Technopromexport, Moscow for providing technical assistance to the Thermal Designs Orgamisation of the Central Water and Power Commission.
- 21 National Agricultural Research and Development Year Programme initiated.
- 28 Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, leaves for Moscow.
- 29 President leaves Delhi for a State visit to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Ethiopia.

OCTOBER

- Government of India fixes revised tariff values for the levy of customs duty on certain commodities under section 14(2) of the Customs Act, 1965.
- The new Gujarat Ministry headed by Hitendra Desai sworn in. 2 His Highness Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur appointed first resident Ambassador of India to Spain.
- 4 The Neyvell Lignite Corporation concludes a contract with Technopromexport, Moscow, under which USSR Government will supply materials for the expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station from 400 MW to 600 MW.
- The Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture sets up a Central Fisheries Corporation.
- 6 The Delimitation Commission announces proposals in respect of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the States of Orissa and Madras.
- Government announces an excise duty relief on copper for industrial uses
- An agreement under which the Government of India guarantees a loan between the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau Frankfurt Main for DM 13 million (Rs 1.55 ctores) signed in Bonn.
- 10 All India Radio's 34th station inaugurated at Bhoj.
- 11 C Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, leaves for Rome to attend the first meeting of the Advisory Panel for World Indicative Plan for Agricultural Development
- 12 The Gadgii Committee Report on Co-operative farming released.
- The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965 comes into force
 Trombay factory of the Fertilizer Corporation of India goes into production.
- Currency arrangements between India and Bahrain revised
- 18 An officer-oriented administrative set-up introduced in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply
- A contract signed between India and the USSR for Soviet technical assistance for drawing up a detailed scheme on the setting up of an Institute for training thermal station personnel.
- Trade team from Sudan arrives
- Work on Godavari Project mangurated by Shastri.
- 19 Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Satyanarayan Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications, leaves for Moscow
- 20 India signs an agreement with Britain for a general purpose loan of £ 10 million
- President inaugurates the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla
- 21 The Sugar Enquiry Commission submits its report to the Govern-
- 22 First Trade and Protocol Agreement signed between India and Sudan.
- 25 Diplomatic relations with Mauritania established
- 26 President promulgates the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1965
- India signs an agreement with USSR for the supply of 1,000 kw medium wave transmitter from the Soviet Union
- 27 Government of India signs an agreement with USSR for Soviet assistance in setting up the Institute of Russian Studies.

- Government of India floats two Defence loans and issues 15-year Gold Bonds redeemable in gold.
- Monopolies Inquiry Commission submits report.
 Indian Labour Conference opens in New Delhi

NOVEMBER

- 1 Government of India signs an agreement with the Chemo Komplex of Hungary for the preparation of a revised project report for the establishment of a bigger Alumina Plant at Korba
- Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1965 comes into
- 3 President inaugurates Gandhi Memorial Leptosy Foundation at Wardha
- 5 Tax Credit Certificate (Central Excises) Scheme announced
- 7 Hotel Ranjit, the fourth hotel in New Delhi in the public sect of, inaugurated
- 9 Presidential awards for gallantry announced
- Deputy Premier of Singapore, Toh Chin Chye arrives in New Della
- 12 India breaks off trade relations with Rhodesia
- Dr. Saituddin, head of the Dawoodi Bohra community and Chancellor of Aligarh University, dies
- 14 'Soviet Land' announces 'Nehru Awards to India is for best works of literature, journalism and paintings dedicated to the cause of world peace and friendship between India and the Soviet Union
- 16 UK relaxes ban on aims sale to India
- Indira Gandhi inaugurates the Women's Voluntary Service in New Delhi
- -- A four-member Parliamentary Delegation from Tanzania arrives on a brief visit
- 17 The annual Governors' Conference begins
- 19 Shastri reiterates the Government's stand on the manufacture of nuclear bombs at a Congress Party meeting.
- 21 India offers Rs 2 5 crores aid to Tanzania
- 25 King of Nepal arrives on a 25-day State visit
- G L Nanda maugurates a three-day seminar on "Juvenile Delinquency and Role of the Police"

DECLMBER

- 2 The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram dies
- The four-day conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants concludes.
- 4 A United States Parliamentary delegation arrives in New Delhi
- 9 President Johnson orders a speed-up in shipment of 1.5 million tons of wheat to India to help meet the food crisis. He also authorizes a \$ 50 million loan for purchase of feitilizers by India
- 11 Shastri inaugurates the heavy power equipment plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals at Ramchandrapuram, Hyderabad
- 12 The Vishwa Hindu Dharma Sammelan at New Delhi concludes
- 13 The Prime Minister inaugurates the Second Regional Conference for Asia and Oceania of the International Social Security Association.
- 17 UAR film festival opens in New Delhi.
- 18 General K.S Thimayya, Commander of the UN Peace Force in Cyprus passes away in Nicosia.
- 19 A.B. Mutemba, Resident Minister, Western Province, Zambia, arrives in New Delhi.

- The fifth national conference of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity concludes at Kanpur.

- 20 Shastri arrives in Rangoon for a three-day visit

 Pact signed for £ 4 million UK loan

 22 An agreement for German ciedit of Rs 40 90 crores for the last year of Third Plan signed
- Shastri returns from BurmaThe first tank rolls out of Avadi tank factory.
- 31 TT. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, resigns.

CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION WARRANT OF PRECEDEN

1. President

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- 2. Vice-President
- 3. Prime Minister
- 4 Governors within their respective charges
- 5 Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
- 6 Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges
- 7. Chief Justice of India
- Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 8 Cabinet Ministers of the Union
- 9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decoration
- 10 Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plempotentiary accredited to India ligh Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
 11 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
- 12 Governors outside their respective charges
- 13 Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges
- 14 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
- 15 Chief Ministers of States
- 16 Ministers of State of the Umon Members of the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabna
- 17, Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns ct 13 guns
- 18 Envoys Extraordinary and Fanisters Plempotentiary accredited to India
- 19 Judges of the Supreme Court
- 20 Cabinet Secretary
- Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India*
 Locign Ambassadors visiting India
 Visiting Class J High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries sitting India*
 21 Charges d'Affaires at d acting High Commissioners a pied and ad interim
- 22 Chief of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
- 23 Chief Justices of High Courts Chairman of Legislative Councils in States
 - Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Council of Ministers, within
 - their respective charges Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge
- 24 Cabinet Ministers in States
 - Deputy Ministers of the Union
 - Attorney-General

 - Comptroller and Auditor-General
 Chief Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories
- 25 Chief of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
- 26 Ruleis of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
- 27 Chairman, Union Public Service Commission

 - Chief Election Commissioner Ministers of State in States
 - Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective terri tories
- Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speakers of State Lagislatures 28. Puisne Judges of High Courts 29. Deputy Ministers in States
- - Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, within their respective charges
- 30 Members of Parliament
- 31 Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
 - Secretary to the President
 - Secretaries to the Government of India and Secretary to the Prime Minister
- *Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the semiority of the particular person.

Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Officiating Chief of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary

visiting India

Chairman of the Railway Board Financial Commissioner for Railways Solicitor-General

Members of the Railway Board

Chief Commissioner having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges

Chief Commissioner of Delhi outside his charge

32 Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank Chief Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories

23 Additional Secretaries to the Government of India Chairman, Taiiff Commission

Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
PS Os of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank Visiting Class III Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India

Political Officer in Sikkim

Director, Intelligence Bureau
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories outside their respective territories

Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories

34 Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State

Chief Secretaries to the State Governments

Financial Commissioners

Members of the Union Public Service Commission Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Heet Members of a Board of Revenue

35. Director-General, Health Services

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs

General Managers of Railways

Establishment Officer to the Government of India Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)

Joint Secretaries to the Prime Minister

Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India

Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank

Surveyor-General

Members of the Tariff Commission

Inspectors-General of Police in States

Commissioners of Divisions

Director-General of Civil Aviation

Director-General of Supplies and Disposals

Director-General of Supplies and Emposais
Director-General of Ordnance Lactories
Indian Navv Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore PSOs of Navy and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore

Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers,

outside their respective charges Director-General, All India Radio

Military Secretary to the President

Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India

Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General Members, Posts & Telegraphs Board

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf, 2-5/16 inches long, 1 inches wide and i of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica

of the Sun, & of an inch in diarreter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embessed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rum are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

On January 11, 1966 the President awarded Bharat Ratna posthumously to : Shri Lal Bahadur Shashtri, the late Prime Minister of India.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including

service rendered by Government servants.

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The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 1½ inches and the thickness 1 of an inch. On the obserse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned brenze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze? All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold

Recipients of the award on November 9, 1965:

1 General Jayanto Nath Chaudhuri, Chief of the Army Staff

2. Air Marshal Arjan Singh, Chief of the Air Staff.

Recipient of the award on January 26, 1966

Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including

service rendered by Government servants

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan", on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. The inscription "Padma" Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold

Recipients of the Award on June 23, 1965.

- 1 Lieutenant-Commander Mohan Singh Kohli, Leader, Indian Everest Fxpedition, 1965
- Nawang Gombu, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965
 Sonam Gyatso, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965

Recipients of the Award on November 9, 1965 -

- I Lieutenant-General Harbakhash Singh, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command
- 2. Lieutenant-General Kashmir Singh Katoch, General Officer Commanding XV Corps
- 3 Lieutenant-General Joginder Singh Dhillon, General Officer Commanding, XI Corps
- 4 Lieutenant-General Pattrick Oswald Dunn, General Officer Commanding, I Corps

Air Vice-Marshal Pratap Chandra Lal, Vice Chief of Air Staff

6 Air Vice-Marshal Ramaswamy Rajaiam, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Western Air Command

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1966

1. Babubhai Maneklal Chinai, Industrialist, Bombay
2 Bhabani Charan Mukharji, Formerly Chairman and Managing Director,

- Fertilizer Corporation of India

 3 Haribhau Upadhyaya, Writer and Social Worker, Rajasthan

 4 Homi Nusserwanji Sethna, Director, Engineering Group, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay
- 5. Bhai Jodh Singh, Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala

Kizhakke Potte Kesava Menon, Editor, Mathrubhunu, Kozhikode, Mannathu Padmanabhan, Social Worker, Kerala

8 Puliyur Krishnaswamy Duraiswami, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

9 Shankar Pillai, Editor, Shankar's Weekly, New Delhi

- 10. Tiruvarur Swaminathier Ramaswami Aiyar, Chairman, Mylapore Academy, Madras
- 11 Varghese Kurien, General Manager, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Anand, Gujarat.
- 12. Vikram Ambalal Sarabhar, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
- 13. Vinayak Sıtaram Sarwate, Social Worker, Indore.

14. Zubin Mehta, Orchestra Director.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished services in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the perphery are in burnished broaze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel

Recipients of the Award on June 23, 1965

1 Major Narendra Kumar, Deputy Leader, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965 Captain Avtar Singh Cheema, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965

Sonam Wangyal, Member, Indian I verest Expedition, 1965
 Chandia Prakash Vohra, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965

5 Ang Kami, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965 b Harish Chander Singh Rawat, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965 Yaptain Hari Pal Singh Ahluwalia. Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965

8 Phu Dorji, Member, Indian Everest Expedition, 1965

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1966

Bhanumati Ramakrishna, Cinema Artiste, Madias Swami Bichitrananda Dis, Social Worker, Orissa

 B Sivamurthy Sastry, Kannada Scholar, Mysore
 Dharmendra, Director, Central Lepross Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Madras

Ebrahim Alkazi, Director, National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute, New Delhi

6 Friest Joachim Joseph Borges, Cancer Surgeon, Maharashtra 7 Fswara Iyer Krishna Iver Musician, Actor and Dancer, Madras 8 Harishanker Sharma, Hindi Writer and Poet UP 9 Indernt Singh Fulsi, Punjabi Poet

Jagdish Prasad Tingue, cr-in-Chief, Public Works Department, Uttar Pradesh Jerusha Jhirad, Gynaccologist and Social World, Bombay

13 Kuldip Singh Virk, Deputy Commissioner, Lerozepur 14 Kundan Lal Bery, Divisional Superintendent Northern Railway, Ferozepur

1. Maghool Fida Hussain, Painter, New Delhi th Mohammad Din Jagir, Jammu and Kashmit

Mohan Singh, Schior Vice-President, New Delhi Municipal Committee Nirmal Kumar Bose Scholar, West Bengal

10 19 Poddar Ramay ar Arun Hindi Poet, Bihai

20 Purushottum Layman Deshpande, Dramatist Maharashtra 21 Rajeshwar Nath Zutshi, Principal, Daly College Indore

22 Ramprasad Ramchand Khandelwal. Industrialist Philanthropist, and Maharashtra

23 Robert Brockleshy Davis Psychiatrist, Bihar

24 Sanganbassappa Mallangouda Patil, Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools Itd., Bangalore

Satish Dhawan Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

26 Sayyıd Ahmadullah Qadii, Urdu Writer and Member of Logislative Council, Andhra Pradesh

Surinder Singh Bedi, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar

28 Stanislaus Joseph Coelho, Collector and District Magistrate Kutch

2) Sumitra Charat Ram Promoter of Art and Music, Delhi Villupuram Chinnan i Ganosan, Cinema Actor, Madras

GALLANIRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air

This decoration is made of bronze and is cirucular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of 'Indra's Vaira" embossed round the State Limblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words 'Param Vir Chakra' are embossed both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width

Recipients of the award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966 were .

1 Lt-Col A B Tarapore (Posthumous) 2 CQMH Abdul Hamid (Posthumous)

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest devication and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, Weether on land, at sea or in the

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape conbossed on the obverse is a five pointed heraldic star with a domed centre-piece bosing the gilded State Emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hinds and English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half white and half orange riband,

an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder

Recipients of Maha Vir Chakra with Bar in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966, were

Major-General Rajinder Singh, MVC

2. Sqn. Ldr. Jagmohan Nath, MVC, GD (P)

Recipients of Maha Vir Chakra in 1965 and upto February 28, 1966, were -

l Maj. S K Mathur

- 2. Maj. B S. Randhawa (Posthumous)
- 3 Maj -Gen Gurbakhsh Singh
- Maj-Gen H K Sibal
- Maj -Gen S S. Kalaan
- 6 Brig. K K Singh 7 Brig R D Hira 8 Lt Col Gurbans
- Gurbans Singh Sangha

Lt -Col Salım Caleb

- 10 Lt-Col N N Khanna (Posthumous)
 11 Lt-Col H L, Mehta (Posthumous)
- Lt-Col D Hayde 13
- Wg Cdr W M Goodman Wg Cdr. P P Singh
- 15 Maj Bhaskar Roy
- Ranjit Singh Dayal Mai
- 17 Maj Bhupinder Singh (Posthumous) 18 Maj. A R Tyagi (Posthumous)
- Capt Chander Narain Singh (Posthumous)

- 20 Sqn Ldr P Gautam 21 Sub Ajit Singh (Posthumous)
- 21 Sub Ajit Singh (Postnumous)
 22 Brig Zorawar Chand Bakshi, Vr C
 23 Brig T K Theogara)
 24 Lt Col A S Vaidya

 Col Bashubir Singh

- 26 Lt -Col M M S Bakshi
 27 Lt -Col P K Nandagopal (Posthumous)
 28 Capt Gautam Mobayi (Posthumous)
- 29 L/Hav Naubat Ram
- 30 Naik Darshan Singh (Posthumous)

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy whether on land, at sea or in the air

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre Within this Chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half blue and half orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder

Recipients of the award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966 were

1. Flying Officer U Barbara

- 2 Lt Ujagar Singh Teje (Posthumous)
- 3. 2/Lt. Vinod Kumar Goswamy (Posthumous)
 4 Sub Nanda Bahadur Gurung
- Maj. R K Bali
- Lt Arjan Singh Khanna
- Hav, Gopmath Bhingardive
- Capt. Ranbir Singh
- 9. Sep. Budh Singh
- 10 Lt.-Col. Sampuran Singh
- 11. Lt.-Col. Chayu Ram
- 12 Wg. Cdr. Bharat Singh 13. Maj. M. A. R. Sheikh (Posthumous)
- 14. Maj. Megh Singh

```
15 Mai Jitinder Kumar
    Maj S C Vadhera
Maj S M Sharrid (Posthumous)
16
17
18 Maj M A Zati
19 Maj S C Ratia
19
     Maj
     Maj Scriesh Kapoor
Sqn di Tievor Keelor
sqn dr MS Jatar
20
21 22 24
    Sqn I dr S Hand
Sqn I dr A J S Sandhu
Sqn I dr D Keelor
Capt R C Bakshi (Posthumous)
    Fit Lt V S Pathania
Fit Lt Trilochan Singh
27
28
    Ht It D N Rathore
30 It Lt A T Cooke
31 IIt Lt A K Majumdar
   Ilt Lt H S Mangat
33
33 lit It V Kapila
34 lit Lt P S Pin
                       Pingale
         Suunderpal Singh Sekhon (Posthumous)
35
    I t
36
    Lt Teja Singh
   L' Bhikam Singh
Flg Offr S C' Mamga
Flg Offr A R Gandhi
Flg Offr V K Neb
37
38
                       Mamgain
49
40
    2 Lt HIS Dhahwal
2 Lt H K Vaid
41
42
     2 Lt R S Bedi
43
44
    Sub Man Bahadur Gurung
45
     Sub C A Madhavan Nambrir (Posthumous)
    Ris Achhar Singh
    Naib Ris Jagdish Singh
Naib Ris Mohd Ayvub Khan
47
48
49
    Hav C Perumal
50 Hay Ajmer Singh
51 Hay A B Jesudasan
    1 Hav Guidev Singh
53
    I Hav Raj Bahadur Gurung
54 1/Hav Fidoo Ram
55 1/Hav K G George
54
56 1 Hay Umrao Singh (Posthumous)
57
     NL
           Prem Singh
    Nk Chand Singh
58
59 Nk Ganesh Datt
60 Nk Debi Bahadur Gurung (Posthumous)
     I /Nk Pritam Singh (Posthumous)
61
    Sep Balam Ram
63
    Rfn Mahilal Singh
64
     Rfn Mathan Singh (Posthumous)
    Rfn Dhan Bahadur Gurung
65
    Maj M S Khaira
Sqn Ldi I I S Parmar
66
67
68 Hay Girdhari I al (Posthumous)
69 Nk Bachttar Singh (Posthumous)
70 Capt Arjan Singh Narula
71 Sqn Idr A I Mousinho
72 Sqn Idr S K Dahar
73 Sqn Idr S S Malik
74 Sqn Ldr A S Lamba
75 Fit Lt S N Deshpande
    Fit Lt Chandra Sekhar Doraiswami
Sgn Ldi J W Greene
76
77
     Wg Cdr O P Taneja
78
    Sqn Ldr S K Singh
Sqn Ldr B K Bishnoi
79
80
81
    Fli Lt D S Kahai
   Fit Lt C K.K Menon.
Fit Lt A S Kullar
82
83.
84 Son Ldr Jasheer Singh
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- 85. L/Nk Madalai Muthu 86. Fit. Lt. V K. Bhatta 87. Hav (GD) Ram Ujagar 88. Fit. Lt. P. C. Chopra
- 89. Ris. Kartar Singh (Posthumous) 90 Wg Cdr S Bhattacharya 91 Flt Lt V Patney

ľ

- 92. Sqn Ldr. S. N. Bansal 93. Sqn Ldr. C. Mehta
- 94. May Bhagat Singh (Posthumous)

- 95 L/Nk Dev Raj 96 Fit Lt P Dastidar 97 Sqn Ldr T. P S Gill 98. Wg Cdr. P M Wilson
- 99 Capt Surendra Shah
- 100. Nk Jagdish Singh (Posthumous)
- 101 Nk Chandrer Singh
- 102
- Maj KTM Pillay Maj A T. Ganapathy 103
- 104 Sep Dharam Singh
- 105 Maj P S. Deshpande
- 106 Capt Sansar Singh
- 107 Sub Piara Singh (Posthumous)
- 108 Hay Potharaja

ASHOKA CHAKRA---CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-

emment act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, in both Hindi and English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line

Recipients of the Award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966, were.

- Ter Singh (Posthumous) Lajja Ram (Posthumous)
- 3 Purshottam (Posthumous)
- 1 Chaman Lal (Posthumous)

ASHOKA CHAKRA--CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lunes

Recipients of the Award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966, were

- Sub Thepfurile Angami Sub Zhevishe Sema
- 1 Patric Edward Crizzle (Posthumous)
- Jia Lal Gupta
- 5 Tilak Raj Khanna
- 6 Partapa

ASHOKA CHAKRA- CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk, riband, an inch and a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines

Resipients of the Award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966, were

- 1 Able Seaman Teja Singh
- Hav. Getuche Angami
- 3 L/H. S. M Chidambaram (Posthumous)
- 4 Hav. Dehthong
- 5 Aust. Sub-Inspector Vilapalie Angami 6 Sapper Gian Chand (Posthumous)

- 7 Sub Tangshiba Marwati
- 8 Sep Harbans Singh (Poshumous)
- 9 Amrit Lal
- 10 Nk Atra Bahadur Rat
- 11 Hira Singh Thakur
- 12. Jem Kishan I al (Posthumous)
- 13 Capt Mohinder Singh Tanwar 14 Sub Sher Singh Ram
- 15 Hay Damar Bahadui Limbu
- 16 Khem Raj
- 17 Ghulain Din
- 18 2/1 t J P Joshi
- 19 Naib Sub Lahora Singh (Posthumous)
- 20 Jaidev Sharma
- 21 Chetan Ram
- 22 Sgt Partap Singh
- 23 Li 5 Varma
- 24 Flt Sgt V Pallavaram 25 Flt Sgt I Ragavaiah

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAI

The Vishisht Seva (Distinguished Service) Medal is awarded to personnel of all the three Services in Class I, II and III in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", an "exceptional" and a "high" order respectively

Class I of the medal is made of gold, Class II of standard silver and Class III of

bronze, all circular in shape and 35 mm in diameter. I ach medal has on its obverse a five-pointed star and on its reverse the Lion Capital. Its ribbon is golden with one dark-blue stripe down the centre for Class I, two dark-blue stripes dividing it into three equal parts for Class II and three dark-blue stripes dividing it into four equal parts for Class III

Recipients of the Award in 1965 and up to February 28, 1966 were

CLASS I

- 1 Maj-Gen K N Dubev
- 2 Brig 5 N Antia
- Brig Syed Baquar Raza
- Brig B N Upadhyay

 5 Brig S S M Pahlajani

 6 Brig V K Ghai

 7 Lt-Gen Moti Sagar

- Mai-Gen Amrik Singh MC
- 9 Rear Admiral B A Samson
 10 Maj-Gen R N Batra
 11 Rear Admiral S M Nanda
 12 Brig 1 G Jenkins, MC
 13 Brig 2014 Singh

- 14 Brig O S Kalkat 15 Air Cdre K M Agerwalla

- 16 Maj-Gen Jogindar Singh 17 Gp Capt G K K John 18 Gp Capt W V A Llove

CLASS II

- Brig II P Wadhera Brig I V Jega mathan
- Bug k C Soni 4 Col 5 A Pinto
- Wg Cdr Hardval Singh Dhillon
- Syn I dr Karam Singh
- Brig S N Punj It Col B V Shivane
- 9 Wg Cdr K Dandapam 10 Sqn Ldr B P Singh
- 11 Sqn Ldr Lakhmir Singh 12 Commodore George Douglas DFC
- 13 Air Cdre, Keki Nadushah Gocal

- 14 Air Cdre Victor Srihari
 15 Gp Capt Bal Bhagwan Marathe
 16 Gp Capt Trilok Nath Ghadiok, \r C
- 17 Gp. Capt Surinder Singh
- 18 Gp Capt David Bugene Bouche
- 19. Lt. Indersit Sharma IN

CLASS III

1 Col. Naresh Prasad

2. Lt Col D S Randhawa MC

- 3. Lt Col Fatesh Singh Pandurengrai Shinde 4. Lt Col Zorawar Chand Bakshi, Vr C
- 5. Lt Co J P M Smith
- 6 Maj Jagdish Narayan 7 Maj Krishan Lal Dubey 8 Maj K Prabhakaran
- 9. Capt B M Duggal 10. Capt S K Khanna
- 11 Sub Norang Lal 12 Sub Bhimu Kamle
- 13 Jem Keshab Ram
- 14 Jem Harjeet Singh
- Lt Col Tarlochan Singh 15
- 16 Wg Cdr Kharbanda Jai Chandra17 Maj M Govinda Reddy (Posthumous)
- 18 K N Bakshi
- 19 Maj Ram Pal Singh
- 20 Lt Cdr Ranjit Kumar Chaudhuri 21 Fit It Jagmohan Singh Virk
- 22 I'lt Lt Tapishwar Dutt Vashisht
- 23 Jem Luhhman Singh
- MWO Harbhajan Singh Rattan MWO Winfred Samuel
- 25
- 26 WO Krishna Vittal Rao (Posthumous)
- 27 A/Cdr P Yagnik
- 28 A.Cdr Cr Ashiivadam 29 Maj P.N. Kacker
- 30 Mai M S Grewal
- 31 Mai 5 C Sarkar
- 32 Sqn I fr I G Krishna
- 33 Sqn Edr N S Sastry 34 Sqn E D N Shatma
- Squ I lr N Chittiranjan
- 36 Sqn Flr I N Vankataraman
- Sqn Fdr I M Kaushal 37
- Sqn I dr JAR Balrat
- 19 Sqn I ir Iqbal Singh
- 40 It A R Dabir
- 41 It N Vandyanathan 42 Flt It K Y Singh 43 Sgt O P Midha

- 44 Naib Sub Dan Bahadui Thapa
- 45 MWO J A George (Musician)

There are three other awards for mentorious service. They are Sena Modal, Vayu Sona Medal ar i Nau Sena Medal

JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

The medal is awarded for meritorious acts or a series of acts of a humane nature displayed in saving the life from drowning, fire and rescue operations in mines, etc

The medal is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances Class I

of very great danger to the life of the rescuer.

The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude under circum-Class II stances of great danger to the life of the rescuer

Class III The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude in saving life under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer

Recipients of the Award on January 1, 1965 are

CLASS I

1 Ambika Mishra

CLASS II

- 1 Bodaskurti Sitaramayya
- 2 Raghuraj Singh
- 3 Budh Ram (Posthumous)
- Ved Chand Singare
- 5 Nagelli John
- 6 Kormi Siddiah

CLASS III

- 1 Nanubhai Lallubhai Patel 2 Hari Purushottam Kamat
- 3 Jagannath Govind Ambedkar
- 4 Shankar Purushottam Nawathe
- 5 Raj Karan Singh 6 Sadhoo Ram
- Ratan Singh
- 8 Sher Singh
- 9 Sangat Singh 10 Gian Singh

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic scholars have been constituted since 1958

Recipients of the Awards in 1965

Sanskitt &

- 1 Radha Gobinda Basak
- Siddeshwar Shastii Chitiav
- 3 Mangal Deva Shastri
- 4 1 A Venkateswara Dikslintar

Arabic

1 Mohammad Abdul Muid Khan

ARJUNA AWARDS

The Aijuna Award, to the 'Sportsmen of the Year" were instituted in 1961. The Awards are made on the base of outstanding contribution made to enhance the glory of the game during the year

Recipients of the Awards in 1965

- I K I Powell (Athletics)
- 2 Dinesh Khanna (Badminton)
- 3 V L Mannekar (Cricket)
- 4 Arun Lal Ghosh (Football)
- 5 Elvera Britto (Hockey)
- 6 Balbir Singh (Weightlift ng)
- 7 Udham Singh (Hockey)

Besides, a team award has been given to the successful Indian Everest expedition team

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA

(As on April 1, 1966)

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			EVIBASSIES	
Afgbanistan Algeria	P N Thapar R. Goburdhan	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Nau, Kabul Embassy of India, 119 ter, Rue Didouche Maurad, Alpers	
Argentina	I S Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalie-42 (5th floor), Buenos Aires	Concurrently Ambassador to Paraguay and Minister to
Austra	R. G. Raywade K. B. Lall	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1, Opering, Vienna-I Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Source do Bore Brussele	Concurrently Ambassador to
Bolvia	Vacant	Ambassador	oquate an mois, minascis.	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-
Brazil	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barac-do Flamengo	Concurrently Ambassacion to
Buigana	K R F. Khilnan	Ambassador	**, Apros voi & avz, Ribide-Valiello.	Ambassador resident in Bucha-
Burma	R D Katari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Insurance Buildings, 545-547, Merchant Street,	ica.
Cambodia Cameroun Chile	P N Menon P L Bhandari B K Massand	Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Phnom-Penh Embassy of India, Pouala. Embassy of India, 871, Triana, Santiago	Ambassador resident in Lagos. Concurrently Ambassador to
Opina	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min Hsiang,	Colonida and four
Cottgo	B K. Massand V Siddharthacharry	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, P B No 1026, 18b, Avenue 8 eme Armee, Kalına, Leopoldville	Ambassador resident in Santiago
Cubs	N S Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Havana	Ambassador resident in Mexico
Czechoslovakia Dahomey Denmark	M P Mathur P. L. Bhandari Avtar Singh	Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Valdstepnska-6, Prague-7 Embassy of India, Cotonou Embassy of India, 8-II, Amagertory, Copen- bagen K.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.

Country	Name	Designation	4di'ess	Remarks
Ethiopia	K L Mchtar	Ambassader	hannee	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s
Finland	Khub Chand	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Stock.
France	Rajeshwar Dayal	Ambassader		holm
Germany, Federal Republic of	S K Banery	Ambassador	dearg, Franslf e India, 267, Koblenzerstrasse	
Greece	R S Manı	Amhars-1 r		Ambrase des estades en Delmende
Guinea Hungary	J C. Kakar J C. Kakar‡	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of Jodia, 14. Buzauras 1902	Ambassador resident in Accra.
Indonesia	P Ratnam	Amhassador		
Iran	A M Engirecr	Ambassador	Embassy of India 301, Pahlata Avenue	
lraq	Mebboob Ahmed	Ambassador	I opfort a Queen Flizabeth II Boulevard), lehetar Fishers, of India 22 12 Al Tahan Serves	
reland	R K Tandon	Ambassador	Martian, Baghdad	
taly	H H Maharaya of Pa-	Ambassador	Square,	Contraction of the second of the second
vory Coast	uala A H Safranı B F H B Tyabıı	Ambassador Ambassador		Concurrently Minister to Albania
ordan Cuwant Laos Lebanon	S Sen S Sen B K Sanyal S. Sen	Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador	< ₹ ° °	Ambassador resident in Beirut Ambassador resident in Beirut Concurrently Ambassador to
ibena libys uxemburg falagasy	J C Kakar S N Haskar K B Lall C J Stracey	Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador	An An Andrew Perecambone, Andrew Perecambone,	Jordan and Kuwait and High Commissioner to Cyprus Ambassador resident in Carro Ambassador resident in Carro Ambassador resident in Brussels.
Designate.			4 D AND LIND, LANGINGTING	

J. C. Kakar N. S. Gill T. N. Kaul Y. K. Pun Sriman Narayan R. R. Sinha Apa B Pant I. S. Chopra N. S. Gill B. K. Massand G. J. Malik N. V. Rajkumar K. R. F. Khifinan M. K. Kidwal	Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador	Ambassador resident in Accta. Concurrently Ambassador to Cuba and Panama. Ambassador resident in Moscow. Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia. Ambassador resident in Buenos Aures. Ambassador resident in Buenos Aures.	Accta, for to foscow. foscow. dor to derico. infrago.
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T N Kaui Y. K Puri Sriman Narayan R R. Sinha Apa B Pant I S Chopra N S. Gill B. K. Massand G J Malik N V. Rajkumar K. R F. Khifnani M. K. Kidwai		Ambassador resu Concurrently Tumsia. Is Ambassador resi Ambassador resi Ambassador resic	foecow. dor to dor to Buenos fenico. infinago.
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Apa B Pant I S Chopra N S. Gill B. K. Massand G J Malik N V. Raykumar K. R F. Khifnanı M. K. Kidwaı		Ambassador Aures. Ambassador r Ambassador n	Buenos infrago.
ā	Embassy of India, Asi Embassy of India, Malate, Mamia Frances of India, Warsaw Allea Alexandre No	Ambassador Aures. Ambassador r Ambassador r	Buenos infrago.
N S. Gill B. K. Massand G J Malik N V. Rajkumar K. R F. Khifnan M. K. Kidwal	Embassy of India, Malate, Mamia Fmbassy of India, 16, Warsaw Allea Abrandre, No		exico. infrago.
N. V. Rajkumar K. R. F. Khifnam M. K. Kidwai A. H. Safram			
K. R. F. Khifnanı M. K. Kıdwaı A. H. Safranı			
M. K. Kıdwaı A. H. Safracı			
	Ambassador Embassy of India, Sulaiman-Al-Turkey	nugana as Anossason	L es
	Ambassadof Embassy of India, Dakar	Ŭ	o Ivory
Vacant	Ambassador Embassy of India, P B No. 955,	Cuasi and Oppor Tona,	
aharaja of	Ambassador Embassy of India, Alfonso XII, 46		
S S. Ansari Amb	Ambassador Embassy of India, Isnaul Pasha Road,		
Khub Chand Amb	Ambassador Embaros India, V. Tradgardsgatan	Ŭ	or to
Switzerland V. C Trivedi Amb	Ambassador Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg,	ŭ	the
Syrian Arab Republic A S. Mehta Ambi	Ambassador Embassy of India, 4046, Yasın Nu- wallati İdig, Avenue Adnan Malka,	Valkali	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks	52
I bailand	K V Padrranabhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20/139. Pan Road		1
Togo Tunisia	P I. Bhandarı Y K Pun	Ambassador Ambassador	ok of India Lome of India, No	resident in	wi .
Turkey	Sadath Alı Khan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 50 Kirding of Section	Amoassador icsident in Kabat.	د
United Arab	S N Haksar	Ambassador	Kocetepe, Ankara Fmbassy of India, 5, Sharia FI Manhad Commen		
Upper Volta United States of America	A H Safranı B K Nehru	Ambassador Ambassador	Post Box 718, Zamalk Cairo Embassy of India, Quagadougou Embassy of India 2107, Massachuscotts Avorus	Concurrently Ambassador to Libya and Yemen Ambassador resident in Dakar,	۰. ۰
US.S.R.	T N Kaul	Ambassador	Embassy of India No 6-8, Ultsa Ohule		
Venezuela	Vacant	Ambassador	Moscou Lmbassy of Indea, Caracae	Mongolia.	n
Yemen Yugoslavın	S N Haksar R S Manı	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Yemen Embassy of India, Proletersteli Brigade, 9, Belgrade	Ampassador resident in Rio-de- Janearo Ambassador resident in Cairo Concurrently Ambassador to Grece to	, INDIA
Auralenii	i i		HIGH COMMISSIONS		196
Canada Ceylon Cyprus	D N Chattern B K Acharya Bhim Sen Sachar S Sen	High Commissioner High Commissioner High Commissioner High Commissioner	63 Mugga Way Red Hill Canberra 200, Maciaren Sriect Ottawa-4 Outane 7, Kollupitiva Station Road Colombo-1 High Commission of India, Nicosia	High Commissioner michael	
Ghana	S V Patel+	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P.B. 3040, Acera	Berut Concurrently Ambassador to	
Kenya	Prem Bhatia	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Juevan Bharati Building Coronation Avenue P. R. No.	Cunca, Mall and Liberia and High Commissioner to Sierra Loone	
Malawi	D S Kamtekar	Acting High Com-	arrobi		
Malaysıa	M K. Kıdwaı	mssioner High Commissioner	X X		

fund/	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
New Zealand	S. N Chopra	High Commissioner	High Commission of India 40 wasters	ANCIPAL NS
Nigeria	P L Bhandari	High Commissioner		bassador
Pakıstan	Kewal Singh	High Commissioner	H	rogo, Danomey and Cam- eroun
Sierra Leone	J C Kakar	High Commissioner		
Singapore	T Abraham	Actual High Com		righ Commissioner resident in Acera
Tanzania	N V Rao	High Commissioner		
Trinidad & Tobago	Muni Lal	High Commissioner		Hig] Jamai Briti
Uganda	K R P Singh;	High Commissioner	王	Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Montservaat and Consul-General to Surinam
United Kingdom Zambia	Jivraj Mehta S Krishnamurti	High Commissioner High Commissioner		
Uruguay	I S Chopra	Minister	LEGATIONS	· •
Vatican United Nations	V C Trivedi G Parthasarthy	Minister Permanent Representative of India	SPECIAL MISSION Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations. New India House	ramster resident in Buenos Aures Minister resident in Berne
		to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador)		

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks		530
			COMMISSIONS		Angle of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second sec)
Aden	A R Sethi	Commissioner	Office of the Computer our the Cost of			
British Gurana	Kundan Lal	Assistant Commis-	Commission of Irdin Grose Tean			
Fig. Hong Kong	D Murugesan J K Ganju	Commissioner Commissioner	Nina Street GPO Box 405, Suva Tower Court, 11th Floor, 30, Hysan Avenue,			
Mauritus	P R S Man	Commissioner	Hong Kong Frere Felix de Valies Street Fort Louis			
			CONST LATES GENFRAL			
Berlin	N P Jam	Consul General	Consulate General of India Josephinistaler			
Comores Frankfurt	C J Stracey V C Vijaya Raghavan	Consul General Consul General	Street, an (1st 100st), Betim-15 Resident in Fananative Consulate General India, 33 Kaiser Street	Consular jurisdiction includes the	ncludes the	įni
Geneva	K P Lukose	Conved General	rankfurt Consulate General Of In Ita, 2, Place de Faux-	State of Hessen and Searland.	nd Searland.	, AIC
Hamburg	D J Sen Gupta	Consul General	Vives, Concva Consulate General of India 14 Burchardstr Spunshenh of, Hameurg	Jurisdiction includes the States of Hamburg, Bromen, Schleswig	the States of en, Schleswig	1966
Hanoi	R S Chavan	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, fran Hung	Holstein and Lower Saxony	wer Saxony	
Muscat	S I Chhibher	Consul General	Dao, Hanol Consulate General of India, Muscat			
New York	S Gupta	Consul General	Contulate General of India, 3 East 64th Street,			
Ruanda and Boromei	R K Tamban	Consul General	New York Consulate General of India, Usmbra	Consul General	resident in	
Sargum	D & Lead commen	Consui General	Consulate General of India 213 Rue Catinant,	Nairodi.		
Can Erancier	Mobil Viene	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 215 Marlet			
San Marino	Bry Kumar	Consul General	Street, 54n Francisco-5, Cantornia	Consul General	resident in	•
Surinam	Mun Lai	Consul General		Kome. Consul General Trindad.	resident in	

Country, Cuty	Name	Designation	16. [17	0
			1	Nemarks
•			CONSCIALIS	
Bastah	R N Joshi	Consul	Consula c of India Bastan	
Kobe	T V Ramakrishna Rac	Consul	No 1 Samonovo-3, Chome Ikuta-Ku, Kobe	
Khorramshahr	M L Puri	Consui	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr	
Modan	P R Nambisan	Consul	Consulate of Incha, D J Tickroamite 19.	
Odessa	J Barua	Censa!	Ved41 Censulate of India, 31, Kirey Street, Odessa	
			VICE CONSILIATES	
Jaialabad	H. K. Malhotra	Consul	Consulate of India, Jaialahad	
Kandhar	K N Madan	Consul	Consumer of India, Kandhar	
Mandalay	Tirath Singh	Consul	Consulate of India Mandalay	
Mombasa	A S Divit	Vice- Const.	Vice-Consulate of Ledia Oriental Building. P B	
Zabidan	M L. Choudhr,	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consults of Inna Zahidan, (East Iran),	

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(April 1966)

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	H E Mr Attaullah Nasir Zian	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road,
Algeria	H E Mr Ali Lakhdari	Ambassador	New Delhi-11 13, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Argentina	Mr Felix A Cordova Moyano	Charge d' Affaires	137-A. Jor Bagh Nursery New Delhi-3
Austria	H E Di Georg Schlumber- ger	Ambassador	3A, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Belgium	H I M. J.B. LEROY	Ambassador	7. Golf Links, New Delhi-3
Bolivia	H E. Dr. German Quiroga Craldo	Ambassador	126, Jos Bagh, Ne v Delhi-3
Brazil	H L Mr Rento F Min Da	Amb issad at	8 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-H
Bulgaria	Menionea H.I. Mr. Chasto Dimiti N	Am's issader	198 Golf Links Naw Dulhi-3
Burmi	HT Mah i Thiii Thudharam i Daw Khin Kvi	Amhissador	Piot No. 3 Block No. 50-1, Shanti- path, Chanakyapuri New Delhi-21
c anib) Ita	H E Mi Nong Kimnz	Ambissador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi-3
('nik	HF Mr Julio Burenechea P	Amhassador	C-108, New Delhi South I stension (Part II), New Delhi-16
Clima	M. Chun Chae-Yuan	Charge d'	Jind House, Lytton Roal New Delhi-1
Colomb a	HF Col Manuel Agailato G	Affines Amhassaíor	188, Jor Bagh,
Cuba	Mr. Maran Mara	Charge d'	New Delhi-3 40 Raten Ione Road New Delhi-11
Czechosl iv iku	HE Ing Jaroslav Koho et	Affaires Ambassador	45-46, Sundar Nager, New Delhi-11
Denmark	HF Mr Fyyand Butels	Ambassad n	to Colt Links Area New Delhi-3
I thiop a	HE Me Asseta Gabre Marram	Am rissador	29 Prithynaj Road, New Delhi-11
funlan 1	H.E. Mr. Asko Ivalo	Amb issador	43-A, Prithviraj Road New Delhi-11
France	H.I. Mi. Jean Datiden	Amhassador	2 Aurangzeh Road,
Cormany F is al Republic of	H. F. Baron Dictrich Von Mith wh	Ambassador	New Delhi-11 No 6, Block 50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri,
Greece	H.L. Mr. John Phrantzes	Amh issador	New Delhi-21 123 Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi-21
Holy See	HE The Most Rev Times R Knox	An istolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Hungary	H.F. Mr. Janos Nagz	Amb issador	15 for Bagh, New Delhi-3
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. Suska	Ambassador	50-A. Chanakyaputi, New Dolhi-21
Iran	H E Dr Jalal Ahdoh	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane New Delhi-1
Iraq	HE Mr Munit Rashid	Ambassador	D-24, New Delhi South Extension
Ireland	HE Mr William Warnock	Ambassador	Part II, New Delhi-16 55, Sundar Nagar New Delhi-11

[†]Designate

,	GENERAL INFOR	MOITAN	53;	
Country	Name	Designation	Address	
Italy	HE Mr Michele Lanza	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh,	
Japan	HE Mr Osamu Itagakı	Ambassador	New Delhi-3 Nos 4 & 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapur New Delhi-21,	
Jordan	HE Mr Kemal Homoud	Ambassador	154, Malcha Marg Chanakyapuri, New Dellii-21	
Kuwait	HE Mr Yacoub Abdul Azız Al-Rushaid	Ambassador	M-9. South Extension Part-11 Ring Road New Delhi-16	
Laos	H E Phagna Oun Hueun Norasinghi	Ambassador	4, Circular Road, South Western Etension. Chanaky	
Lebanon	HE Mr Mohmoud Hafez	Ambassador	puri New Deihi-21 23/48, Panch She Marg, Chanakyapui	
Mexico	HE Mr Octavio Par	Ambassador	New Delhi-21 136 Golf Link New Delhi-3	
Mongolia	HE Mr Oyuny Khosbayar	Ambassador	21/48, Panch she Marg Chanakyapu New Delhi-21	
Могоссо	Mr Abdellah Srairi	Charge d' Affanes	199, Joi Bagh, No Delhi-3	
Nepal	HT Mr Yadu Nath Khanal	Ambassador	Barakhamba Roa New Delhi-I	
Netherlands	HL Jonkheer, H Th A M	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Roa	
Norway	van Rijckevorse' H F Mt Haakon Nord	Amhassador	New Delhi-11 Kautilva Marg, Chanakyapuri New Delhi-21	
Peru	H.E. Mr. Edicado Sarmiento	Ambassador	D-290, Defence Col	
Philippines	HE Mi Miuro Calingo	Ambassadoi	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delh,-1	
Poland	H.F. Mr. Przemysław Ogre- dziński	Ambassador	22, Croif Links Are New Delhi-3	
Rumania	H L Mr Aurel Ardeleanu	Ambassador	48, Gell Links, New Delhi-3	
Saudi Ar ibia	HF Shaikh Mohammed Al-Hamad Al-Shubaili	Ambassador	6 Tilak Marg New Delhi-1	
Sp un	Mr D Guillermo Nadal	Charge d' Affaires	12, Prithviraj Road New Delhi-11	
Sudan	H.F. Mr. Saved Alme (Salah Bukhan		147, Sundar Nagai New Delhi-11	
Sweden	HF Prof Gunnar E Hcck- scher	Ambassador	Nava Marg Chanakvapun, New Delhi-21	
Switzerland	III Dr Rone Faessler	Ambasador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapum New Delhi-21	
Syria	HE Mr Omai Abou Riche	Ambassador	10. Panch Sheel Marg Chankvapun, New Delhi-21	
Thailand	HLF Mr Chitti Sucharitakul	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakayapuri New Delhi-21	
Turkey	H h Mr Fikret Belbez	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3	
USSR.	H.E Mr Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21	

Country	Nam	e	Designati	ion	Address
UAR		sa Abdel Latif	, Ambassa		26 Jor Bagh,
USA	Serag Ele H E Mr Ci	in hester Bowles	Ambassa	dor	New Delhi-3 Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Uruguay	Mi Jose D	Lissidini	Charge d	,	208, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Venezuela	Mr Antoni	o Aveledo	Affaires Charge of Affaires	1 '	Oberoi Intercontmental Hotel, Room No. 143, New Delhi-11
Yugoslavia	HE Dr R	adivoj Uvalic	Ambassa	dor	3/50G, Niti Marg, Chanakvapuri,
		HIGH COMMI	SSIONS		New Delhi-21
Australia	HE Sir Ai	thu Tange	High Commis		Chanakyapuri,
Canada	H E Mr D	Roland Michener			New Delhi-21 4 Aurangzeb Road,
Ceylon	H I Mr H	\$ Amerasinghe	High	ioner	New Delhi-11 25/39, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri,
Ghana	H1 Mr So	th K. Anthony	High		New Delhi-21 2, Golf, Links,
Malovsia		uton lbr thim bin	High		New-Delhi-3. 143, Sundar Nagar,
New Zealand	Ahmad H.F. Mi. Ja	mes Esniand Fario	di High		New Delhi-II 39, Golf Links Road,
Nigeria	HF Mr A Haastrup	dedoken A	High	stoner	New Delhi-3 D-7, South Extension Part II, Ring Road,
Pakistan	HF Mt M	Arshad Hussain	High Cemmiss		New Delhi-16 2'5C-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
Tamzania	HI Mr Sa	ilim Ahmed sal m	High		New Delhi-21 42, Golf Links,
Uganda	HI Mr (Kamba	ieorge W M	High	sionei	New Delhi-3 E-23 Main Ring Road, Defence Colony New Delhi-3
ŧικ	HT Mr Jo	hn Freeman	High Commiss	:	Shantipath Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 21
. 0		LEGATION	NS		
Albania	V icant		Finvoy I ordinary Minister potential	and Plent-	Stationed at Baghdad
	(ONSULATES G	LNERAI *	•	
Country	Station	Name	Devi	gnation	Address
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr Mohamnie	d Cor	sul	115, Walkeshwar
Austria	Bombay	Farank Saraj Mr. Murarji Jad Vaidya			Road, Bombay-6 United Bank of India Building, 2nd Floor, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort,
Belgium	Bombay	Mr. Albert Alste	ens Con Gen		Bombay-1 'Morena' H, Carmi- chael Road, Cum- bala Hil, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr Albert UYT HOVE	TEN Con Gen		6. Camae Street, Calcutta-16

^{**}As on January 1, 1966

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Bohvia	Calcutta	Mt J K Gora‡	Consul General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place,
Burma	Calcutta	U Ba Set	Consul General	Calcutta-1 370/1, Netan Subhar Chandra Bose Road Tollygunge, Calcutta-47
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr Ibrahim Abdulia Makani‡	Consul General	346, Hornby Road, Standard Building, Bombay-1
	Madras	Vacant	Consul General	3/2, College Road, Madras-6
Czechoslovakia.	Bombay	Dr Josef Fabik	Consul General	'Marcopia', 5, Pedde Road, Cumbala Hill,
	Calcutta	Mr Josef Sima	Consul	Bombay 127, Southern Ave-
Depmark	Bombay	Mr E B Mogensen	General Consul General	Fros Cinema Building, 124-D, Queen's
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail‡	Consul General	Road, Bombay-1 'Mistry Court' 208, Dinshaw Watch, Road, Bombay-1
	Bombay	Mr Ismail M. Kanga‡	Consul General	Crescent Chambers, Tamarınd Lane, Fort, Bombay
Ethiopia	Calcutta	S N Hada‡	Consul General	42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-24
France	Bombay	Mr Georges Meunici		Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th floor, Veet Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mi Michel Removille	Consul General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr Rene Gros	Consul General	7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18
	Pondicheri y	Mi Robert Duvan- chelle	Consul General	2. Marine Road, Pondicherry
Germany, Federal Republic of	Bombay	Dr. Richard Kunisch	Consut General	'Dugal House', 5th floor, Road No 3, Backbay Reclama- tion, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Mr Flgar Von Randow	Consul General	'Ilaco House', 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr I-dgar Reichel	Consul General	1 O B Building, 151, Mount Read, Madras-2
Greece	Bombay	Anthony D Mango‡	Consul General	'Raili House', 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bembay
	Calcutta	Mr J K Gora‡	Consul General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1
iran	Bombay	Mr Bahman Ahancen	Consul General	'Baldota Bhavan', 117, Queen's Road, Bombay-1
ira q	Bombay		Consul General	203, Waleshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
it ily	Bombay	Adm U DFI Grande	Consul Genetal	Post Box No 1521. "Vaswani Mansion". Dinshaw Watcha Road, Churchgate Reclamation,
Тэрап	B mbay	Mr. Shigezo Yoshikawa	Consul General	Bombay-1 Kashmu House, 19, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6
	Calcutta	Mi Naotonio Likase	Consul General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr Toshihik Kik-		2/30, Pantheon Road, Madras-1
Josean	Bombay	Mr Faktimenamed Karim Mistry‡		Mistry Court, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backhay Reclamation,
Korea, Democratic Peoples' Re- public of	New Delhi	Mi I i Jang Hwa	Consul General	Bombay-1 4, Tees January Marg, New Delhi
Korea Republic of	New Delhi	Mr Ben C I imb	Consul General	28, Prithviraj Road New Dolhi-11
Kuwat	Bombay	Mr Laisal I ssi Yousuf	Consul General	Vaswani Mansion Flat No. 2 120 Dinshaw Watcha Road Bombay 1
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr. Pronit Kum ii	Consul	7-2 famir Lanc
Monato	New Delhi	Bonerjee‡ Mr. R. Chattar im‡	Consul Consul Creneral	Calcutta-19 14 15F, Connaught Place, New Delha-I
Numel	C ilcuita	Maoi General Gehandia Shamsher Thipa	Consul	19 'Woodlands' Sterndale Road, Alipore Calcutta-27
Nutherlands	Bombis	Mi J H Delgorge	Consul General	298, Bazargate Street P. B. No 260 Bombay-t
	Calcutta	Mr Ph H Rogaar‡	Consul General	5&7 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta-i
N TARY	Bombay	Mr. Bebel Kolding	Consul General	11, Wodehouse
	Cilcutti	Mi Svette Gylseth?	Consul General	Road Bombay P B No 2211, 14, Netaji Subhas Road,
Разања	Bombay	Mi Vergilic A Ponce	Consul General	Calcutta-l 'Giri Raj', Flat No. E. Altamount Road,
	€alcutta	Mr. Rafael Richard	Consul General	Bombay 17/3 Ritchic Road, 3rd Floor
Peru	t alcutta	Vacant	Consul	Calcutta19 8'6 Ahpore Park
Philippines	Bombay	Mi K M Modi‡	General Consul General	Road, Calcutta Liberty Building, 41/41, Matine line,
	Calcutta	Mr k R Pitel‡	Consul General	Hombay-1 Mercantile Bldg 2nd floor, Block E, 10 Lall Bazar St.
Sudan	Bombay		Consul General	Calcutta-1 Femporarily closed

	Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
	Sweden	Bombay	Mr. Sven Gosta Gothberg!	Consul General	Indian Mercantile Chambers Road,
	Switzerland	Bombay	Mr Willi	Consul	Nicol Estate, Bombay Mannickjee Wadia
		Bellioay	Dinkelmann	Cieneral	Building, 127, Mihitma Gandhi
	Syrian Arab Republic	Bombav	Mr. Sobhi Elejel	Consul General	Road, Bombay-1 'Icilia Court, Strand Road, Fort,
	f hailan J	Bombay	Mr Tazil Ib ahim Rahimtoolat	Consul General	Bombay-I Ismail Building Dadabhai Naoreji
		Calcutia	Vac int	Chrisul Ghoral	Road Bombay-1 56 Crittahat Road Hazata Road En-
					trance Calcutta-19
	Гикеу	Bombay	Mi-Rah m Karim Mistry‡	Consul General	Mistry Count' 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backhay Re- clamation,
		Calcutti	Mr. S. Fazat Ellithi‡	Consul General	Bombay-1 4, Kanai Scal Sticet, Calcutta-1
		Madras	Mt M Mustala	Consul	Nowshad" 115,
			Hussain, J. P. t.	General	Lloyds Road, Cathedral PO,
	UAR	Bombay	Mr. AbJel Azim El- Moursi	Consul General	Madras-6 Lros Cinema Buil- ding, 3rd Floor, 124 D Queen's Road, Churchgate
		Calcutta	Mi Abdel Aziz	Consul	Bombay-1 8'6 Alipore Park
1	to iA	Вошга	Abdalla Khald Mr. Milton C Rewinkle	General Consul General	Road Calcutta-27 Lincoln House, 78 Bhulabhai Desai
		C ilcuita	Mr. William K.	Consul	Road Bombay-26 51 Harrington
		Madras	Hitcheock Mr. Albert B Franklia	Croneral Consul General	Street Calcutt i-16 150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2
	115518	Bombay	Mr. Vladimir K	Consul	Palm Beach' 42
			Lobachey	General	Nepean Ser Rold Bombay-6
		Calcutta	Mr. Nikolai f Voinus	Consul General	31, Shakespeare Saranee, Calcutta-16
		Madras	Mr Gavrul Kaverin	Consul General	Dwaraka' 2 Kasturi Ranga Iyongai Raod,
	Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. Nguyen Hoa	Consul Caneral	Madras-18 62, Golf Links Aica, New Delhi - 3
	Vict Nam Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. Nguyen Tricu Danf	Consul	147, Jor Bagh,
¥	Yugoslavia	Bomb iv	Mr Zivojin Bulat	General Consul General	Vasvani Mansion 4/120 Dinshaw Wacha Road,
		Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	Bombay-1 6, Ballygunje Park Road Calcutta-19
	A	. 1	CONSULATES		
	Austria	t alcutta Madeu	Mr I R Patel	Consul	16, Netaji Suhhas Road Calcutta-i
	†Honorary	Madras -	Mi A N Sattanathai	a; Consul	2, Monteith Lane, £gmore, Madras

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Bolgium	Madras	Mr Marcel Novens‡	Consul	1 L, Spurtank Road,
Bolivia	Bombay	Mr J N Herodia‡	Consul	Cheaup, Madras-31 Cook's Buildings, 2nd Hioor, 324, Dr D N Road,
Brazil	Calcuttta	Mr Tose Raul Anto-	Consul	Bombay-1 8,6, Alipore Park Road, Ground Floor,
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr. Nik Goran	Consul	Cikinta27 18-G. Pirk Street,
	Cochin	Erikson‡ Fmil I jermeros		Calcutta-16 C/o Indo-Norwe- gian Project, M G Road, No 137,
	Madris	Mr. Finn Korikr‡	Consul	Emakulan Mercantile Bank Bldgs, First Une Beach Road Madras
Dominican	Calcutta	Mi R N Rovi	Consul	104, Sovabazar
Republic Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Son‡	Consul	Street Calcutta-5 10'1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20
H Salvador	Calcutta	Mr Karanjaksha Bonerjee‡	Consul	12, P K Tagor Street, Calcutta-6
Linland	Bombay	Mr Cochrane Highet	Consul	Chartered Bank Building Mahatma Gundhi Road,
	Calcutta	Mi S R Stephens‡	Consul	Bombay-1 Co M's James Finliy & Co Ltd. P B 209 2 Netaji Subhas Road
	Madras	Mr Cyril Cayley!	Consul	Calcutta-1 5 Mc Lean Street, P B No 3/
Haiti	Bombas	Mi Ranbii Singh;	Consul	Madras-1 Vellard View Pedder Road,
	Calcutta	Mr. Muran Clum law‡	Consul	Bombay-26 2 Bidhan Sarance Calcutta-ti
Indonesia	Bombes	Mi R TAMFOMO	Consul	I mooh Annexe 17, Altamount Road Cumbala Hill,
	Cilcutta	Mi D K Nig	Consul	Bombay 26 Rojkern d. Bhawan 128 Resh. Behat
Israel	Bombay	Mr. Renven Datne	Consul	Kulas 50, Pedder
Italy	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	Road, Bombay-26 Ram Santosh Roa Albury Calcutts 27
Jordan	Bombav	Mr. Lakiimoliamed Kaiim Mi trv‡	Consul	Abpore, Calcutta 27 Mistry Court', Duishaw Wach i Road, Bombay-1
Netherlands	Madras	Mr. Hannsh Da.gc Dolg‡	Consul	Choicha Mansion 150 A-2, Moun Road, Madras-2
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mi J K Rogel	Consul	Akce Buildings Dr Dadabhai Naon n Road, Bombay-1
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	6/1 Bright St Ballygunge, Calcutta-19

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Addiess
Norway	Madras	Mr. A R Eiddiard‡	(onsul	C'o Gordon Wood- ieffe & Company (Madras) Private 1 td., 1/21, North Beach Road, P B No 42,
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul	Madras-1 C/o Air India Inter- national House, Aguichand Mansior Mount Road, Madras
Poland	Bembay	Mr. Andrzei Wojcik	Consul	40/A, Pedder Road, Bombay-26
Swiden	Calcutta	Mr A C Daphtary:	Consul	7. Welleslev Place, Calcutta
	Madras	Mi M F Callow#	Censul	38 C. Mount Road, Madras-6
Southerland	Calcutta	Vac int	Consul	4, Wood Street, Top Floot, P B 47, Calcutta
		VICE-CONSULATE	5	
Buna	Madris	to pe Thân	Con E	'laveed' 3, Merrays Gate Road, Technampet, Madrae 18
i axar birg	He mleer	Mr R C 1 Van D mines	Vitor C − E i	Raj Building, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bembay-1
Nerway	Cochin	Mr Fmil Fjermeres‡	Consul	It do-Netwegian Preject, P B 'so 137, Lit dulam
Peland	Calcutta	Mr. Zdzisław Tomczykaski	Vice Consul	13, Comar Street, Calcutte-16
ti tin	Bembay	Mr. Napoleon I cinandez‡	Vice-	Occana', 153 Maine Dive, Bembay
	Calcutta	Mr P N Ray Cnowdhury	Viud Consul	10 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-1
	Madras	Mr. Chevalier G A Pais	Vice- corsul	Lawdale 5, Nin mo Road, San Thome, Madras-4
		AGENT CONSULATI	ES	
France	Cestion	Mr Christian Revel‡	Consular Agent	V1.75 Calvathy, Cochin-1
Italy	Cochin	Mr G K Deva- tatulu‡		Paul Abrao & Sons, Frankulam Whaif Road, Cochin 3
Switzerland	Cochin	Mr Robert Nie- vergelt	Considar Agent	CoPB No 3,

#Honorary

APPENDICES

THE EMERGENCY

AGGRESSION BY CHINA

The India-China boundary question took a grave turn during 1962. I ollowing a series of their intrusions into Indian territory, particularly in the central and western sectors of the boundary, over the past several years, the Chinese armed forces stepped across the established boundary in the eastern sector in the Tsedong area of the Kameng Frontier Division, on September 8 * Thereafter, on October 20, 1902, China suddenly la niched an unprovoked, treacherous, massive attack in both NEFA and Ladakh. It was no longer an incumion but an invasion By its nature and weight, the attack could have been made only after long and careful planning

The Chinese had overwhelming superiority in numbers and fire-power and the initial advantages of an aggressor, and the Indian troops, strung out in a large number of posts, had to retreat in the face of heavy, repeated attacks. Yet, they showed outstanding courage and heroism and inflicted heavy casualties on the Chinese. Several deeds of individual gallantry and heroism were in the best traditions of the Indian armed forces and will be remem-

bered long

On October 24, 1962 that is, four days after the massive attack of October 20, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries agree to respect the 'line of actual control' as defined by China and withdraw troops 20 km from it and disengage. This amounted to terms of surrender which India did not accept. The Chinese Government, thereupon faunched further massive attacks in both the eastern and the western secures, overrunning large areas of Indian territory. On November 21, 1962. China announced a unitateral cease-fire, which was calculated to retain the gains of aggression India has not done anything to disturb the cease-fire. Chinese troops have withdrawn from several areas which they had occupied, and Indian civil administration has been resumed there.

International Reaction

Immediately after the outbreak of full-scale hostilities, the Gevernment of India addressed appeals to friendly countries for help to meet the sudden attack. The response was encouraging, a number of countries made avail-The USA and the UK in particular quickly able arms and other supplies despatched arms and equipment for the Indian defence forces An Indo-US Supplementary Agreement was signed on November 14, 1962, for procure ment of defence equipment and arms from the USA. A long-term agreement was signed between India and the UK on November 27, for the same purpose Other countries which supplied aims, ammunition aeroplanes and spaces, woollen clothing and blankets of similar other things include Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Rhodesia, the USSR, West Germany and Yugoslavia. A joint defence training exercise 'Shiksha', with the an forces of UK, USA and Australia, was held in November, 1963 in the eastern and western sectors

Messages of sympathy and support were received from 63 countries. In Malaya, a "Save Democracy Fund" was set up to help India face the aggression. Indian nationals and residents abroad and individuals and associations.

^{*}Important events relating to India-China relations between January 1962 and March 1966 are given at the end of this Appendix

in some foreign countries expressed their solidarity and support for India through material supplies and messages.

Colombo Conference

To assist the two countries to resume direct negotiations and arrive at a peaceful settlement of the border dispute, six non-aligned countries, namely Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia and the UAR, met in Colombo from December 10 to 12, 1962 and made certain proposals. These proposals were explained and clarified to the Indian Government by representatives of three of the six Colombo Conference countries—Ceylon, Ghana and the UAR. The proposals and clarifications were considered by Parliament, after which they were accepted in toto by the Indian Government in the interest of peace consistent with our honour and self-respect.

The Chinese Government, on the other hand, under cover of acceptance "in principle", rejected the very basis and concrete provisions of the Colombo Conference proposals. In open and wilful violation of the proposals, the Chinese established seven civil posts in the Western Sector, six of them in the Ladakh demilitarised zone, and put up stone cairns along the so-called

"line of actual control"

Developments in 1964 and 1965

The Government of India protested against this flagrant violation in a note of February 26, 1964. As a concidiatory gesture and to break the dead-lock, the bire Prime Minister Nihiu said in Lok Sabha in April 1964 that the Conaibo proposals could be deemed to have been satisfied if both parties agreed to have no posts in the 20 km demilitarised zone in Ladakh. This vias in line with certain third party suggestions including those of Earl Russell of Britoin and the then Ceylon Piune Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike-and repeated by him in May 1964 and later by the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in June. Peking's response to our conciliatory gestures was neglitic and uncompromising. On October 8, 1964, at the time of the Non-thighed Nations' Conference at Cairo, the Chinese Government issued an official statement rejecting Mrs. Bandaranaike's suggestions. Thus, China obstructed the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the border problem and also continued to build up her military strength along the Indian border.

On October 16, 1964 China carried out her first nuclear explosion, flouting world opinion and increasing the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons. The late Prime Minister Shastri called the test "an aggression

against peace and security"

During 1965 the Chinese Government maintained in an intensified form, her hostilities towards India. China kept alive the tension on the borders and often made it dangerously active. Her propaganda organs hurled threats and abuse, and sought to ridicule India. In the domestic field, China's opposition was directed to India's development through peaceful democratic methods, in the international field our policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence was a major target of their criticism. In the Afro-Asian world and especially in connection with the Algiers Conference, the Chinese endeavoured to damage the image of India and isolate her.

In September 1965, during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the Chinese Government gave all-out support to Pakistan and threatened to create a second front against India. The threats were accompanied by intrusions and armed provocations all along the border. India's reaction was dignified and restrained. With the acceptance of the cease-fire between India and Pakistan, the Chinese resiled and their ultimatum collapsed. Later, however, they resumed intrusions in November and staged another series of provocations.

in the Sikkim area in December.

In a note of January 6, 1966 the Chinese Government sought to justify their actions with insincere arguments about self-defence but in the process

virtually admitted their military intrusions on the borders. In our reply of February 8, it was pointed out that India had scrupulously observed the Colombo proposals and that China's activities on the border were unprovoked and naked acts of aggression. Government also rejected China's pretentious claim to 90,000 sq kilometres of Indian territory in NEFA. China was the only country in the world to have been displeased with the Tashkent accord. The events of the year have thus made it clear that for China the conflict with India is not merely a border issue but is an integral part of China's foreign policy and an instrument to apply protracted military pressure on India.

Notes, memoranda and letters exchanged between the Govenments of India and China during the two years ending February 1966 have been

presented to Parliament in the form of White Papers No X to XII

AGGRESSION BY PAKISTAN

The year 1965 witnessed the India-Pakistan relations descending to the lowest ebb. The Tashkent Declaration of January 10, 1966, however, opened prospects of peaceful neighbourly relations between the two countries

During March-April 1965*, the borders of Dahagram (the largest of the 74 Pakistani enclaves in India which are to be exchanged with 123 Indian enclaves in Pakistan under the Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958) were the scene of intense hring and other provocative activities by Pakistan. The West Bengal Government took preventive measures. There are the Cluef Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan met and entered into an agreement on egiess and ingress into the enclaves.

Kutch-Sind Border

Following a series of violations of the Indian border in 5 etch, from kebruary onwards, Pakistan made a serious violation in March 1965 in Kanjarkot, 1300 yards (1.190 meters) within Indian territory and made esaggerated and unfounded claims regarding their patrolling right in the Rann of Kutch On April 9, Pakistan launched a planned attack on our border post at Sardar followed by further attacks south of the Indo-Pak border in the Rann of Kutch and occupation of certain posts which on Pakistan's own admission had never been in her possession. Pakistan's Loieign Minister, on April 15, admitted that "this is a dispute over territory which hes roughly north of 24th parallel" However, as an earnest of her desire for good neighbourly relations as also in response to the mediatory efforts of the British Prime Minister, India on June 30, entered into an agreement with Pakistan which provided for (1) Ceasefile from July 1, 1965, (11) Restoration of the status quo as it prevailed on January 1, 1965 and (iii) Resort to agreed processes for determining the Sind-Kutch border. A Tribunal has been constituted under this agreement, with Judge Lagergren of Sweden as Chairman and Dr Ales Bebler of Yugoslavia (nominated by India) and Nasrollali Entezaim of Iran (nominated by Pakistan) as memebrs The decisions of the Tribunal would be final and binding. It held its first meeting at Geneva on February 15, 1966

Invasion of Kashmir

Soon, by August 5, Pakistan launched another invasion, this time in Kashmir. Thousands of Pakistani armed infiltrators were sent across the ceasefire line into Jammu and Kashmir to sabotage and paralyse the administration. When their expectations of an internal uprising did not materialise, Pakistan made an open military invasion across the international boundary in the Chhamb area. India was forced to take counter-measures in self-defence. To relieve the pressure on our forces in the Chhamb

^{*}Important events relating to Indo-Pak conflict are given at the end of this Appendix.

Kashmir and Ladakh) and to forestall further aggression by Pakistan, Indian torces had to move across the frontier into West Pakistan.

The UN Secretary-General visited India and Pakistan in the second week of September in an attempt to bring about peace. The Security Council passed a resolution on September 20, 1965 calling upon both countries to cease-fire India made an immediate positive response while Pakistan's response was not clear. Eventually the cease-fire came into force at 3-30 A M. on September 23 Pakistan, however, attempted to occupy Indian territory even after the cease-fire but our forces frustrated their attempts.

Prior to the cease-fire, on September 17, 1965 the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers had offered his good offices and proposed meeting of the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan in Tashkent in order to bring about amity. The meeting started on January 4, 1966 and a Declaration was issued on January 10, 1966. The Tashkent Declaration is briefly

outlined below

The Prime Manister of India and the President of Pakistan agree that

(t) both sides will exert all ciforts to create good neighbourly relations in accordance with the United Nations Charter and reaffirm their obligation under the Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means, (a) all armed personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than February 25, 1966 to positions they held prior to August 5, 1965 and shall observe the cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line, (ai) relations between India and Pakistan shall be based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, (n) both sides will discourage any propaganda directed against the other country, (i) the normal functioning of diplomatic missions of both countries will be restored and the Vienna Convention of 1961 on Diplomatic intercourse observed, (w) measures towards restoration of economic and trade relations, communication, as well as cultural exchanges between the two countries will be considered and existing agreements implemented, (vii) they will give instructions to their respective authorities to carry out the repatriation of the prisoners of war, (viii) both sides will create conditions which will prevent the exidus of people, and discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in the conflict, (ix) meetings on matters of direct concern to both countries will continue at the highest and other levels.

The Declaration records the two leaders' gratitude and appreciation for the leaders of the Soviet Union for their friendly and constructive role in bringing about the meeting. The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was invited to witness the Declaration.

The Tashkent Declaration also eased the situation on the eastern border where Pakistan had created continuing incidents from the first quarter of

1965 and had intensified them during the September hostilities.

The Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan entered into an agreement on January 22, 1966 on disengagement and withdrawal of forces and lessening of border tension. On February 10, Army Commanders of the eastern region of both the countries agreed on further measures aimed at eliminating tension in the sector.

A total of 1,41,501 refugees from East Pakistan migrated to India during

1965

DEFENCE MEASURES

In view of the threat to the country's security, steps continue to be taken to strengthen the army and make up the deficiencies in weapons and equipment by increased production at home, and imports and special assistance from friendly countries. However, following the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, the U.S.A., the U.K. and some western countries imposed an embargo on all supplies of arms and ammunition, both to India and Pakistan.

Following the Chinese aggression, the recruiting organisation was expanded to be able to enrol the required numbers. The Indian Military Academy was expanded. Emergency Commissions were granted and the

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Special List Cadre of officers increased to get the required number of officers. Permanent Regular Commissions were suspended for the duration of the Emergency, except in the case of candidates passing out of the National Defence Academy and selected candidates from the Army Cadet College, Nowgong, and the NCC The Government offered concessions to civilian employees who would take up military service. The training schedule was revised and reoriented, keeping in view the operational requirements on the borders. An additional Air Force Command was set up at Shillong in lune 1963. The Fastern Command was split into the Fastern and the Central Commands to ensure effective control. The NCC training was made compulsor; from August 14, 1963, its actual strength with 15,44,341 at the end of 1905. During the recent hostilities with Pakistri, about 63,000 cadets were employed on civil detence duties Home Couards and certain voluntary organismons also performed civil detence service. The activities of the ordnance factories have considerably increased

National Defence Council

The National Defence Council with the Prime Minister as Chairman, was formed on November 6, 1962. The Council's functions are to (1) take stock of the satuation and arrangements for national disence, and advise Government on detence and other related matters (2) assist in building up and suitably guiding the national will to high the aggressor, and (3) suggest to the Central Circuis' Computers the necessity measures for utilising public participation in not onal defen-

The Council formed of Military. After Committee with the Defent. Military as Character to take stock of the left are area examines, and mother committee with the Homo Military as Character meant generally to assist in building up the national will agree agreement. Defent Councils were

formed in various States also

LEGISLATIVE AND ALTHER MEASURES

The legislative and other measures adopted to mes, the situ tion following

the Chinese and Pakistani aggression are outlined below

The Central Government issued the Loreigness (Restrictions on Chinese Nationals) Order 1962 on October 25 providing that no Chinese national in India shall leave the local limits of the city town or village in which he is resident, or absent himself from his registered address for more than 24 hours without permission from prescribed authorities.

Proclamation of Emergency

On October 20, 1962 the President issued a Proclamation of Emergency and promulgated the Defence of India Ordinance, conferring emergency powers on the Government to deal with the situation. The Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance was proclaimed on November 3, emplowering the Government to deal with anti-national and anti-social elements which might interfere with the national effort during the Emergency Later, both the ordinances were replaced by the Defence of India Act, 1962. The Government have promulgated the following Rules under the Act. (1) the Defence of India Rules, 1962, (ii) the Civil Defence Service Rules, 1962, (iii) the Defence of India (Requisitioning and Acquisitioning of Immovable Property) Rules, 1962, and (iv) the Defence of India (I mployment of Technical Personnel in National Service) Rules, 1963.

During the state of i mergency the Central Government can issue directives to State Governments on matters lying within the executive field of the latter Parliament can also make laws on subjets of State jurisdiction. Parliament and State legislatures can pass laws which may abridge Fundamental Rights under Article 19, this, however, would not be done

unless it is essential to meet the Emergency. Under the Defence of India Act, the Central Government can make rules which may impinge on Fundamental Rights, some matters can also be taken out of the purview of the law courts. Further, the Central Government Departments and State Governments can also frame rules under the Act

The Government of Sikkim also declared a state of Emergency on Novem-

ber 13, 1962

In February 1966, the Union Home Minister discussed with the Chief Ministers of some of the States the general question of the purposes for which the Defence of India Act and Rules could be used.

Restrictions on Foreigners

The Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, effective from January 14 1963 imposed restrictions on the entry into and stay of foreigners in Assam and certain districts of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh

and Punjab

The Government issued an order on October 30, 1962 (amended on November 26 to make the provisions stricter) suspending, during the period of Emergency, the right of any person who is a foreigner or a person not of Indian origin to move any court for the enforcement of rights conferred by Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution Government have also assumed powers, under the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, to arrest, detain, confine or intern any foreigner who is assisting the country at war with or committing external aggression against India The Foreigness Order, 1948 has been amended to provide for report by foreigners who are granted visas for specified places, of their arrival at, and departure from, the places they are permitted to visit. The Indian Passport Rules, 1950, have also been amended. All persons of Chinese origin, including those who had become Indian citizens, are dealt with like foreigners Towards the end of Nevember 1962, about 2,000 Chinese nationals residing in Assam and five northern districts of West Bengal were interned in the Central Internment Camp at Deoli in Rajasthan, of whom 1 654 were later repatriated to China Chinese nationals in other parts of the country were also subjected to restrictions.

The Reserve Bank cancelled the licence of the Bank of China on November 2, 1962 and the liquidation of the business of the Bank's branches at Calcutta and Bombay was undertaken. Investigations and the Bank's

affairs have been completed and a report is under preparation

Four special tribunals were set up in Assam in 1964 under the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 for disposal of cases of Pakistani infiltrants. One more tribunal was set up in April 1965. The Foreigners (Restriction on Pakistani Nationals) Order, 1965 was issued on September 6, 1965. On the same date, the Foreigners (Internment) Order, 1962 was amended to extend it to Pakistani nationals, and 7,500 of them were detained in various States. Under an agreement reached with Pakistan Government, 3,800 Pakistanis and their families were repatriated to East Pakistan in three batches and 1,925 to West Pakistan.

ECONOMIC MEASURES

On the economic front, the immediate task was to arrange the quickest possible mobilisation of resources for defence without upsetting the general balance of the economy.

The defence outlay in the 1962-63 budget amounting to Rs 376 crores was supplemented by Rs. 95 crores in the wake of the Emergency. The revised budget for 1963-64 amounted to Rs 808.18 crores and the budgets

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for 1964-65 and 1965-66 to Rs. 805 80 crores and Rs. 888.39 crores approximately, respectively. The anticipated expenditure during 1966-67 would be within the annual ceiling of Rs. 1,000 crores envisaged in the Defence Plan.

National Defence Fund

The National Defence Fund was instituted on October 27, 1962 Administered by a Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman and Finance Minister as Treasurer, the Fund receives voluntary contribution in cash, gold, etc., for the defence effort. Donations credited to the Central account of the Fund totalled Rs. 76.78 ctores in cash and about 24.66 lakh grammes in gold and gold ornaments and 15.62 lakh grammes in silver on March 31, 1966.

hold Bonds Scheme

As a measure of strengthening the foreign payments position, Government sought to draw out gold in the country by placing 15-year Gold Bonds on sale on November 12 1962 carrying interest at 6½ per cent per annum (payable half-yearly). Subscriptions were received in gold, gold coins and gold ornaments and were valued at the international price of Rs 53 58 per 10 g of 995 fineness. The Bonds are exempt from wealth and capital gains taxes, and repayable at pai in cash 15 years after purchase. A total of 16,088 kgs of gold valued at Rs 8 62 crores was received as subscription to the Bonds. A second series was floated on March 1 1965 carrying interest at 7 per cent per annum and remained on sale up to the end of May 1965. Subscriptions to these Bonds amounted to Rs 3 29 crores, the gold subscribed being 6,146 kgs. The first series of the Bond will also earn the higher rate of interest after April 1, 1965 for the remaining years of the currency of the Bonds. Subscriptions to another series, called the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, were received from October 27, 1965 to May 31, 1966, and aggregated 11 861 kgs up to March 31, 1966. They will be repaid in gold.

The Reserve Bank also exhorted the banks on November 10, 1962 to recall advances against gold, particularly where such advances were not utilised in essential productive effort. From November 14 forward trading in gold was closed to make it difficult for smuggled gold to be disposed of in the country, a day later ban was imposed also on non-transferable specific delivery contracts in gold. Forward trading in silver has also been handed.

On January 10, 1963 a scheme was brought into torce under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 to control transactions in gold and gold tricles. Intended to reduce the demand for gold, bring down its price and prevent its smuggling into India to save valuable foreign exchange the scheme also marked an important departure in the social and economic history of the country. The Gold (Control) Act was passed in September 1965.

A comprehensive scheme was launched for the rchabilitation of the goldsmiths affected by the gold control scheme. Rs 9 82 crotes have been sanctioned so far for the purpose

Defence Boads and Certificates

In November 1962, the Government placed on sale (1) 4½ per cent National Defence Bonds, 1972 (on tap till May 9, 1963) to be repaid at par on November 10, 1972, interest being paid half-yearly, (11) 10-year 4½ per cent Defence Deposit Certificates, replacing Treasury Savings Certificates bearing 4 per cent interest, and (111) 12-year National Defence Certificates with a 75 per cent premium, replacing 12-year National Plan

Savings Certificates. To enable Indians and non-Indians abroad to invest money for the defence of India, 10-year Defence Certificates, giving a premium of 60 per cent, were placed on sale in the Indian Embassy in Washington and the High Commission in London, on December 20, 1962. The arrangements were later extended to Hong Kong and Canada. The sale was discontinued at the end of 1963. The total subscription amounted to Rs 7 45 lakhs

Two Defence Loans, a three-year 4½ per cent National Defence Loan, 1968 and a seven-year 4½ per cent National Defence Loan, 1972 were announced on October 19, 1965 Subscriptions to these loans were received in cash at par from October 27, 1965 to March 31, 1966 which stood at Rs. 10 43 crores in the case of NDL, 1968 and Rs 17 05 crores in the

case of N D L, 1972.

In order to augment foreign exchange resources, National Defence Remittance Scheme was introduced. It applies to remittances from abroad teceived through banking channels on or after October 26, 1965 in convertible currency till May 31, 1966. A person making a remittance is issued a bank certificate indicating the rupee equivalent of the total amount remitted to India. Total remittances received up to March 31, 1966 amounted to Rs. 41 crores.

DEFENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

I ollowing the Chinese aggression, the prospect of a substantially larger defence effort in the years to come naturally called for a re-examination of the Plan priorities and of the scale of Plan expenditure in order both to complete speedily the programmes in hand and take up those directly related to the immediate needs for defence. This was further underlined by the conflict with Pakistan in September 1965. In view of the fact that defence potential and development of the basic sectors are vitally linked, the National Development Council decided that every possible endeavour should be made to mobilise domestic resources on a scale and in a manner as would permit both defence and development effort to be carried to the full limit of available physical resources. The determination to achieve these objectives is reflected in the budgets for 1963-64 onwards providing for a major national effort at resource mobilisation.

In several directions, especially in industry, minerals, transport and power, the Plan activities had to be accelerated and enlarged, and efficiency in the implementation of the Plan had to be greatly increased. Accordingly, a series of steps were taken to meet the situation and prepare for the contin-

gencies. Among the more important measures are the following

The steel industry was geared up to increase production, especially of the categories of steel required for defence; the rolling programmes of the main producers were modified to meet defence needs. Similarly, production of machine tools was stepped up and efforts made to utilise the capacity of engineering and other industries to the fullest extent possible. Also, concerted efforts were made to strengthen the raw material and mineral base of heavy industries.

Railways have greatly improved their performance. Improvement is also being effected in a number of arterial and other roads. Development of border roads has received increasing attention. The existing roads in the north and north-eastern border areas are being improved and new link roads constructed to make the areas more accessible.

Dates for commissioning power projects were advanced, wherever possible, and a pool of generating sets was decided to be built up to serve

as an emergency reserve.

The success of agriculture is a matter of the highest national importance, the National Development Council urged the State Governments to improve the rate of progress and remove the weaknesses that still exist.

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Village Volunteer Force

The Village Volunteer Force Scheme was launched in January 1963 as a nation-wide movement, with a three-fold programme of production, civil defence and mass education

Relief Measures

To maintain the morale of the service personnel, a number of relief measures have been announced. A new special Services Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen has been constituted with an initial donation of Rs 5 ciores from the National Defence Fund and an annual contribution of Rs one erore from the Defence Budget A terminal gratuity of Rs 1000 for each completed year of satisfactory service has been announced for officers granted Emergency Commission direct from civil life, among other measures are higher pensionary benefits for serving ICOs and ORs granted Freegency Commission and disability pension and constant attendance allowance. Orders have also been issued revising the special family pensionary awards and disability pension admissible in respect of Defence Services Officers and personnel killed or disabled in action in the operation against Pakistan on or after August 5, 1965 and extended to cover cases affected during the Chinese aggression of 1962 and the Kutch operations of 1965 Certain State Governments have offered ex-gratia grants to the families of the personnel killed in action during the present emergency

Technical Personnel and Training

The Third Plan targets for technical personnel -engineers, supervisory staff, craftsmen of various types, doctors and other specialists -were revised, in view of the increased requirements, with an integrated approach to the manpower problem of the defence services and the general economy taken included the introduction of short-term courses, telescoping of existing training programmes and expansion of training facilities. For craftsmen's training, facilities available in engineering colleges, polytechnics and other institutions were utilised. Efforts were made to locate the available technical personnel for employment in defence establishments. National labour corps units were organised to meet immediate requirements of unskilled labour The Defence of India Act provides for regulating the employment of technical manpower according to need. It also provides for the constitution of the National Service Tribunals and Technical Personnel (Reinstatement) The former deals with matters relating to the relinquishment of employment and dismissal and engagement of technical personnel and the latter with matters such as reinstatement of persons released from employment in the national service

Scientific research and technical education programmes were likewise accelerated. The facilities available in the national laboratories were harnessed to defence needs. Cultural activities were also oriented to strengthen public morale and the sense of solidarity among the people.

Emergency Risks Insurance

To ensure that industrial and commercial activity was not hampered, Government sought to assure trade and industry that they would be compensated in case they incurred any loss as a result of enemy action. For this purpose, Parliament adopted two Acts in December 1962, namely (1) the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, and (11) the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act. The Acts provide for compulsory insurance of goods (certain exceptions have been listed), factories and inland vessels in addition to any other insurance available in the normal course. The insurance schemes under the Acts cover property, plant, machinery and

APPENDICES 549

equipment of oil companies, standing tea crops, goods intended for sale, etc., in excess of Rs. 30,000 in any one district. Goods owned by Government are excluded from it

No premia were charged under these schemes in 1964. Token premia at the rate of 6 paise for goods and 10 paise for factories per hundred rupees of insurable value subject to a maximum of Rs 25 were prescribed for goods or factories insured on or after January 1, 1964. The rates were revised to 10 paise for goods and 15 paise for factories from September 1, 1965.

Industrial Truce Resolution

At a joint meeting of the employers' and workers' organisations, an Industrial Truce Resolution was adopted on November 3, 1962. It was resolved to create a suitable climate for sustained efforts and for industrial peace so that production of goods and services was not interrupted or slowed down and both employers and workers exercised voluntary restraint and accepted the utmost sacrifices, in an equitable manner, in the interests of the country and its defence. Disputes were decided to be settled mutually or through voluntary arbitration. Among other steps would be to work for price stability and increased savings and voluntary contributions to the National Defence Fund

The Industrial Truce Resolution resulted in a decline in the number of man-days lost There are numerous instances of workers having willingly foregone their rest days or worked extra hours without extra payment Workers also contributed liberally to the National Defence Fund

People's Participation

The splendid response of industrial labour was in line with the general upsurge of the Indian people in the face of the challenge of aggression. All political parties as well as all the people, purged themselves of narrow loyalties, sank their internal, political, regional and other differences and rose up like one man to resist the external threat The common man and woman as well as the rich came out with generous offers of help. Indeed, the shock of aggression forged national unity so much that the Committee on National Integration and Communalism noted with deep statisfaction. "The Chinese aggression has proved that we are a nation let us strive to remain a nation and forget the obsolete claims of communities and castes. It is in this spirit and with such determination that the Committee has adjourned its deliberations." Citizens' committees were formed all over the country to channelse the people's determination into positive creative effort. Several voluntary committees were set up to organise work for providing cheer to the lawans at the front and relief to their families. A number of industrial and trade associations resolved to increase production and hold the price line

The various media of information run by the Government altered the complexion and content of their programmes in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency, to disseminate authentic information, counter rumours and propaganda, sustain people's morale and promote national unity, emotional integration and patriotism. The Indian press whole-heartedly endorsed the steps taken by Government to meet the Chinese challenge and worked with restraint and regard for national interest during the Indo-Pak conflict. However, an order was issued under DIR on December 11, 1965 empowering the Chief Press Adviser to impose conditions and restrictions on publication of news relating to defence supplies.

The Government also introduced the necessary civil defence measures, particularly in border States and areas. A Civil Defence Advisory Committee has been set up. About 3 72 lakh Home Guards were raised throughout the country up to December 5, 1965 who patrolled and guarded vital installations

550 INDIA 1966

during the hostilities with Pakistan They also assisted the police in tackling Pakistani paratroopers and combing out infiltrators. The Directorate General of Border Security Force has been set up to strengthen the border security arrangements

An Act, entitled the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962, was passed to provide for grant of rehef in respect of certain personal injuries

sustained during the Emergency

IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

(Januar) 1962 to March 1966)

(Note : for a more detailed diary see 'India 1965")

1962 January

3 Chinese claim hearly 4 000 square miles of territory in the Gilgit area of Pakistan-occupied Kashmii

Echruary

22 Government of India protests to the Chinese Government against their advance patrolling in Ladakh

April

- 15 India lodges protest with the Chinese Government against the establishment of a military post six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh
- 18 India protests to China against their incursion into Roi village in the eastern sector.
- 30 China aimounces patrolling from the Karakoram Pass to the Kongka Pass and asks India to withdraw two of her posts (situated well within the Indian territory) failing which China would resume patrolling along the entire boundary.

May

- 14 India protests against patrolling by the Chinese troops in the Chip Chap area of Ladakh and renews suggestion of withdrawal by both sides in the western sector. She also expresses her willingness, in the interest of peace, to permit use of the Aksai Chin Road for Chinese civilian traffic
- 21 India protests against the setting up of a new Chinese post near Spanggur.

June

2 The India-China Agreement of 1954, which had been violated both in letter and spirit by China, lapses

Tuly

14 Consequent on India's protest, withdrawal of the Chinese forces besieging the Indian post in Galwan valley is announced

August

14 Lok Sabha endorses Government's China policy

September

- 8 Chinese make incursion into Indian territory in the eastern sector.
- 13 Presence of Chinese soldiers south of the McMahon Line is con-

October

12 Heavy fighting on NEFA front is reported.

20 Chinese mount a massive attack in NEFA and Ladakh.

- 24 Chinese Government proposes that the two countries respect "line of actual control" (as defined by China) and withdraw 20 km. from the line.
- 25 Towang in NEFA falls to the Chinese

26 President proclaims state of Emergency.

Defence of India Ordinance is promulgated

Defence of India Ordinance is promulgated.

31 All provisions of Defence of India Ordinance come into force

- President promulgates the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

November

5 Daulat Beg Oldi post in Ladakh falls to the Chinese

6 National Defence Council is set up

19 The fall of Se La Ridge besides Walong in NEFA is announced

- 21 Prime Minister informs Lok Sabha that the position as it existed prior to September 8, 1962, should be restored before negotiations with China could commence
- China announces that her troops would cease-fire along the entire India-China border from midnight.

December

2 Communist Party of India accuses China of a full-scale invasion

8 Prime Minister informs Rajya Sablia that the Chinese had clarified that they would withdraw their forces beyond the watershed in the eastern sector but wanted to keep civil posts at Dhola and Longju

9 China decides to close her consulates in Bombay and Calcutta

10 The six-nation conference of non-aligned countries to consider the India-China conflict begins in Colombo

16 First batch of NEFA Administration staff returns to Bomdi La

21 Prime Minister says that Russia had no objection to India receiving military and other aid from the US and Britain

1963

January

3 An advance Indian civilian party moves up to Jang.

10 The Ceylon Prime Minister arrives in New Delhi to explain Colombo

proposals

13 China's National Defence Ministry announces that the Chinese forces would continue to withdraw along the "entire Sino-Indian border" on January 14 and 15 in the eastern sector north of the "actual control line of November 7, 1959", in the western sector 20 km behind the line of "actual control of November 7, 1959" except at some sentry posts to be retained as civil check posts

14 Principles underlying Colombo proposals accepted by India

21 Colombo proposals and clarifications by Ceylon, UAR and Ghana placed before Parhament

23 Prime Minister declares in Lok Sabha that China has not accepted in toto the Colombo proposals and clarifications

 All opposition parties except Communists urge rejection of Colombo proposals in Parliament

25 Lok Sabha approves Government policy on Colombo proposals

28 Sikkim seals up border with Tibet.

30 Joint U.S.-Commonwealth air mission arrives in New Delhi

February

18 High level Cabinet Committee set up for reorganising defence production programmes

March

2 Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking

- India protests to China against Sino-Pakistan agreement.

- China informs India about completion of unilateral withdrawal along the entire India-China border

14 Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi says the Colombo proposals contain contradictions and fallacies in logic

April

22 Prime Minister says that India would go to the defence of Sikkim and Bhutan in the event of an attack

May

Prime Minister informs Chinese Premier that negotiations can start only after China accepts Colombo proposals in toto

June

- 15 Prime Minister says 6 of the 26 civilian posts set up by Chinese are in the Indian territory occupied by China
- 17 India protests to China on the establishment of a checkpost near Daulat Beg Oldi in Ladakh

July

26 India informs Colombo Powers of Chinese troop concentration on the Indian border

September

2 Defence Minister presents main conclusions of NITA Reverses Enquiry Report to both Houses of Parhament

October

- 9 Prime Minister receives Ghana President's proposal for another Colombo Powers Conference
- 13 India rejects Chinese Premier's offer to visit Delhi tot talks as "purely propagandist"
- 14 President of UAR and Ceylonese Premier urge that Colombo Powers should continue efforts to ease India-China border situation

December

10 Government reveals that an area of 14,500 square miles in Ladakh territory but no area in NEFA is under the control of China

1964

February

- 3 Official spokesman says India has never given assurance of not moving troops to the McMahon Line
- 26 India protests to China against putting up of cairns in Ladakh area to mark the 'line of actual control' as defined by China

April

25 Government rejects Chinese protest note on the Dalai Lema's activities in India

May

17 Prime Minister reiterates offer to begin talks with China if she agreed not to have pescs in the demilitarised zone in Ladakh

June

1 Defence Minister gives details of India's 5-Year Defence Plan to Lok Sabha.

August

- 7 Bhutan's acting Premier says that there is intense road-building activity by the Chinese beyond Bhutan's northern border.
- 19 Prime Minister Shastri says that Government would be prepared to have discussions with China for a just and honourable settlement.

Sept ember

- 5 Government lodges strong protest against Chinese intrusion into Sikkim on August 27.
- 30 GDR leader Herr Walter Ulbricht condemns the Chinese leaders for creating boundary conflict with India

October

In two notes to the Chinese Government, India demands acceptance of the Colombo proposals by China

December

30 Chinese Premier describes as unreasonable India's demand that China withdraw the seven civilian posts as a pre-condition for negotiations

1965

January

21 Government accuses China of aggressive designs against Sikkim

March

- 26 Official circles describe the boundary agreement between China and Pakistan as one of the "most opportunistic deals in Asian history" and invalid in international law
- -- The new Prime Minister of Ceylon, Senanayake, backs India's stand in the India-China dispute

May

- 5 China supports Pakistani aggression and blames India for having "provoked armed conflict in the Rann of Kutch"
- 6 China's partisanship in the Indo-Pak border clashes amounting to collusion against India is regarded by the Soviet Union as "unprincipled"
- 15 Left CPI leader E.M.S. Namboodripad deplores Chinese nuclear test

June

17 China mounts a propaganda offensive against India designed to mislead heads of Governments meeting at the second Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers on June 29

September

- 7 China charges India with launching a sudden 'armed attack on Pakistan'
- 16 China gives an ultimatum to India to "dismantle all its military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself within three days of the delivery of the present note" and "return the kidnapped Chinese border inhabitants and seized livestock".
- 17 Prime Minister Shastri offers joint inspection of Sikkim border installations and says Indians would fight with "grim determination" if attacked.

- 18 China moves troops closer to Sikkim border in the east and Damchok area of Ladakh in the west
- 19 China opposes issuing of ceasefire appeal to India and Pakistan by the permanent secretariat of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation
- -- China extends time-limit of the ultimatum by three days
- Chinese troops kidnap and kill three civilian personnel of an Indian patrol on duty in the vicinity of an Indian checkpost in Tsaskur in Ladakh
- 20 Prime Minister addresses a letter to the Colombo Powers to exert their influence to restrain China from attacking India
 - 2! In a protest note to Chinese embassy, India points out Chinese intrusions, 20, seizing of two posts within Sikkim and three intrusions in Ladakh and Barahoti
 - -- China issues a new warning to India to stop all initiasions and provocations on India-China border
 - 23 China sends another warning to India asking for return of "kidnapped cattle and men".
 - -- China claims that the Indian troops in response to the Chinese ultimatum had already withdrawn from Tibetan territory
 - 24 China demands that India "assume the responsibility of returning all Chinese border inhabitants kidnapped and all the hivestock seized by its troops, and truly stop all intrusions and provocations"
 - 25 Chinese are reported to have withdrawn from all positions close to Sikkim border
- 27 India lodges protest with China against crossing Sikkini boider and kidnapping three Indian soldiers

November

- 8 India asks China to return the three Indian soldiers kidnapped from Sikkim territory
- 13 Chinese soldiers in company strength intrude into Dongchui-La on Sikkim-Tibet border
- 14 After 12 hour gun battle with Indian troops guarding Dongchui-La area in Sikkim, Chinese forces withdraw to Chinese side of the frontier
- 15 China is ofheially reported to have virtually remilitarised the 20 km demilitarised zone in Ladakh
- 23 India profests to China against intrusions by Chinese troops into North Sikkim and in the Daulet Beg Oldi area
- 27 India charges China with "brutal and inhuman critic" of killing three men of the Assam Rifles south of Dom La on November 24

December

- 6 Chinese have built up 12-mile long motorable road from Chumbi Valley to the foot of Nathu Li and have reinforced their troops at Chumbitang, according to Maharaja of Sikkim
- Chinese are reported to have built 1300 mile long metalled road from Aksai Chin to I hasa
- India has asked the Chinese Government to put an 'immediate stop' to violation by Chinese troops of the so-called line of actual control and remilitarisation of the 20 km demilitarised zone in the Ladakh sector of the India-China border.

- 12 Thirty Chinese killed in an encounter between Indian patrols and Chinese troops in Sikkim area.
- 13 In a protest note India condemns latest "act of calculated intrusion" in eastern sector
- 14 Union Cabinet discusses repeated intrusions by Chinese troops on our northern frontiers and their provocative attacks on our patrols
- 20 China returns bodies of six Indian soldiers killed on December 12 in Sikkim territory

1966

January

- 4 Peking mounts anti-Tashkent meet propaganda to wreck the summit talks
- 6 China virtually admits her repeated military intrusions into the Thagla Ridge area and Longju as well as remilitarization of the 20 km zone in Ladakh
- 9 India receives the new Peking note renewing Chinese claim to some 92,000 km in NEFA

Tebroary

26 Peking attacks Indian leaders for 'making a mess of the economy and plunging the people in dire straits'

March

- Prime Minister tells Lok Sabha that India is not in favour of entering into any pact to contain Chinese Communism in South-East Asia
- 14 India protests to China against 'wilful violation' of the border by Chinese forces at Longju and Thagla Ridge in NEFA and remilitarisation of the 20 km demilitarised zone in Ladakh

IMPORTANT EVEN IS RELATING TO INDO-PAK CONFLICT

1965

March

- 17 India denies Pakistan Government's allegation of forcible occupation of Dahagram enclave by Indian forces on March 13
- Pakistani forces start incessant firing on Indians in Tinbigha and other places in West Bengal

April

- 9 Pakistani troops attack Indian post at Sardar on Kutch-Sind border.
- 11 Indian troops re-occupy Sardar post
- 17 Prime Minister repeats 'No Wai' pact offer to Pakistan
- 20 Pakistan rejects Indian protest against Pakistani troops' firing on Punjab Chief Minister in Chhamb on April 17
- 23 Pakistan deploys 14 battalions on the Kutch-Sind border.
- 24 Pakistani invaders use tank in their attack on a post near Kanjarkot
- 29 India supplies to the USA aerial photographs of Pakistan having used American-supplied tanks in Biai Bet on April 26
- 30 Prime Minister says British Prime Minister has suggested ceasefire proposals on Kutch to India and Pakistan.

May

1 The India-Pakistan Conciliation Group calls upon President Ay ub to order an immediate cease-fire in the Kutch area, withdraw all Pakistani troops and arrange for a high-powered commission to demarcate the boundary

3 Pakistan abandons Ding (Kutch) post

- 4 Defence Minister confirms in Lok Sabha reports of a major armed build-up by Pakistan along the West Bengal-East Pakistan border
- President Ayub admits that a Pakistani brigade in the Rann of Kutch was equipped with both American and British arms and equipment
- Chinese experts assist Pakistani officers in organising heavy concentration of troops on Eastern border

6 Pakistani planes intrude into Rajasthan

- II India and Pakistan agree to negotiate for cease-file in the Rann of Kutch
- Pakistan virtually occupies all the Indian enclaves in Last Pakistan while retaining her control over her own in India
- 19 Pakistan proposes withdrawal of all Indian armed forces along the Indo-Pak borders as part of the Rann of Kutch settlement.
- 20 A full battalion Pakistani attack on an Indian picket soutli-west of Mendhar (J & K) is repulsed
- 21 USA protests to Pakistan over the use of their equipment in the Rann of Kutch
- Pakistan claims enure Lathitilla area
- 22 India protests to Pakistan against firing by East Pakistan Rifles on Indian territory in Tripura on May 9, 10 and 18
- 26 Pakistam troops suffer heavy casualties in clashes with Indian troop in the Chhamb sector.
- Two platoons of the regular Palastani a my violate the ceasefire line in the Kargil sector
- 28 Indian border police foil Pakistani attempts to remove border pillars at sein, points between India and East Pakistan
- 29 India has complained to the UN Security Council against heav concentration of Pakistani troops "in aggressive posture all along the Indian border

June

- 1 The Crief UN Military Observer prote is to Pakistin over Pakistani fining on UN observers s with we t of Naushera in May 21
- 3 Prime Mon a Wilson receives replies from India and Pakista a to his retical arging a negotiated settlement
- 7 Pakistani troops which intruded across the cease fire line in the Kargil sector in the early hours of June 5 are driven back by Indian troops
- India ask Pakistin to stop aggressive activities of the last Pakiniles
- Office of the Pakistan Assistant High Commissioner in Shillong is wound up
- 23 Pakisiani troops resort to heavy firing on Beloma town of Tripura.
- 25 India and Pakistan agree on the three-member arbitration tribunal to give its award on the Kutch-Sind international boundary
- 26 Pakistani troops change prominent landmarks near the ceasefire line to confuse UN military observers in Kashmir
- 29 Government approves British draft proposal for a cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch and on the Kutch-Sind border dispute.
- 30 Kutch cease-fire agreement is signed.

July

- 1 Indian troops begin withdrawing from the Rann of Kutch
- Withdrawal of Indian troops from two Pakistani positions in Kargil area is completed
 - 8 Pak troops complete pull-out from the Rann of Kutch
- 9 India agrees to Pak suggestion of Foreign Ministers' meeting in August in pursuance of the cease-fire agreement.
- 14 Soviet Premier congratulates the Prime Minister on Kutch ceasefire agreement.
- 17 400 armed Pakistanis backed by East Pak Rifles attempt to enter Indian territory and foicibly take over a plot of land in Nadia district

August

- 5 Fetensive infiltration by armed Pakistanis all along the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir is noticed
- 10 India sends protest note to Pakistan and Chief UN Military Observer in Kashmir, and informs USA, USSR, UK and other friendly countries of the developments in Kashmir
- 16 Defence Minister informs Parliament that India re-occupied two Pak posts in the Kargil sector after Pakistani forces launched a full-scale attack on Indian forces guarding the Leh road
- 26 Indian forces cross cease-fire line in the Uri sector
- 30 Indian army occupies Haji Pir Pass and a number of other important posts.

heptember

- 1 Heavy Pakistani attack in Chhamb sector Prime Minister says Pakistan has launched "a regular attack" and "we will meet it"
- 2 Opposition leaders in Pailiament pledge full support to the Government to meet the Pakistani threat.
- UN Secretary-General, U Thant, appeals for cease-fire.
- 4 U Thant issues a report on the situation in Kashmir which holds Pakistan responsible for precipitating the current conflict
- Prime Minister replies to the UN Secretary-General's appeal for cease-fire
- 5 Pakistan extends the conflict by launching an air attack on a base near Amritsar.
- The UN Security Council calls for an immediate cease-fire in Kashmir
- 6 In a broadcast President Ayub says "We are at war with India"
- Indian troops move across the Punjab border into West Pakistan
- British Prime Minister calls for immediate end of fighting
- 7 USA suspends arms aid to India and Pakistan
- -- Two Indian merchant vessels impounded in Karachi
- East Pakistan cuts off all communication lines with Cooch-Behar in West Bengal
- Pakistan imposes restrictions on movements of Indian diplomats in Pakistan
- Pakistan orders closure of Indian banks operating in that country
- 8 Indian forces move into West Pakistan in two more sectors
- Gadra city in Sind is occupied by Indian forces.
- Pakistan uses her Navy for the first time for long-range bombarding of Dwarka port in Kutch
- Pakistan asks Turkey for arms
- Pakistani banks in India closed
- Three Pakistani ships detained in Indian ports.

- Indian High Commission staff in Karachi reported to be under virtual internment; reciprocal measures taken by India in respect of Pak envoy staff in New Delhi.
- UN Secretary-General arrives at Rawalpindi and discusses Indo-Pak conflict with President Ayub
- Singapore Premier supports Indian position in the Indo-Pak conflict.

Pakistan imposes total ban on all exports and imports to and from India and takes over Indians' property in Pakistan.

- Indian forces occupy the entire bulge linking Uri with Poonch.
 UN Secretary-General begins his discussions with Prime Minister
- 12 UN Secretary-General begins his discussions with Frince Minister Shastri
- 13 Report of Gen Nimmo confirms that armed Pakistani raiders crossed over to Indian side of cease-fire line on August 5
- 15 President Johnson makes an appeal to Pakistan and India to co-operate with the UN in search for peace.
- 16 China issues threats of armed action (See India-China relations).
 18 Soviet Union suggests Tashkent as venue for a meeting between
- Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub

 Gujarat Chief Minister's plane shot down by Pakistani Air Force
- 20 Security Council formally calls on India and Pakistan to end fighting within 48 hours and withdraw their armed personnel to the positions they held before August 5
- 22 India and Pakistan agree to a general cease-fire with affect from 3 30 A M (IST) in response to the Security Council's call
- Pakistan bombs an Amritsar suburb after agreeing to cease-fire
- 23 Cease-fire comes into effect on all fronts at 3 30 A M.
- 27 Prime Minister says there is no question of stationing a UN 'peace keeping' force on the Indian soil
- 28 Pakistani troops set fire to Khem Karan, north of Ferozepur, and several villages in the Chhamb sector Indian Chancery at Karachi is ransacked

October

- 3 India releases liberal supplies of canal water to Pakistan
- 4 India asks Pakistan to make full amends for the barbarous treatment meted out to Indian High Commission in Karachi after the out break of hostilities and tender apology
- Felephone equipment worth lakhs of rupees shipped by Belgium for India seized by Pakistan at Karachi
- President Tito condemns China for attempting to escalate Indo-Pak conflict
- 5 Pakistan refuses to give information about Indian POWs to the Red Cross
- 6 Latest census of imigrants from East Pakistan shows that more Christians and Buddhists are leaving Pakistan
- Indian troops inflict heavy casualties on intruding Pakistani troops 8 miles north-east of Dewa in the Akhnoor sector
- 9 Pakistan asks US for replacement of Sabre jets and Patton tanks lost in fighting with India
- 12 India warns that continuous cease-fire violations by Pakistan—as many as 251 in 20 days—would escalate the conflict
- 13 India and Pakistan agree to repatriate press correspondents detained in either country
- Pakistan aircraft strafes Bandha village in Rajasthan
- 15 Joint Indo-Pakistan survey for demarcation of Berubari indefinitely postponed.

- 18 Indian troops foil a Pakistani attempt to dislodge them from a position in Poonch sector.
- 19 Pakistani Air Force Chief admits having used napalm bombs against Indian targets during hostilities.
- 26 India condemns Pakistan Foreign Minister's abusive remarks against India in the Security Council The Indian delegation walks out of the meeting

November

- 8 India informs UN about massing of Pakistani forces all along the front
- 9 U Thant, in a report to UN Security Council, says that Pakistan had been blatantly violating cease-fire in various sectors
- 12 India again protests to Pakistan against 'provocative and aggressive' activities on the West Bengal-East Pakistan border.
- 15 President Ayub says that danger of another flare-up with India is not over
- U Thant announces in his report that India and Pakistan have agreed not to carry out any more firing drills within 10 km area of cease-fire line
- 16 Prime Minister tells Lok Sabha that a meeting between him and President Ayub in Tashkent, as suggested by the Soviet Premier, would be fruitless if Kashmii was to be discussed
- 22 Fxternal Affairs Minister tells Lok Sabha that India had rejected as "preposterous" a proposal of Pakistan for the induction of a UN-sponsored Afro-Asian Force in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Pakistan informs India that 3,018 Indians have been interned in Pakistan
- 23 Defence Minister informs Rajya Sabha that Pakistan used antitink guided missiles of West German make during the Indo-Pak conflict.
- Fast Pakistan Government seizes Indian Airlines Corporation Office in Dacca and India-owned Dhakeswari Cotton Mills at Narayangani
- 29 Defence Minister tells Lok Sabha that arms, ammunition and equipment manufactured in the USA, the UK, West Germany, China and Fiance were captured by Indian forces during the conflict with Pakistan

December

- 2 Prime Minister informs his colleagues of his decision to visit Tashkent for talks with President Ayub
- 7 Prime Minister repeats No-Wai pact offer to Pakistan
- 8 The Soviet Union officially announces that the Tashkent talks would be held on January 4
- 11 India protests against the incessant aggressive action of East Pakistan forces in the Debipur area
- 14 President Ayub expresses willingness to accept No-War pact on condition that India agrees to "self-determination" for Kashmir
- 15 India lodges protest against the illegal take-over by Pakistan of assets and properties of the Indian nationals and Indian public authorities
- 16 An intruding Pakistani aircraft is shot down by the Indian forces over Indian territory near Amritsar
- 17 Pakistan admits air intrusion

1966

January

3 Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub Khan arrive at Tashkent.

Pakistani troops fire in the Lahore sector at a number of posts.

Shastri-Ayub talks begin

6 Withdrawal of "armed personnel" by India and Pakistan is considered at a meeting of army commanders of the two countries under UN auspices in Amritsar

Foreign Secretary C S Jha tells newsmen at Tashkent that the Indian Government had received a new and "very severe warning"

from China during the Tashkent Summit conference

Tashkent Declaration signed

- Prime Minister Shastri expires in Tashkent soon after signing the Declaration
- 17 Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, Kewal Singh, returns to Pakistan to resume his duties.

The new Prime Minister, Smt Gandhi, says that the Tashkent Pact will be honoured

General Chaudhuri and General Musa agree on a plan for disengagement of troops along the cease-fire line

India and Pakistan exchange captured airmen

- 25 Indian and Pakistani forces begin the first phase of disengagement in all the four sectors
- An agreement for the withdrawal of armed personnel is signed in Lahore
- 30 Disengagement of troops is completed

February

Indian and Pakistani Army officers meet in Calcutta to discuss ways and means of reducing tension on the India-East Pakistan border

India and Pakistan exchange the first batch of POWs

4 India agrees to an immediate resumption of overflights by Pakistani planes across the Indian territory

10 Direct flights over each others' territory resumed

11 Indo-Pak postal link resumed

21 Lok Sabha approves the Tashkent Agreement Withdrawal from Han Pir begins

25 Indian forces enter the areas vacated by Pakistan

March

First found of Indo-Pak ministerial talks end without any agree ment on any of the issues

I irst informal meeting between border police officials of Ferozepore and Kasur takes place at Hussainiwala

Pakistan Foreign Minister says Pakistan cannot enter a No-Wai pact with India as long as "Kashmir dispute" exists

24 Prime Minister says that display of Chinese military hardware at Rawalpindi parade has only further emphasised Sino-Pak link-up

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

For Study Abroad

I Covernment of India Schemes

1 Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Burmesc, Chinese, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Pushto, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Swahili and Rumanian languages

Overseas Scholarships and Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes

^{*}Appendix to Chapter V

3. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme

- 4. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships for candidates who are residents of the Union Territories.
- 5. Programmes for Exchange of Scholars between India and certain foreign countries -Scholarships to Indian nationals for study in these countries.

II Fellowships | Scholarships | Apprenticeships offered by Foreign Governments, International Organisations Institutions Bodies, etc.

1. Scholarships/Fellowships offered by various foreign Governments for post-graduate study/research/practical training in their country

2. British Council (London) Scholarships
3 Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan-offers of Scholarships/Fellowships/Teacher Training Bursaries for Indian nationals from Commonwealth countries

4 Imperial Relations Trust (London University of Education) Fellowships

- 5 German Academic Exchange Service (West Germany) Scholarships for practical training
- 6 M/s Demag Aktiengesellschaft Duisburg (West Germany) Scholarships for practical training

Institute for Social Studies (The Hague) Fellowships

- 8 People's Friendship University (Patrice Lumumba), Moscow Scholarships-offer of seats for study at the University
- 9 Institute for the Study of Fconomic Development (Naples) Scholarships

10 Unesco-Thai Government Fellowships

11 Technical Co-operation Scheme (Colombo Plan) Scholarships/Fellowships

 Confederation of British Industry (U.K.) Overseas Scholarships
 Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships of the Royal Society, London

14. M/s Rolls Royce (London) Apprenticeships

15 Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tokyo University (Japan), Scholarships

For Study in India

I For Foreign Nationals

1 Commonwealth Education Co-operation Scheme

- (1) Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships for nationals of other Commonwealth countries for post-graduate study
- (n) Teacher Training Bursaries to nationals of the other Commonwealth countries (iii) Administrative Awards for Educationists of other Commonwealth countries (iv) Scheme for the Training of Craft Instructors for nationals of certain Com-
- monwealth countries
- 2 Colombo Plan Scholarships/Fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries
- 3 French I ellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study/research

4 Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme

Scholarships to West German Nationals

- 6 Programmes for exchange of scholars between India and certain foreign countries -Scholarships to nationals of those countries for study/training
- 7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for post-graduate study/research

Ancurin Bevan Scholarships for British nationals

9 General Cultural Scholarships Scheme for students from certain Asian, African and other countries, and students of Indian origin domiciled in those countries

11 For Indian Nationals

Ment Scholarships in residential schools

Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi-speaking States

3 Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields

 Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes Scholarships for Post-Matric Education 5 Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers

6 National Loan Scholarships Scheme

National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education

8 Ment scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers for postmatric studies

(The schemes at Nos 4 and 5 are implemented by the State Governments/Union Administrations on principles laid down by the Union Government and with funds placed at their disposal by the Centre)

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and Post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur
College of Engineering, Kakinada
College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad
College of Engineering, S V University, Tirupati
College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair
Department of Pharmacy, Andhra University, Waltair
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad
JVD College of Science and Technology, Waltair
Nagarjunsagar Fingineering College, Hyderabad
Regional I ngineering College, Warangai

ASSAM

Assam Lingmeering College Gauhati Iorhat Engineering College, Jorhat

BIHAR

Bhagalpur Engineering College, Bhagalpur Bihar College of Engineering, Patna Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri Indian School of Mines Dhanbad Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur

GI JARAT

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Distt. Kaira Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad L. M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad Lukhdhiri. College of Engineering, Morvi Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat

IAMMU AND KASHMIR

Regional Engineering College, Stinagat

KIRALA

College of Engineering Trivandium Government Engineering College, Trichur Mar Athanasus College of Engineering, Kothamangalani Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat Regional Engineering College, Calicut Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha Government Engineering College, Jabalpur Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore Government Engineering College, Bilaspur Government Engineering College, Rewa

MADRAS

A C College of Technology, Guindy, Madras A C College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore

ppendix to Chapter V

Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
Department of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Madras
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore
Government Engineering College, Salem
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, Madras
PS G College of Technology, Coimbatore
School of Architecture, Madras University, Madras
Thiagaraja Engineering College, Madurai
Regional Engineering College, Truchii apalli

MAHARASHTRA

Department of Pharmacy, Nagpur University, Nagpur College of Engineering, Poona
Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay Engineering College, Karad
Government I ngineering College, Aurangabad
Indian Institute of Technology, Powar Bombay
J J College of Architecture, Bombay
Lavininaravan Institute of Technology, Nagpur
Regional Engineering College, Nagpur
Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombav
Walchand College of Engineering Sangli
College of Engineering, Amravati

MYSORE

BDT College of Engineering, Davangere
BMS College of Engineering Bangalore
Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagolkot
BV Bhoomreddi College of Engineering Hubli
College of Engineering, Bangalore
Engineering College, Gulbarga
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
Karnatak Regional Engineering College Surathakal (South Kanara)
Malnad Engineering College, Hassan
Manipal Engineering College, Mampal
MS Ramaith College of Engineering, Bangalore
National Institute of Engineering, Mysoie
RV College of Engineering, Mandya
SJC R College of Engineering, Mysoie
SS College of Engineering, Kumjui
SKS Fachnological Institute, Bangalore

ORISSA

Regional Engineering College, Rourkela University College of Engineering, Burla Distt Sambalput

PUNJAB

Chandigath College of Architecture, Chandigath
Department of Pharmacy, Punjah University, Chandigath
Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology Punjah University Chandigath
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana
Punjah Engineering College, Chandigath
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala
Regional Engineering College Kutukshetta

RAJASTHAN

Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani Birla College, Pilani Faculty of Engineering, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh

Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Agricultural University, Pantnagar Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur J K Institute of Applied Physics & Flectronics, Allahabad University, Allahabad, Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad Madan Mohan Malviva Engineering College, Gorakhpur National Sugar Institute, Kanpur University of Roorkee, Roorkee

WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College Sibpote, Howrah College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta College of Textile Technology Sciampore College of Textile Technology Berhampore College of Leather Technology Calcutta Department of Applied Chemistry Calcutta University Calcutta Department of Applied Physics Calcutta University, Calcutta Indian Institute of Fechiology Kharagpur Institute of Radio Physics and Flectronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta Jalpaigo Fingineering College, Jalpaiguri
North Chonta Ingineering College Dakshineswar (Co B1 College, Howrah)
Regional Ingineering College Dutgapur
Uni cisit, College of Engineering and Technology, Jidaxpur University, Calcutta

D LHI

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

TRIPURA

Engineering College, Agartala

LALIT KATA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1966*

f unting

1. Prokash Karmakai

The Passion Grapes" (Oil)

J Sultan Alı Kondapalli" (Drawing)

Ambadas

'Hor wind blows inside me" (Oil)

P. K. Das Gupta
"Kaza Village" (Oil)

Bal Chhabda

Love thy neighbour as thyself The Lord did say that, not the neighbour (Oil)

Surva Prakash "Opus" 41 (Oil)

Ram Singh Bawa "Distressed" (Oil)

M K Bardhan "Agony & Festasy" (Oil)

K S Kulkarni 'Attition (Oil)

Sculpture

P V Jankiram "The woman" (Copper & Brass)

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS, 1964-65*

Hindustani Music

Vocal -- Hira Bai Bai odekar Instrumental -- Pt Sakharam

^{*}Append.x to Chapter VI

Karnatak Music:

Vocal—T. Brinda Instrumental—T R Mahalingam

Dance

Kathakah—Guru Gopinath Manipuri—Guru Bipin Sinha Teacher of Classical Dance—Chokalingam Pillai

Drama

Acting in Gujarati—Moolji Khushal Nayak Acting in Malayalam—Aravindaksha Memon Acting in Sanskrit—Krishnachandra Bhatvadekar Play Writing—Upendra Nath 'Ashk'

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1965*

Language	Book	Author
Bengali	Smriti Satta Bhabishyat (poems)	Bishnu Dey
English	The Tribal World of Verner Elwin (autobiography)	(late) Verriei Elwin
Gujarati	Jeevan-Vyavastha (cssays)	Kaka (DB) Kalelkai
Hindi	Rasa-Siddhanta (treatise on poeties)	Dr. Nagendra
Kannada	Ranga Binnapa (philosophical reflections)	S V Raeganna
Malayalam	Muthassi (Poems)	N Balamani Amina
Marathi	Vval.ti Ani Valli (sketches)	P L Deshpande
Oriva	(ttwavana (poems)	Baikunthanath Patnaik
Punjabi	1k Chhit Chanandi (short stories)	Kartar Singh Duggal
Lamil	Sit Ramanujai (biography)	Sr. Acharva
F ebigu	Misra Manjari (poems)	Ravaprola Subbasao
Urdir	Lk Chudar Maili-si (novelette)	Rapider Singh Bedi

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS**

Andhra Pradesh Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad, Venkateswata Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada Rummohana Ayurveda College, Gantur, Anintha Takshini Asiarveda College, Warangal

Assam Government Ayurvedic College, Shalukbari (Gauhati).

Bihar Government Ayurvedic College, Patna, Motihari Ayurve ti Ceilege, Motihari, Ayodhya Shivakuman Ayurvedic College, Begusarqi, Yaunuta Natayan Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Bhagaipur

Gujarat: O. H. Nazar Avurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Baroda, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalya, Nadiad, Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research, Jamnagar, J. P. Ayurved Vidyalava, Bhavnagar, Arya Kanya Shuddha Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Baroda, M. Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalya, Porbandar, B. H. Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalya, Lodhara, M. D. Shuddha Mahavidyalaya, Tankara, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad

Jammu and Kashmir . Government Ayurvedic Cellege, Jammu.

Kerala: Ayurveda College, Trivandrum, Ayurveda College, Tripounithura, Ayurveda College, Shoranpur, Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranpur, Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Patasala, Kottakkal

^{*}Appendix to Chapter VI

^{**}Appendix to Chapter VIII.

Madhya Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur, Government Ayurvedic College, Gwahor, Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore, Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Ujjain; Ayurvedic College, Burhanpur, Awantika Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Ujjain; Attreya Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pandurna, Maha Kaushal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur, Chhatisgarh Ayurved Vidyalaya, Raipur

Madras . Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras, Government College

of Indian Medicines, Palayamcottai

Maharashtra R A Podar Medical College, Bombay, Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded, Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagai, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik, Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pombay, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik, Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola, D M M, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal, Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion, Bombay, S N J R Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sholapur, Siddha Nagarjuna Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Mysore Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, Shuddha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Bijapur, Shuddha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Hubli, Taranath Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Bellary Sirdha Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Udipi, Bangalore Ayurveda College, Bangalore College of Indian Medicine, Bedkehal, Shuddha Ayurvedicine, Shuddha Ayurvedicine, Shuddha Ayurvedicine, Shuddha Ayur

ved Vidyalaya, Gadag Avurved Mahavidyalaya, Bagalkot

Orissa Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidvapeeth, Puri

Punjab Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala, Davanand Ayurvedic College, Iuliundur, Mistnath Ayurvedic College, Asthalbohar, Rohtak

Raiasthan, Government Avurvedic College, Jaipur Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur, Sirii Sanatan Dharm Avurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner, Ayurveda Viswa Bharaii Sardarshahr, Birla Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Pilani Hanuman Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Ratangarh, Parasutampuriya Avurvedic College, Sikar

College, Varanası Sri Arjun Avurvedic College, Lucknow, Ariun Darshananand Ayurvedic College, Varanası Sri Arjun Avurvedic College, Varanası, Sri Baldeo Ayurvedic College, Varanası Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College Pilibhit, Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, Meerut Ayurvedic College, Meerut Ayurvedic College, Banda, Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Gurukul Viswa-Adyalaya Mathura Uttarkhand Ayurved Vidyalaya, Chamoli, (Uttarkhano), Dwivedi Ayurvedic College Kanpur, Ayurved Vidyalaya Lucknow, Ayurvedic Ollege, Bareilly Kanya-Kubja Ayurvedic College, Lucknow Post Graduatic Institute of Medicines, BHU, Varanasi

West Bengal: Jamimbhushan Ashtarig Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta, Shyamadas Vaidyashastra Pisha Parisad, Calcutta, Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta, Nabadwip Ayurved Manavidyalaya, Nabadwip (Nadia), Ayurved Pathsala, Contrat (Midnapur)

Delhi . Avurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi

UNANI MEDICAL COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad, Shabina Tibbia College, Hyderabad Islamia Arabic and Tibbi College, Kurnool

Bihar · Government Tibbi College, Patna.

Delhi Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, Jamia Tibbia, Delhi

Jammu and Kashmir: Government Unani Tibbia College, Srinagar

Madras · Government College of Indian Medicines, Palayamcottais

Cttar Pradesh: Takmil-Ul-Tib College, Lucknow, Unani Medical College Allahabad, Tibbia College, Muslim University, Aligarh, Bharat Tibbia College, Saharanpur, Unani College, Varanasi. Tibbia College Darul-Uloom, Deoband

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnum, Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad, Guntur Medical College, Guntur, Medical College, Kurnool, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad Rangaraya Medical College, Kakunada; Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, S V Medical College, Trupati

ASSAM Medical College, Dibrugath, Gauhati Madical College, Gauhati, Madical College, Silchar

^{*}Appendic to Chiater VIII

Ranchi; Medical College, Damodar Road, Jamshedpur B J Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Baroda, M P Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Surat Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Surat Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Surat Medical College, Srinagar Medical College, Srinagar Medical College, Alieppey, Medical College, Cahcut Medical College, Alieppey, Medical College Cahcut Medical College, Jabalpur, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Jabalpur, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Gwahor, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, Medical College, Rewa, Medical College, Ratpui Madras Medical College, Ratpui Madras Medical College, Vellore, Madrat Medical College, Vellore, Madrat Medical College, Natural, Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras Medical College, Chinglipur, Medical College, Trimuvalli Grant Medical College, Bombay, Schi Gr S Medical College, Natural Medical College, Ratpui Medical College, Natural Medical College, Vellore, Madras Medical College, Chinglipur, Medical College, Trimuvalli Grant Medical College, Bombay, Schi Gr S Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Ratpui Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Natural Medical College, Nat	
JAMMU & KASHMIR KFRALA Medical College, Srinagar Medical College, Trivandrum, Medical College, Kottayam, Medical College, Alleppey, Medical College Calicut Medical College, Jabalpur, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, Gajia Raja Mcdical College, Gwahor, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, Mcdical College, Rewa, Medical College, Ratpui Madras Medical College Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras Christian Medical College, Vellore, Madural Medical College, Madural, Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Kilpauk Mcdical College, Kilpauk, Medical College, Chingliput, Medical College, Tirinuvalli MAHARASHTRA Medical College Bombay, Schi Gr S Medical	
MADHYA PRADESH Medical College, Jabalpur, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, Gajia Raja Medical College, Gwahor, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, McCca College, Rewa, Medical College, Ratpur Madras Medical College Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras Christian Medical College, Vellore, Madural Medical College, Madural, Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras Medical College, Chingliput, Medical College, Tirinuvalli MAHARASHTRA Medical College Bombay, Schi Gr S Medical	
MADRAS Madras Medical College Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras Christian Medical College, Vellore, Madural Medical College, Madural, Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras, Medical College, Chinglepur, Medical College, Tirinuvalli MAHARASHTRA Madras Medical College Bombay, Schi Gr S Medical	,
MAHARASHTRA Grant Medical College Bombay, Sch. G. S. Medical	,
College, Bombay, T. N. Medical College, Bombay, B. I. Medical College, Poona, Government Medical College, Aurangabad, Medical College, Nagput, Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Miraj, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Miraj, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Miraj, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Miraj, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Miraj, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona, Poona,	,
MYSORF Kasturba Medical College, Manmal (Mangalore) Medical College, Mysore, Medical College, Bangalore, Karnatar Medical College, Hubit Medical College, Bellary, St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, Medical College, Gulbarga, Medical College, Belgarin, Medical College, Devangere	
ORISSA Sriim Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack, Medical	
PUNIAB College Burla (Sambalpur), Medical College Berhampur Medical College Amritsar, Christian Medical College Ludhiana Government Medical College Patrala, Medical College, Rohtak Davanand Medical College	
RAJASTHAN RAJASTHAN Sawai Man Singh Medical College Jaipur Bikaner Medical College, Bikaner Medical College, Udaipur, Medical College, Ajmer, Medical College, Jodhpur	
UTTAR PRADISH King George's Medical College, Fuckness Medical College, Agia C S V M Medical College Kanpur College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hucha University Varanasi, Motifal Nehru Medical College, Allahaban Medical College, Muslim University, Aligath	,
WEST BENGAL Medical College, Calcutta, R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta, National Medical Institute Calcutta Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura, Nilratai Sircar Medical College, Calcutta	
DECHT Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women New Delhi All-Initia Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	
PONDICHERRY Medical College, Goa PONDICHERRY Medical College, Pondicherry	
ANDHRA PRADESH Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	
BIHAR Dental College, Patna	
GUJARAT Dental College, Ahmedabad. KERALA Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandium	
MADHYA PRADISH College of Dentistry, M.G.M. Medical College Indo.	
MADRAS MAHARASHIRA Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombas C.F. M. Dental College, Rombas	
MYSORE CEM Dental College, Bombay Dental College, Bangalore	
PUNJAB Punjab Government Dental College, Amritsar, Denta	11
Wing, Government Medical College, Patial i UTTAR PRADESH WEST BENGAL Dental College, University of Lucknow, Luknow, Dr R Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, Culcuita,	

^{*}Appendix to Chapter VIII.

STATE AWARDS FOR FILMS PRODUCED.

Award	Film	Language	Producer
FEATURE FILMS Provident's Gold Medal and cash prize of Rs 20,000 for the best feature film		Malayalan	Babu, Kanma Films, Madra
Certificate of Ment and a cash prize of Rs 10,000 for the secon best feature film		Bengalı	New Fheatre Calcutta
All-India Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film	Chhoti Chhoti Baten	Hindi	Rajvanshi Pr ductions, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the nest feature film in Bengali	Akash Kusum	Bengali	Ranjit Bas
€, tificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Bengali	Suvarna Rekha	Bengalı	Calcutta Radheshyam, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Bengali	Raja Rammohun	Bengali	Aurora Film Co poration, Calcutta
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hind	Shaheed	Hindi	Kewal P Kashyaj Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Hindi	Oon he Log	Hind	Chitrakala, Madras
Certificate of Ment for the third best feature film in Hindi	Guide	Hindi	Dev Anand, Bombay
President's Silver Medil for the best feature film in Kannada	Sathya Harischan- dra	Kannada	K V Reddy Madras
Certificate of Ment for the second best feature film in Kannada	Miss Leelavathi	Kannada	K S Jagan Nati Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Kannada	Maduve Madı Nodu	Kannada	Nagireddy Chakrapani, Madras
Prosident's Silver Medal for the host feature tilm in Malavalam	Kavvamela	Malayalam	ΓΕ Vasudevan Madras
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Malayalam.	Oadayılnınnu	Malavalam	P Ramaswamy Madras
Certificate of Menit for the third best feature film in Malavalam	Murappennu	Malayatam	K Parameswaran Nair, Madras
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Marathi	Sadhi Manasa	Marathi 1	Mrs Leelabai Bhalji, Kolhapur
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Marathi	Numon	Konkam	Frank Fernand, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Marathi	Yuge Yuge Mi Wat pahili	Marathi	Babasaheb S Fatehlal, Poona
Certificate of Merit for the best to teature film in Gujarati	Kasumbi-No- Rang	Gujarati	Manoobbai N Gadhvi, Bombay
Certificate of Ment for the best touture film in Punjabi	Sassi Punnu	Punjabi	Filmistan, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Tamil	Kuzhandaiyum Deivamum	Tamil	AVM Produc- tions, Bombay
best feature film in Tamil	Thiruvilaiyadal	Famil	Shri Vijayalak- shmi Pictures, Madras
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Telugu		Felugu	V B Rajendra Prasad, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Telugu	Palanatiyuddha- mu	I elugu	Y Lakshmaya Choudaray, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Telugu	Manushulu Mamathalu	Telugu	A V Subba Rao, Madras.

Award	Film	Language	Producer
DOCUMENTARY FILMS			
All-India Certificate of Merit for the best documentary	Cloven Horizon	English	Kantilal Rathod Bombay
All-India Certificate of Merit for the second best documentary	Across India	English	Films Division Bombay
EDUCATIONAL LILMS		1	
All-India Certificate of Merit for the best educational film	Play Better Ho-	English	Films Division, Bombay
CHILDREN'S FILMS	'		
All-India Certificate of Ment and a cash pure of Rs. 10,000 for the best children's film		F nglish	Children's Lilm Society, Bombay
All India Certificate of Merit for the second best children's ##m	As You like It	Finglish	Children's Film Society, Bombay
BEST STORY WRITER	 	1	i
Certificate of Morit to late Motifal Rajvanshi	Chhoti Cnhoti Baten	Hindi	

N.B. The tilm "Shahead" has also been awarded a cash prize of Rs. 29,000 for its national theme.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weight		Area	
1 kg	- 2 2046 lb	0 8361 sq metre	1 sq vd
0 4536 kg	- 1 lb	1 sq km	0 3861 sq mile
1016 05 kg	= 1 ton	1 hectare	- 2 471 acres
37 3242 kg	I maun J or 82 2858 lb	0 40469 hectre	= 1 acre or 4830 sq yd
1 tonne	=- 0 9842 ton		
1 quintal	1 968 cwt or 220 46 lb)	
Lineal		Liquid	
0 9144 metre	· 1 yard	1 litre	1 759 pints
1 km	1093 61 vds or	4 546 litres	== 1 gallon
	- 0 62137 mile	0/29 kilohtics	= 1 quarter
1 6093 km	1 mile		

ENUMERATION

1 lakh	= 100 000
10 lakh	= 1 million
1 crore	100 lakhs or 10 millions

CORRECTION

Page 73, item no 3 read Aligath Muslim University for Aligath University

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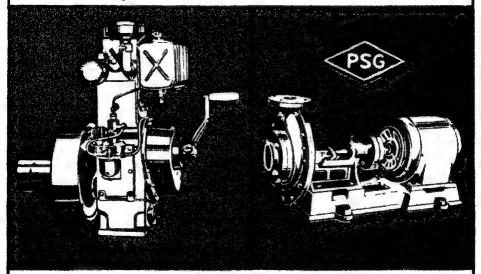
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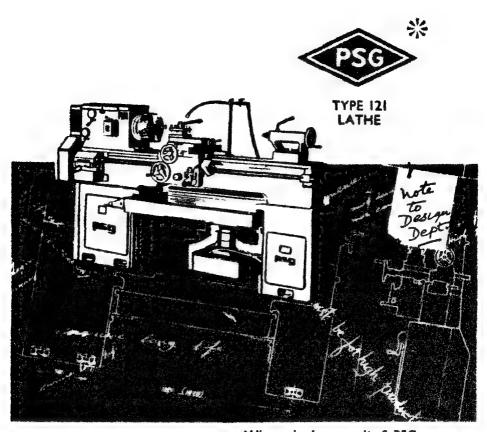
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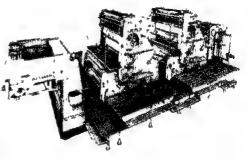
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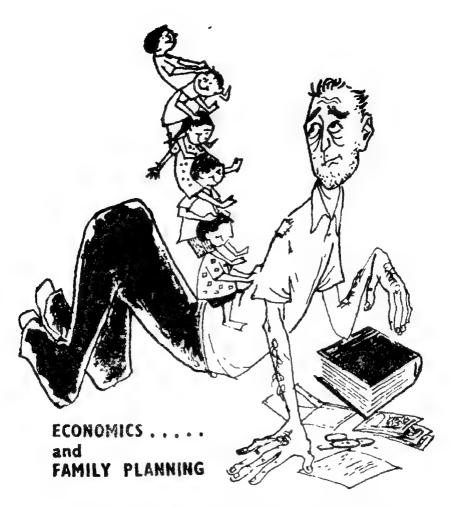
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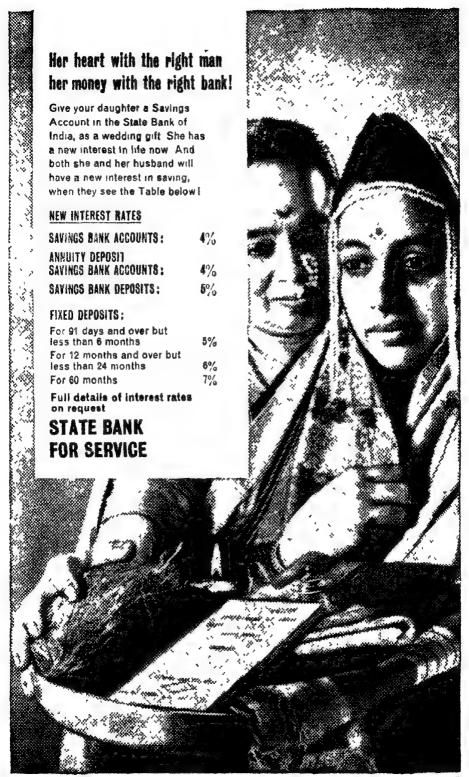
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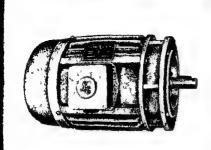
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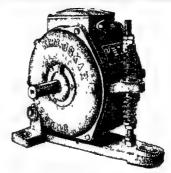
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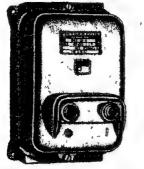
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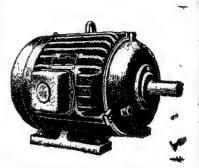
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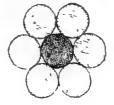
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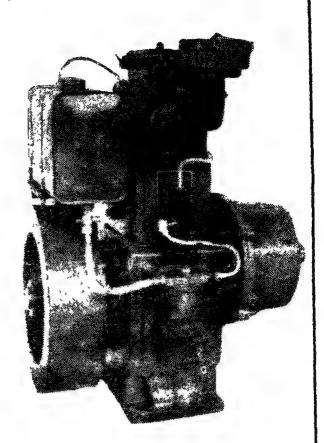
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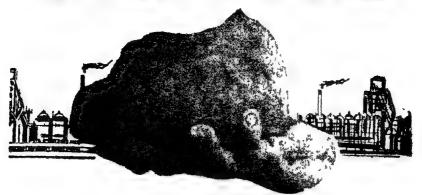
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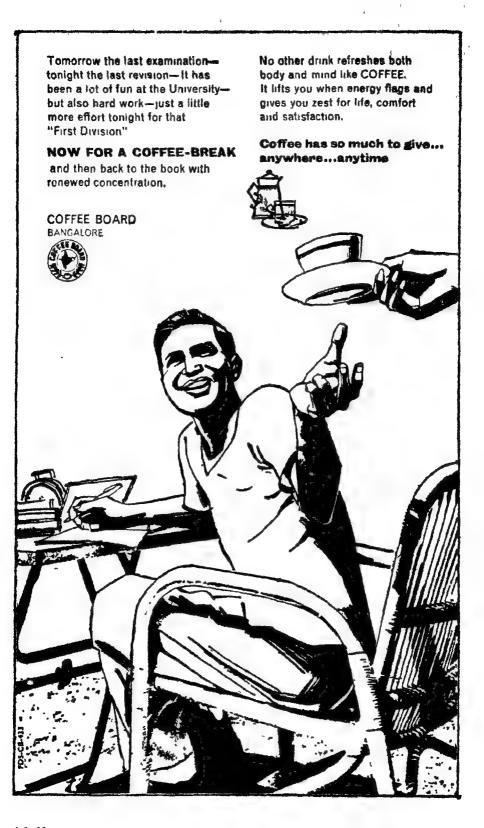
Country	Lakh Tonnes
Japan Western Eurofs	66 26
Italy	2 68 7 47
Germany Others	8 42
EÁSTERN EUROPE Carcheslovaria	7 51
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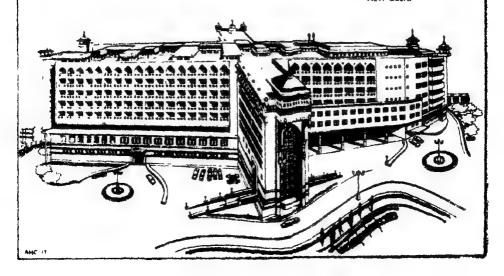


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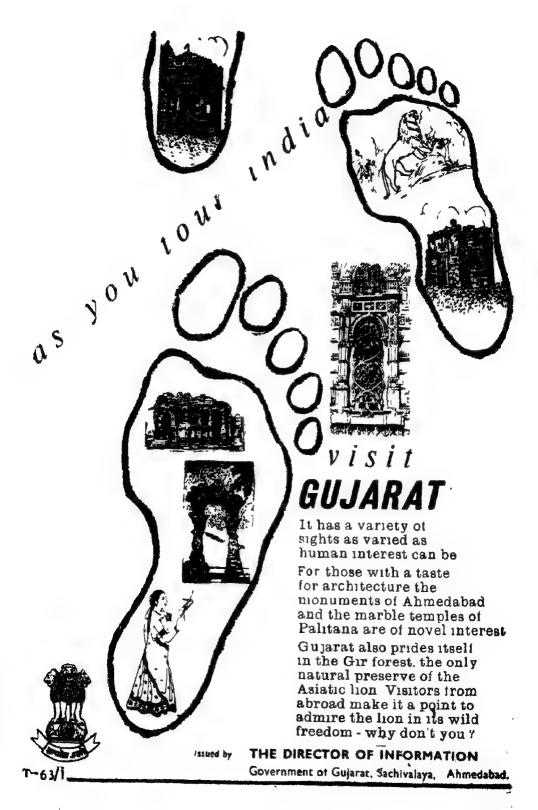


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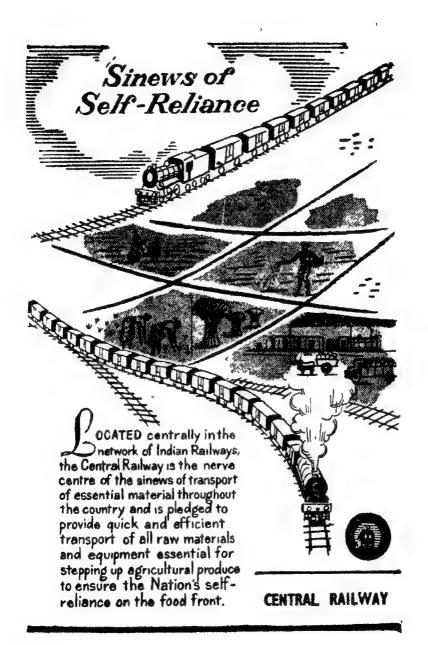
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Personnel tie-ups at India Pistons result in close teamwork between inspection and production men. It is this teamwork that ensures top quality for IP products.

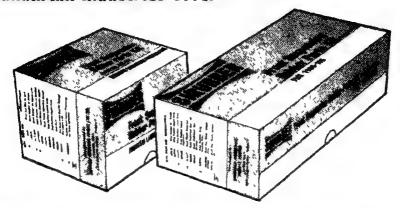
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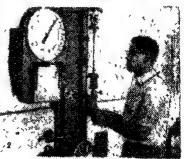


1 Elasticity Tester to determine the impact clasticity of soft jubbers

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107-8-225



Necessary evil?

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Basically the problem is that the nation does not produce enough food Worse still, as much as a third of what is produced rots away before it can be consumed.

The permanent solution is to grow more food. And growing more food has been given top priority in the Fourth Plan. by the end of which a 50% increase in food production is envisaged.

But more food produced may mean more food wasted. Unless we lower the rate of spoilage

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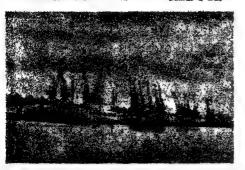
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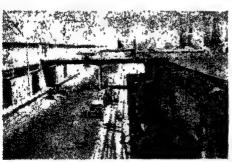
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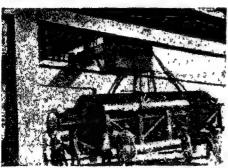
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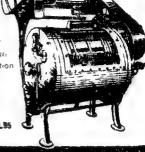
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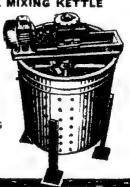


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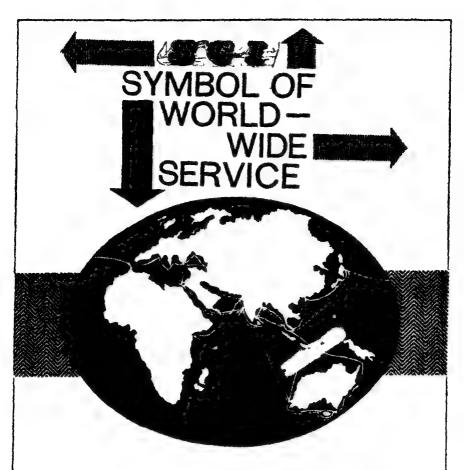
Very soon Ashok Leyland's star performers, the heavy duty Hippos and Beavers produced under their new Rs 5 crore project, will be on the roads to meet outsize jobs.

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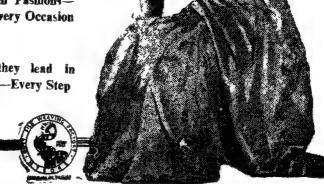
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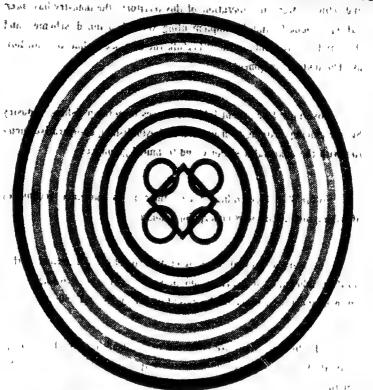
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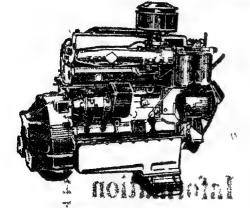
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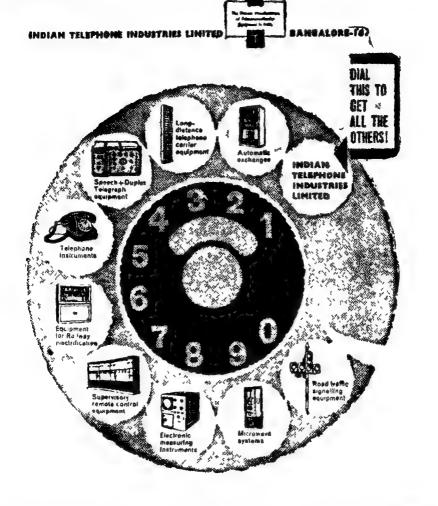
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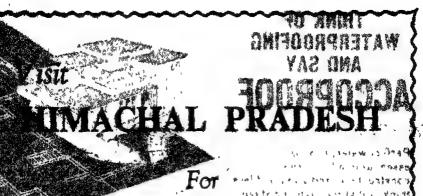
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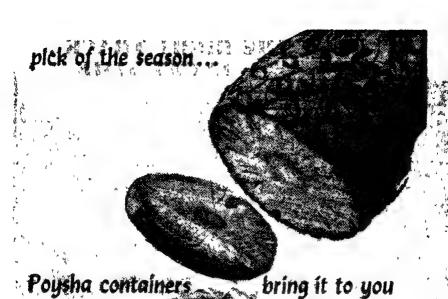
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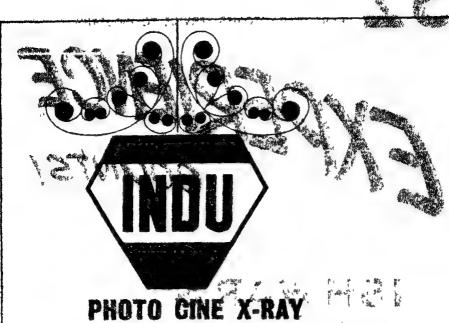
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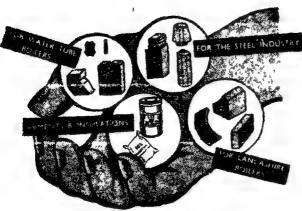
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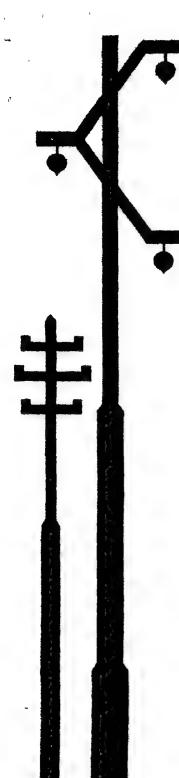
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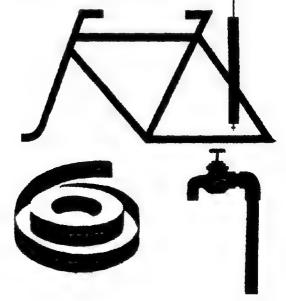
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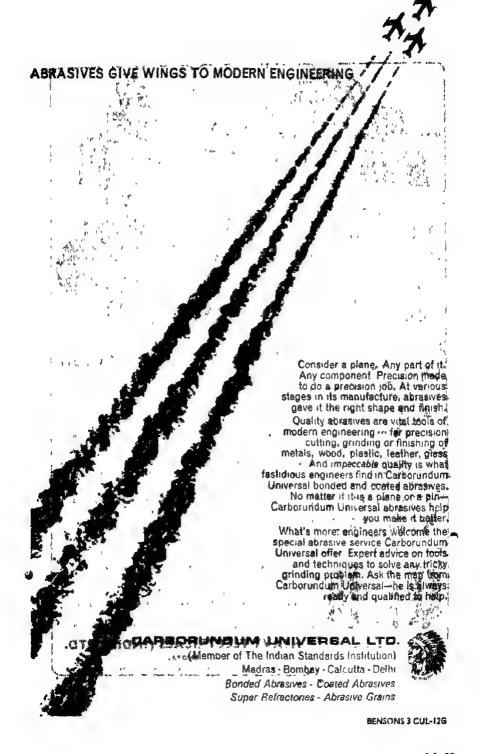
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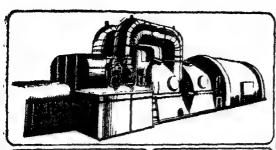
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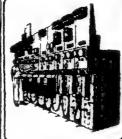


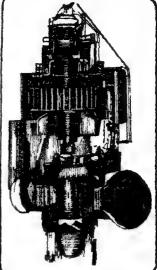


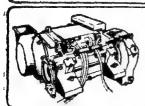


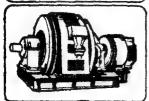


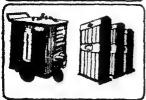












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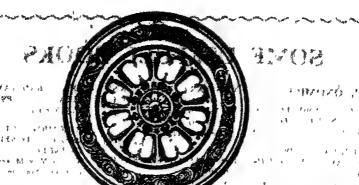
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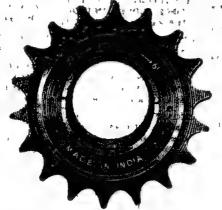
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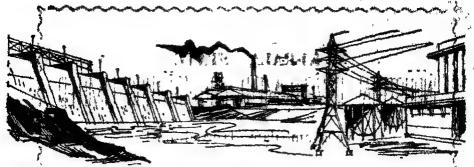
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The face of India is changing and the change is being/brought about by economic progress promoted through the Five Year Plans

Steel was the core of the Second Five Year Plan, three new million-tonne steel plants came into being on greenfield sites at Durgapur, Koarkela and Bhilad. With 3 million tonnes of steel from these plants under public ownership and 3 million tonnes from old established steelworks of the private sector, Indian steel output has risen from 1 5 million tonnes to 6 million tonnes.

The schievement, which highlights India's rate of steel expansion that has few parallels in the world, is as much a tribute to India's determination to industrialise as it is to international goodwill towards India's aspirations. Rourkela was built with the hup of West Germany, Bhilai with that of the USSR and Durgapur with British collaboration.

Hindustan Steel Limited, the company which owns these steel plants has its own iron ore mines, limestone and epiomite quarries. To conserve India's limited resources of metaflurgical coal, HSL has built four coal washeries with a potential to wash 10 million tonnes of coal annually Nowan Alloy Steels Plant with an initial opposity of 100,000 tonnes is added to an unrivalled record of construction on this part of the globe.

Promers in India in introducing the basic-oxygen process and new flat products, slag granulation and sintering, HSL looks forward to keeping pace with the newest techniques, such as continuous

cashing and wacdum degassing. Fuel injections and high top pressure in the blast furnace operation have already been introduced effectively.

Hindustan Steel's Engineering and Design Bureau took full responsibility for the Third Plan expansion of Durgapur and Routkela and the Project Report for the Fourth Plan expansion of Durgapur has already been submitted. Excepting a few foreign specialists the plants are almost entirely run by Indian technicians—a striking success of the Company a sustained and large scale training programme.

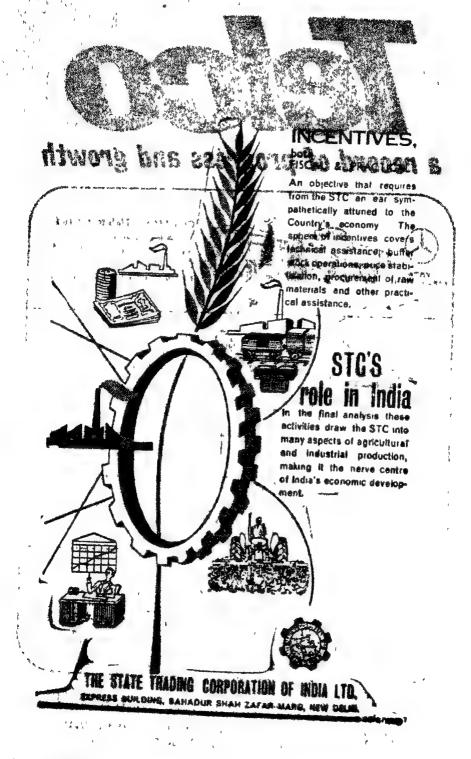
The capacity of these three steel plants is being doubled to a millon tonnes and preliminaries for the expansion in the Fourth Five Year Plan to 9 million nonnes-rout of the 15 million tonnes national target - are being completed

Hindustan Steel must grow fast, faster than any, to bring the country nearer to self-sufficiency in steel Fifth Francisco, and the self-sufficiency in steel Fifth Francisco, and the self-sufficiency in steel Fifth Francisco, and the self-sufficiency in steel Fifth Francisco, and the self-sufficiency in steel Fifth Francisco, and the self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-sufficiency in self-suffic



Herd Office Ranchi. Works Routkela, Bhilas, Durgapur.





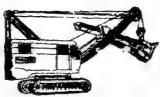
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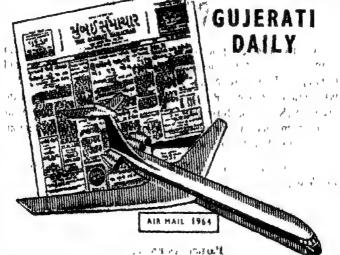
Expansion of Power Supply Opens New Prospects of Electrification of Village Industries.

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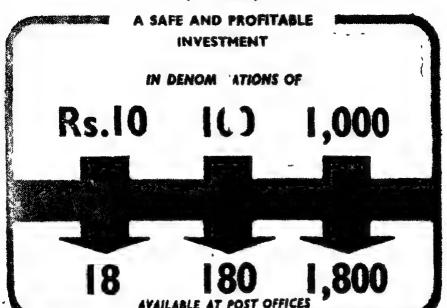
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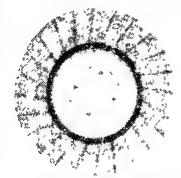
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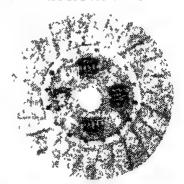
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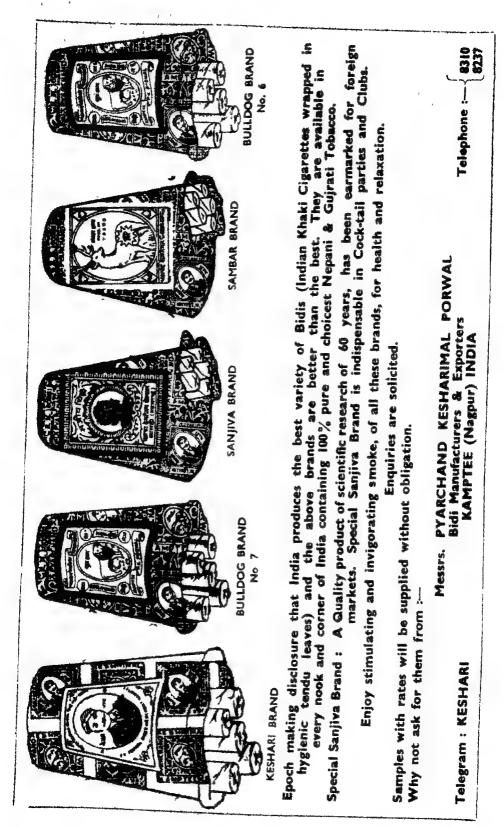


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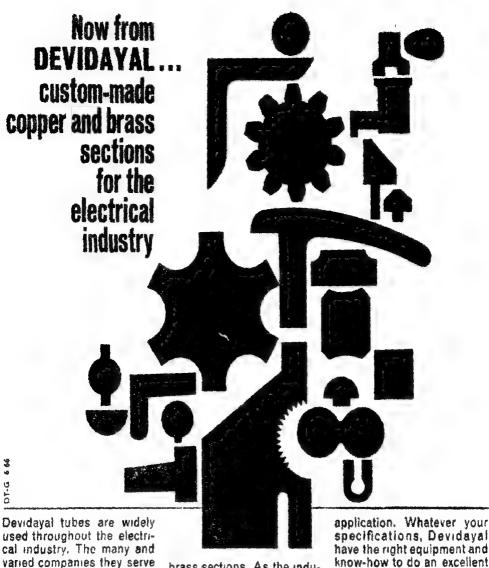
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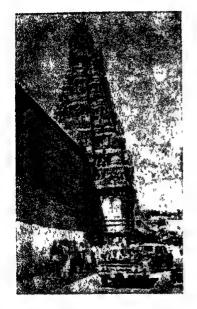
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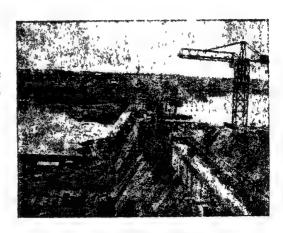
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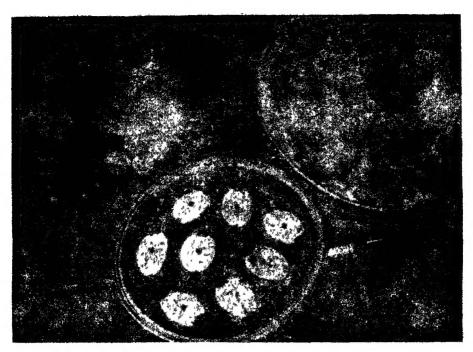
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